ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

i 3

APPENDIX

TO THE

FIRST REPORT.

STATEMENTS AND RETURNS

FURNISHED TO THE COMMISSION IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1906.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

Ex. K-34

DUBLIN:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED), ABBEY-STREET.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton-street, Dublin; or
WYMAN and SONS, LTD., Fetter-lane, E.C., and
32, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.; or
OLIVER and BOYD, Edinburgh.

1906.

[Cd. 3176.] *Price* 1*s.* 4*d.*

Digitized with financial assistance from

Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj

on 31 October, 2019

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

WARRANT APPOINTING THE COMMISSION.

WHITEHALL,
June 5, 1906.

EDWARD, *R. & I.*

EDWARD the SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir EDWARD FRY, Knight, late one of Our Lords Justices of Appeal;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor CHRISTOPHER PALLES, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer Division of Our High Court of Justice in Ireland; and

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

Sir THOMAS RALEIGH, Knight Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Doctor of Civil Law of Our University of Oxford, Fellow of All Souls College in Our said University;

Sir ARTHUR WILLIAM RÜCKER, Knight, Principal of the University of London, Doctor of Laws, Fellow and late Secretary of the Royal Society of London;

HENRY JACKSON, Esquire, Doctor of Letters, Regius Professor of Greek in Our University of Cambridge;

SAMUEL HENRY BUTCHER, Esquire, Doctor of Letters, late Professor of Greek in Our University of Edinburgh;

DOUGLAS HYDE, Esquire, Doctor of Laws of Our University of Dublin;

DENIS JOSEPH COFFEY, Esquire, Master of Arts, Fellow of Our Royal University of Ireland; and

STEPHEN BARNABAS KELLEHER, Esquire, Fellow of Trinity College in Our University of Dublin;

GREETING !

WHEREAS by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual bearing date the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one, We were pleased to issue a Commission to inquire into the condition of the higher general and technical education available in Ireland outside Trinity College, Dublin, and to report as to what reforms, if any, were desirable in order to render that education adequate to the needs of the Irish People :

AND WHEREAS We have deemed it expedient that a further Commission should issue to inquire into and report upon the present state of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the University of Dublin, including the revenues of the College and of any of its officers and their application; the method of government of the University and of the College; the system of instruction in the College and the teachers by whom it is conducted; the system of University examinations, and the provision made for post-graduate study and the encouragement of research; and also to inquire and report upon the place which Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin now hold as organs of the higher education in Ireland, and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country :

NOW KNOW YE that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and do by these Presents nominate, constitute and appoint you the said Sir EDWARD FRY (Chairman); CHRISTOPHER PALLES; Sir THOMAS RALEIGH; Sir ARTHUR WILLIAM RÜCKER; HENRY JACKSON; SAMUEL HENRY BUTCHER; DOUGLAS HYDE; DENIS JOSEPH COFFEY; and STEPHEN BARNABAS KELLEHER to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said inquiry.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such books, documents, registers, and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject; and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do by these Presents authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid, and to employ such persons as you may think fit to assist you in conducting any inquiry which you may hold.

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this, Our Commission, shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time, if you shall judge it expedient so to do.

And We do further ordain that you shall be at liberty so far as proper for the purposes of your said inquiry, to consider the reports of the before-mentioned Commission of the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one, and the notes appended thereto, and also the evidence taken before the said Commission, but shall not take evidence upon matters inquired into by the said Commission.

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the second day of June, 1906, in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

H. J. GLADSTONE.

Appointment of Secretary.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

June 8, 1906.

JAMES DERMOT DALY, Esquire, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Secretary to the Royal Commission upon Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Letters issued by the Commission inviting Statements in writing on matters within the scope of the Inquiry.

PAGE

(1.) LETTER dated 22nd June, 1906, to the PROVOST of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, with reference to the PROPERTY, FUNDS, and REVENUES, of the COLLEGE, . 1

(2.) LETTER dated 6th July, 1906, to the PROVOST of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, with reference to the STUDENTS in the COLLEGE, ... 1

(3.) LETTER dated 22nd June, 1906, to the PROVOST and each of the FELLOWS and PROFESSORS, ... 2

(4.) LIST OF PERSONS and BODIES invited by the COMMISSION to furnish STATEMENTS in writing prior to 31st July, 1906, ... 2

Notice inserted in Newspapers that the Commission were prepared to receive and to consider written Statements, ... 4

Statements and Returns.

SECTION A.

Returns submitted by the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—Revenues and Expenditure.

RETURN (1).—Summary of Accounts for each of the Five Years, 1901-1905, inclusive:—

Table I. 1901 5

Table II. 1902 6

Table III. 1903 7

Table IV. 1904 8

Table V. 1905 9

RETURN (2).—Return showing Receipts of Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, for the Year ending 31st October, 1905 10

RETURN (3).—Return showing the sum expended in erection of Buildings, from 31st October, 1890, to 31st October, 1905 10

RETURN (4).—Return showing in detail the Revenues of the Provost, Fellows, Professors and other Officers for the Years 1904 and 1905:—

TABLE I.—Salaries and other Emoluments of Provost Senior Fellows, . . 11

TABLE II.—Salaries and other Emoluments of Junior Fellows, ... 12

TABLE III.—Salaries and Fees paid to Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants—Divinity, Medicine, Law, Engineering, Literature, History, Languages, and others, 14

TABLE IV.—Salaries of College Officers, ... 18

RETURN (5).—Return showing the Provost's Income for 1904-5 19

SECTION B.

Returns submitted by the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—Students.

RETURN (1).—Number of Students, 1860-1906 20

RETURN (2).—Number of Degrees conferred, 1900-6 20

RETURN (3).—Number of B.A. Degrees conferred, 1901-5 21

RETURN (4).—Number of resident students; religious denominations to which Students belong . 21

RETURN (5).—Localities from which Students come 21

RETURN (6).—Women Undergraduates in Trinity College, Dublin 21

SECTION C.

Joint Statements submitted by certain Members of Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

PAGE

I.—STATEMENT submitted by the PROVOST, Six SENIOR FELLOWS, Twelve JUNIOR FELLOWS, and Twenty-nine PROFESSORS, ASSISTANT PROFESSORS, and LECTURERS and MEMBERS of COUNCIL, ... 22

II.—STATEMENT submitted by Ten JUNIOR FELLOWS, One RETIRED JUNIOR FELLOW, and Six PROFESSORS, ... 23

III.—STATEMENT submitted by Twelve JUNIOR FELLOWS, One RETIRED JUNIOR FELLOW, and Eight PROFESSORS, ... 23

IV.—STATEMENT submitted by MEMBERS of the PROFESSORIATE, ... 25

V.—STATEMENT submitted by Seven JUNIOR FELLOWS, One RETIRED JUNIOR FELLOW, and Thirteen PROFESSORS, ... 27

VI.—STATEMENT submitted by the HEADS of the SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS, ... 31

VII.—STATEMENTS regarding the MEDICAL SCHOOL—

(1) Statement regarding the MEDICAL SCHOOL, drawn up by request of the STAFF, . 35

(2) Statement submitted by three MEMBERS of the STAFF, ... 37

SECTION D.

Statements submitted individually by certain Members of Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

VIII.—STATEMENT submitted by the Rev. J. W. BARLOW, M.A., S.F.T.C.D., *Vice-Provost*, . . 38

IX.—STATEMENT submitted by C. F. BASTABLE, ESQ., LL.D., *Professor of Political Economy and of Jurisprudence and of International Law*, ... 40

X.—STATEMENT submitted by the VERY REV. J. H. BERNARD, D.D., D.C.L., *Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity*, ... 42

XI.—STATEMENT submitted by E. P. CULVERWELL, ESQ., M.A., F.T.C.D., *Professor of Education*, 44

XII.—STATEMENT submitted by the Rev. THOS. T. GRAY, M.A., S.F.T.C.D., *Senior Dean and Catechist*, ... 48

XIII.—STATEMENT submitted by E. J. GWYNN, ESQ., F.T.C.D., ... 49

XIV.—STATEMENT submitted by G. V. HART, ESQ., LL.D., *Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law*, ... 57

XV.—STATEMENT submitted by H. BROUGHAM LEECH, ESQ., LL.D., *Regius Professor of Laws*, . 58

XVI.—STATEMENT submitted by the REV. W. R. WESTROPP ROBERTS, B.D., F.T.C.D., . . 63

XVII.—STATEMENT submitted by R. A. P. ROGERS, ESQ., M.A., F.T.C.D., . . . 64

XVIII.—STATEMENT submitted by F. A. TARLETON, ESQ., LL.D., SC.D., S.F.T.C.D., *Bursar*, . . 65

XIX.—STATEMENT submitted by W. H. THOMPSON, ESQ., M.D., SC.D., *King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine*, ... 69

XX.—STATEMENT submitted by J. H. WARDELL, ESQ., M.A., *Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History*, ... 72

SECTION E.

Statements submitted by Registrars of Schools in Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

XXI.—STATEMENT submitted by the REGISTRAR of the Law School, ... 75

XXII.—STATEMENT submitted by the REGISTRAR of the School of Engineering, . . . 78

XXIII.—STATEMENT submitted by the REGISTRAR of the School of Education, . . . 78

XXIV.—STATEMENT submitted by the REGISTRAR of the School of Indian and Home Civil Service . 79

SECTION F.

Statements submitted, at the request of the Commission, by Persons and Bodies outside Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

PAGE

XXV.—STATEMENT drawn up by the STANDING COMMITTEE of the CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS of IRELAND, 25th July, 1906, ... 80

XXVI.—STATEMENT of a SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the GENERAL SYNOD of the CHURCH of IRELAND, . 82

XXVII.—RESOLUTION adopted by the REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND on the 18th July, 1906, ... 106

XXVIII.—STATEMENT of the COMMITTEE on HIGHER EDUCATION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND, ... 107

XXIX.—LETTER from the CONVENERS of a COMMITTEE of the METHODIST CONFERENCE, . . 109

XXX—STATEMENT signed by CERTAIN IRISH CATHOLIC LAYMEN, submitted by the HON. SECRETARIES of the COMMITTEE of CATHOLIC LAYMEN, ... 110

XXXI.—LETTERS received from CERTAIN SIGNATORIES to the foregoing STATEMENT submitted by the HON. SECRETARIES of the COMMITTEE of CATHOLIC LAYMEN, ... 116

XXXII.—LETTER from N. J. SYNNOTT, ESQ., J.P., HON. SECRETARY, COMMITTEE OF CATHOLIC LAYMEN, ... 117

XXXIII.—STATEMENT submitted by a COMMITTEE of CATHOLIC LAYMEN in CORK, . . . 118

XXXIV.—STATEMENT submitted by the CATHOLIC GRADUATES' AND UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION, 119

XXXV.—STATEMENT submitted by the VERY REV. WILLIAM DELANY, S.J., LL.D., PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ... 121

XXXVI.—STATEMENT submitted by the PRESIDENT of MILLTOWN PARK COLLEGE, DUBLIN, . . 123

XXXVII.—STATEMENT submitted on behalf of the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND, . 125

XXXVIII.—STATEMENT submitted by the ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN GRADUATES AND CANDIDATE GRADUATES, ... 129

XXXIX.—STATEMENT submitted by the LADY PRINCIPAL OF ALEXANDRA COLLEGE, DUBLIN, . . 134

XL.—LETTER from The RIGHT HON. The EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P., C.M.G., . . . 140

XLI.—LETTER from The RIGHT HON. GERALD FITZGIBBON, LL.D., P.C., LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL IN IRELAND, ... 141

XLII.—LETTER from BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE ESQ., M.A., M.D., D.SC., F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, ... 141

SECTION G.

Other Statements submitted to the Commission.

XLIII.—STATEMENT with reference to the SCHOOL OF PHYSIC in the UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, submitted by A. J. BARNES, ESQ., L.A.H., ... 143

XLIV.—LETTER from JOHN BUTLER BURKE, ESQ., M.A., formerly LECTURER, MASON COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM; BERKELEY FELLOW, OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, . . . 143

XLV.—STATEMENT submitted by the REV. HENRY EVANS, D.D., one of the COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND, ... 144

XLVI.—STATEMENTsubmitted by MISS MARGARET MACKILLIP, HEAD MISTRESS OF VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL, LONDONDERRY, ... 145

XLVII.—STATEMENT with reference to research work, submitted by J. C. MCWALTER, ESQ., M.A., M.D., ... 145

XLVIII.—STATEMENT with reference to the LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, submitted by J. H. MOORE, ESQ., ... 146

XLIX.—STATEMENT submitted by BINDON B. STONEY, ESQ., M.I.C.E., LL.D., F.R.S. . . . 147

L.—STATEMENT submitted by the EDUCATION REFORM ASSOCIATION, BELFAST, . . . 148

LI.—RESOLUTION adopted by the COUNTY OF GALWAY (JOINT) TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE on 10th August, 1906, ... 149

Alphabetical List of Persons and Bodies from whom the Statements included in the Appendix were received, ... 150

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

APPENDIX TO THE FIRST REPORT.

STATEMENTS AND RETURNS.

Letters issued by the Commission inviting Statements in writing on Matters within the scope of the Inquiry.

(1.)

LETTER from the SECRETARY of the COMMISSION to the PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, with reference to the Property, Funds, and Revenues of the College.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRINITY COLLEGE,
DUBLIN, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN,
4 UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 22*nd June*, 1906.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to make certain inquiries in relation to Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin, to call your attention to the fact that amongst the subjects into which they are directed to inquire are the revenues of the College and of any of its officers, and their application; and to solicit your assistance in the prosecution of this inquiry.

I am directed to suggest that the Commissioners would be glad to be furnished with full accounts (1) of the property and funds of the College, distinguishing those which are applicable to general purposes, and those held upon special trusts, and the sources from which the same have respectively been derived; (2) of the revenues of the College and of their application; (3) of the revenues of such of the officers of the College as are in possession of separate incomes in connection with their offices, and the application of these revenues, dealing with each fund separately; and they beg to suggest that the accounts relating to revenue should be rendered for at least five years before the expiration of the last financial year of the College, and that they should be rendered in sufficient detail to assist the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties.

I am further directed to inform you that the next meeting of the Commission is fixed for the 31st day of August next, and that it would be very desirable that the information sought for should be rendered in sufficient time to enable me to circulate it amongst the Commissioners before their next meeting.

A copy of His Majesty's Warrant, appointing the Commission, is enclosed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES DERMOT DALY,
Secretary.

Anthony Traill, Esq., LL.D., M.D., M.CH.,
Provost of Trinity College,
Dublin.

(2.)

LETTER from the SECRETARY of the COMMISSION to the PROVOST of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, with reference to the Students in the College.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRINITY COLLEGE,
DUBLIN, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN,
4 UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 6*th July*, 1906.

SIR,—I am directed by the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin, to inform you that they think it would be useful, before they commence their sittings for evidence, to obtain some information relating to the number of students on the books of Trinity College, and the religious denominations to which these students belong.

The Commissioners would also be glad if they could be furnished with a return showing the number of degrees conferred by the University of Dublin for the five years 1901 to 1905 inclusive, and a return showing the number of B.A. degrees conferred during the same period on candidates who kept all their terms by examinations only.

A return showing the average annual number for five years of students who entered the College from each of the four provinces of Ireland would also be of interest to the Commissioners.

I am to suggest that it might be practicable to supply the desired information in the form of the draft returns which are attached to this letter; but I am to explain that these forms are merely tentative, and that if it should prove difficult to give the information under the heads suggested, the Commissioners will be glad to receive it under any other heads that may prove less inconvenient.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES DERMOT DALY,
Secretary.

Anthony Traill, Esq., LL.D., M.D.,
Provost of Trinity College,
Provost's House, Dublin

(3.)

LETTER from the SECRETARY of the COMMISSION to the PROVOST of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, and to each of the FELLOWS and PROFESSORS.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRINITY COLLEGE,
DUBLIN, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN,
4 UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 22*nd June*, 1906.

SIR,—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint a Commission to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

(i.) The present state of Trinity College, Dublin,
(ii.) and of the University of Dublin, including
(iii.) the revenues of the College and their application, and
(iv.) the revenues of any of the officers of the College and their application;
(v.) the method of government of the University
(vi.) and of the College;
(vii.) the system of instruction in the College, and the teachers by whom it is conducted;
(viii.) the system of University examinations;
(ix.) the provision made for post graduate study,
(x.) and for the encouragement of research;
(xi.) the place which Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin now hold as organs of the higher education in Ireland,
(xii.) and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country.

I am directed by the Commissioners to inform you that they will be glad to receive any observations or information relative to the foregoing subjects with which you may be pleased to favour them, in writing, at any time before the 31st day of July next. A copy of this circular letter has been sent to all the Senior and Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Professors of the University of Dublin; and I am directed to say that if the views entertained by any two or more Fellows or Professors are in substantial accord, it will be a convenience if they be expressed in a joint communication rather than in separate papers.

It will further be a convenience to the Commissioners if you are good enough, in any communication you may make, to indicate by reference to the number, the subject to which your observations and information refer.

Any communications should be addressed to me at 4 Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

A copy of His Majesty's Warrant appointing the Commission is enclosed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES DERMOT DALY,
Secretary.

(4.)

LIST OF PERSONS and BODIES invited by the COMMISSION to furnish STATEMENTS in writing prior to 31st JULY, 1906.

The Chancellor of the University of Dublin—The Right Hon. Laurence, Earl of Rosse, LL.D.	
The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin—The Right Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D.	
The Members of Parliament for the University of Dublin:—	(All paragraphs in Terms of Reference.)
The Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, M.P.	
The Right Hon. J. H. Campbell, M.P.	
The Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—Anthony Traill, Esq., LL.D., M.D., M.Ch.	(See letters on pages 1 and 2.)
The Senate of the University.	(All paragraphs in Terms of Reference.)
The Council.	(All paragraphs in Terms of Reference.)

The Senior Fellows:—

J. W. Barlow, M.A.	J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., Mus. Doc.
B. Williamson, M.A., Sc.D.	F. A. Tarleton, LL.D., ScD.
T. K. Abbott, B.D., Litt.D.	R. Y. Tyrrell, M.A., Litt.D.
T. T. Gray, M.A.	(See letter, No. 3 above.)

The Junior Fellows:—

G. L. Cathcart, M.A.	H. S. Macran, M.A.
W. S. Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.	E. J. Gwynn, M.A.
A. W. Panton, M.A., Sc.D.	G. A. Exham, M.A.
F. Purser, M.A.	W. E. Thrift, M.A.
L. C. Purser, M.A., Litt.D.	J. G. Smyly, M.A.
W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.	G. W. Mooney, M.A.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A.	W. Kennedy, M.A.
A. C. O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D.	R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
J. I. Beare, M.A.	W. A. Goligher, M.A.
R. Russell, M.A.	J. Fraser, M.A.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A.	E. H. Alton, M.A.
G. Wilkins, B.D.	R. M. Gwynn, M.A.
	(See letter, No. 3 above.)

The Professors:—

W. S. Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.,	Professor of	Mathematics.
F. Purser, M.A.,	do.	Natural Philosophy.
W. E. Thrift, M.A.,	do.	Natural and Experimental Philosophy
S. Young, Sc.D.,	do.	Chemistry.
E. A. Werner,	do.	Applied Chemistry.
H. H. Dixon, Sc.D.,	do.	Botany.
J. Joly, M.A., Sc.D.,	do.	Geology and Mineralogy.
H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.,	do.	Zoology.
J. I. Beare, M.A.,	do.	Greek.
J. G. Smyly, M.A.,	do.	Latin.
G. Wilkins, B.D.,	do.	Hebrew.
R. H. Charles, D.D.,	do.	Biblical Greek.
L. W. King, LL.D.,	do.	Arabic, &c.
R. Atkinson, LL.D., Litt.D.,	do.	Sanskrit, &c., and of Romance Languages.
A. M. Selss, LL.D.,	do.	German.
J. E. H. Murphy, M.A.,	do.	Irish.
E. Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.,	do.	English Literature and Oratory.
H. S. Macran, M.A.,	do.	Moral Philosophy.
J. H. Wardell, M.A.,	do.	Modern History.
W. A. Goligher, M.A.,	do.	Ancient History.
H. J. Lawlor, D.D.,	do.	Ecclesiastical History.
J. Gwynn, D.D.,	do.	Divinity.
J. P. Smyth, LL.D.,	do.	Pastoral Theology.
H. B. Leech, LL.D.,	do.	Laws.
G. V. Hart, LL.D.,	do.	English Law.
C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	do.	Political Economy and of International Law.
R. G. L. Leonard, B.A.,	do.	Penal Legislation, &c.
J. Little, M.D.,	do.	Physic.
Sir C. B. Ball, M.D., M.Ch.,	do.	Surgery.
E. H. Bennett, M.D.,	do.	Surgery.
A. F. Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.,	do.	Anatomy.
J. M. Finny, M.D.,	do.	Practice of Medicine.
W. G. Smith, M.D.,	do.	Pharmacy.
W. H. Thompson, Sc.D.,	do.	Institutes of Medicine.
Sir A. V. Macan, M.B., M.A.O.,	do.	Midwifery.
T. Alexander, M.A.I.,	do.	Civil Engineering.
E. Prout, Mus. Doc.,	do.	Music.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A.,	do.	Education.
The Royal Astronomer of Ireland,		

(See letter No. 3 on page 2.)

The Registrars of Schools in Trinity College, Dublin:—

Divinity, Law, Physic, Engineering, Music, Indian and Home Civil Service, Army, Education.

(with reference to their respective schools).

Other Persons and Bodies:—

The General Synod of the Protestant Episcopalian Church in Ireland (with special reference to the Divinity School and to paragraphs xi. and xii. of the terms of reference).

The Representative Church Body (with special reference to the Divinity School and to paragraphs xi. and xii. of the terms of reference).

The Standing Committee of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy (paragraphs xi. and xii. of the terms of reference).

The General Assembly of Presbyterians (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

The Methodist Conference (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

The Senate of the Royal University of Ireland (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

The Presidents of the following Colleges working in connection with the Royal University:—University College, Dublin; Queen's College, Belfast; Queen's College, Cork; Queen's College, Galway; Magee College, Londonderry (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

The Committee of Catholic Laymen who laid a statement before the recent Royal Commission on University Education (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

The Catholic Graduates' Association (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

Lord Justice FitzGibbon (all paragraphs in terms of reference).

Dr. Starkie, Resident Commissioner of National Education (all paragraphs in terms of reference).

Lord Dunraven (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

Dr. Kells Ingram (all paragraphs in terms of reference).

His Eminence Cardinal Logue (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick paragraphs xi. and xii.).

The Moderator of the General Assembly (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

The Most Rev. Dr. Alexander, Archbishop of Armagh (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

The Most Rev. Dr. Peacocke, Archbishop of Dublin (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

Very Rev. Dr. Bernard, Dean of St. Patrick's (all paragraphs).

George Fottrell, Esq. (paragraphs xi. and xii.).

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (to what extent, if at all, and in what manner, the Royal College of Science for Ireland could co-operate with Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin in promoting scientific education of a University character).

Other Persons and Bodies (continued):—

The Presbyterian Theological Faculty.

The President, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

The President, Milltown Park College, Dublin.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Molloy, D.D., D.Sc., Rector of the Catholic University, Vice-Chancellor of the Royal University, and Member of the Intermediate Education Board.

The Lady Principal of Alexandra College, Dublin.

The Irish Association of Women Graduates and Candidate Graduates.

The Lady Principal of St. Mary's University College, Dublin.

The Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

(With reference to paragraphs xi. and xii.)

(*Note by Secretary.*—The Terms of Reference numbered according to paragraphs are printed in the letter sent to the Provost, Fellows, and Professors; see page 2.)

Notice published in Newspapers by Order of the Commission.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

The Royal Commission which has been appointed to inquire into certain matters relating to Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin, wish to give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive and to consider written statements from any persons or bodies who desire to lay before the Commission their views on matters within the scope of the inquiry, provided that such statements are forwarded to the Secretary of the Commission, 4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, before the 31st of July next.

By Order,
JAMES DERMOT DALY,
Secretary.

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin,
27th June, 1906.

(*Note by Secretary.*—The above advertisement was inserted once in the following Irish newspapers:—"The Irish Times," "The Freeman's Journal," "The Daily Express," "The Irish Independent," "The Belfast News-Letter," "The Northern Whig," "The Belfast Irish News," "The Cork Constitution," "The Cork Examiner.")

APPENDIX TO FIRST REPORT.—SECTION A.

Returns submitted by the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—Revenues and Expenditure.

(*Forwarded in reply to Letter No.* (1), *see page* 1.)

RETURN (1).

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR EACH OF THE FIVE YEARS 1901-1905, INCLUSIVE.

Table I.—1901.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN—Summary of Accounts, Year ending 31st October, 1901.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ESTATES.			SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT AND TEACHING STAFF.		
Old Crown, ...	38,444 2 10		Provost and Senior Fellows, ..	11,584 3 6	
Old Private, ...	2,946 11 8		Retired Senior Fellow, ...	1,088 1 0	
Baldwin, ...	1,870 18 7		Junior Fellows, ...	4,198 14 8	
City, ...	2,768 4 7		Professors and Lecturers in Arts, ..	4,623 6 0	
		46,029 17 8			21,494 5 2
INVESTMENTS.			SALARIES OF STUDENTS.		
Dividends and Interest on Investments.	7,203 3 6		Scholars	1,292 13 4	
Interest on Current Account, Balance in Bank, ...	246 7 10		Senior Moderator Scholars Supplemented, ...	13 1 5	
		7,449 11 4	University Students, ...	825 0 0	
DEGREE FEES, ...	—	2,742 13 6	Exhibitioners	1,175 0 0	
STUDENTS.			Waiters	100 0 0	
Fees in Arts, ...	8,176 2 0		Medals and Premiums, ..	1,835 6 0	
Medical School and Dissecting Room Fees, ...	1,421 0 0				5,241 0 9
Engineering School Fees, ...	285 0 0		EXAMINATION FEES IN ARTS, ..	—	1 919 4 10
Indian Civil Service Fees, ...	73 10 0		PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.		
Fines, ...	97 3 6		*Divinity.*		
Miscellaneous Payments, ...	47 12 6		Salaries	2,575 6 8	
Chamber Rents, ...	1,986 18 5		Exhibitions	300 0 0	
		12,087 6 5	Examination Fees	184 16 0	
REGISTRAR OF CHAMBERS' FEES,	—	35 10 0	Printing	12 0 4	
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR	—	34 0 9			3,072 3 0
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, ..	—	98 1 4	*Law.*		
ACHATES AND SEAL, ...	—	90 4 3	Salaries, ...	682 6 0	
INCOME TAX DEDUCTED FROM PAYMENTS, ...	—	2,365 0 9	Examination Fees	30 9 0	
					712 15 0
		70,932 6 0	*Medical.*		
			Salaries	3,075 0 0	
			Scholarships	75 0 0	
			Examination Fees	404 5 0	
			Dissecting Room Fees, ...	951 0 0	
			Upkeep, ...	1,258 19 0	
					5,764 4 0
			Engineering.		
			Salaries, ...	821 0 0	
			Examination Fees, ...	48 6 0	
			Upkeep, ...	524 15 1	
					1,394 1 1
			COLLEGE OFFICERS, ...	—	1,284 15 4
			INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE CLASS ..	—	431 13 0
			JUNIOR BURSAR.		
			Poundage	277 1 2	
			Registrar of Chambers' Fees, ..	35 10 0	
					312 11 2
			PORTERS, ...	—	1,297 9 0
			CHAPEL.		
			Salaries, ...	1,046 7 10	
			Upkeep, ...	61 13 11	
					1,108 1 9
			LIBRARY, ...	—	3,212 8 9
			OBSERVATORY, ...	—	433 10 11
			MUSEUMS AND HERBARIUM ..	—	323 8 3
			BOTANIC GARDENS	—	1,079 6 11
			COLLEGE PARK	—	393 9 11
			COMMONS AND KITCHEN, ..	—	2,940 18 9
			BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE, AND INSURANCE, ...	—	1,306 8 7
			NEW BUILDINGS	—	6,603 9 9
			HOUSEHOLD, ...	—	3,123 9 0
			MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES,	—	1,153 12 9
			CALENDAR, ...	398 9 11	
			Publications, ...	30 0 0	
					428 9 11
			PRINTING AND ADVERTISING,	—	666 9 11
			STATIONERY, ...	—	155 3 8
			LAW EXPENSES, ...	—	401 8 3
			INCOME TAX PAID, ...	—	638 7 5
			SCHOOLS, CHARITIES, PENSIONS, AND AIDS TO BENEFACTIONS,	—	2,292 4 1
			EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES ..	—	171 4 3
					69 355 14 [redacted]
			Nominal Excess of Income, ...	—	1,576 11 8
					70,932 6 0
Total Income as above, ...	—	**70,932 6 0**	**Total Expenditure as above,** ..	—	**69,355 14 4**
Decrease of Liability during year of Dublin University Press Series.	—	247 12 9	*Real Excess of Income*	—	1,824 4 5
Real Total Income during year, ..	—	**71,179 18 9**			**71,179 18 9**

RETURN (1).—Summary of Accounts for each of the Five Years 1901–1905 inclusive—*continued.*

Table II.—1902.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN—Summary of Accounts, Year ending 31st October, 1902.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ESTATES.		
Old Crown,	36,701 9 5	
Old Private,	3,633 18 9	
Baldwin,	2,213 9 10	
City,	2,499 13 8	
		45,048 11 8
INVESTMENTS.		
Dividends and Interest on Investments.	9,022 12 7	
Interest on Current Account, Balance in Bank,	109 18 0	
		9,132 10 7
DEGREE FEES,	—	2,572 2 0
STUDENTS.		
Fees in Arts,	8,022 2 6	
Medical School and Dissecting Room Fees,	1,507 3 0	
Engineering School Fees,	285 0 0	
Indian Civil Service Class Fees,	64 11 0	
Fines,	141 19 8	
Miscellaneous Payments,	60 15 0	
Chamber Rents,	1,928 17 11	
		12,010 9 1
REGISTRAR OF CHAMBERS' FEES,	—	33 15 0
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,	—	60 5 10
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS,	—	1 1 0
ACHATES AND SEAL,	—	77 8 9
INCOME TAX.		
Refunded by Commissioners,	508 3 9	
Deducted from Payments,	2,680 18 6	
		3,189 2 3
		72,125 6 2
Total Income as above,	—	**72,125 6 2**
		72,125 6 2

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT AND TEACHING STAFF.		
Provost and Senior Fellows,	11,612 2 7	
Retired Senior Fellow,	1,390 4 1	
Junior Fellows,	4,313 2 3	
Professors and Lecturers in Arts,	4,508 6 0	
		21,823 14 11
SALARIES OF STUDENTS.		
Scholars,	1,301 18 0	
Senior Moderator Scholars,	147 9 11	
University Students,	850 0 0	
Exhibitioners,	1,200 0 0	
Waiters,	100 0 0	
Medals and Premiums,	1,833 2 0	
		5,432 9 11
EXAMINATION FEES IN ARTS,	—	1,904 9 0
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.		
Divinity.		
Salaries,	2,566 6 1	
Exhibitions,	300 0 0	
Examination Fees,	190 1 0	
Printing,	12 1 6	
		3,068 8 7
Law.		
Salaries,	682 6 0	
Examination Fees,	18 18 0	
		701 4 0
Medical.		
Salaries,	3,262 10 0	
Scholarships,	65 0 0	
Examination Fees,	422 2 0	
Dissecting Room Fees,	1,063 13 0	
Upkeep,	1,426 7 3	
		6,239 12 3
Engineering.		
Salaries,	871 4 0	
Examination Fees,	71 8 0	
Upkeep,	390 10 1	
		1,333 2 1
COLLEGE OFFICERS,	—	1,284 15 4
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE CLASS,	—	447 7 0
JUNIOR BURSAR.		
Poundage,	275 5 2	
Registrar of Chambers' Fees,	33 15 0	
		309 0 2
PORTERS,	—	1,343 4 0
CHAPEL.		
Salaries,	1,017 5 1	
Upkeep,	79 19 2	
		1,097 4 3
LIBRARY,	—	3,389 9 1
OBSERVATORY,	—	278 13 11
MUSEUMS AND HERBARIUM,	—	273 13 7
BOTANIC GARDENS,	—	1,013 0 9
COLLEGE PARK,	—	336 13 5
COMMONS AND KITCHEN,	—	3,022 6 2
BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE, AND INSURANCE,	—	1,450 19 9
NEW BUILDINGS,	—	6,533 17 6
HOUSEHOLD,	—	2,481 10 3
MUNICIPAL RATES,	—	1,466 15 6
CALENDAR,	406 17 11	
Publications,	31 19 3	
		438 7 2
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING,	—	633 3 6
STATIONERY,	—	191 15 6
LAW EXPENSES,	—	443 13 3
INCOME TAX PAID,	—	778 2 0
INTEREST ON LOAN FROM BANK OF IRELAND,	—	343 11 4
SCHOOLS, CHARITIES, PENSIONS, AND AIDS TO BENEFACTIONS,	—	2,009 15 7
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES,	—	362 5 10
		70,432 5 4
Nominal Excess of Income over Expenditure,	—	1,693 0 10
		72,125 6 2
Total Expenditure as above,	—	**70,432 5 4**
Liability of Graduates Memorial Building incurred during year,	—	363 4 6
Increase of Liability of Dublin University Press Series,	—	298 14 4
Real Excess of Income over Expenditure,	—	1,031 2 0
		72,125 6 2

RETURN (1).—Summary of Accounts for each of the Five Years 1901-1905, inclusive—*continued.*

Table III.—1903.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,—Summary of Accounts, Year ending 31st October, 1903.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ESTATES.			SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT AND TEACHING STAFF.		
Old Crown, ...	35,510 6 9	—	Provost and Senior Fellows, ..	11,468 17 1	
Old Private, ...	3,257 17 6		Retired Senior Fellow, ...	1,088 1 0	
Baldwin, ...	1,924 13 11		Junior Fellows, ...	4,280 9 7	
City, ...	2,970 0 0		Professors and Lecturers in Arts, ..	4,568 14 0	
		43,662 18 2			21,406 1 8
INVESTMENTS.			SALARIES OF STUDENTS.		
Dividends and Interest on Investments,	8,728 17 3		Scholars, ...	1,292 13 4	
Interest on Current Account, Balance in Bank, ...	62 3 10		Senior Moderator Scholars, ..	30 0 0	
		8,791 1 1	University Students, ...	950 0 0	
DEGREE FEES, ...	—	3,225 18 6	Exhibitioners, ...	1,175 0 0	
STUDENTS.			Waiters, ...	100 0 0	
Fees in Arts, ...	8,049 12 0		Medals and Premiums, ...	2,023 7 6	
Medical School and Dissecting Room Fees, ...	1,501 12 0				5,571 0 10
Engineering School Fees, ...	350 0 0		EXAMINATION FEES IN ARTS, ..	—	1,873 9 0
Indian Civil Service Class, ...	56 14 0		PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.		
Fines, ...	116 4 10		*Divinity.*		
Miscellaneous Payments, ...	66 4 0		Salaries, ...	2,566 6 1	
Chamber Rents, ...	2,065 16 0		Exhibitioners, ...	300 0 0	
		12,206 2 10	Examination Fees, ...	186 18 0	
REGISTRAR OF CHAMBERS' FEES,	—	48 5 0	Printing, ...	17 12 6	
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,	—	57 8 10			3,070 16 7
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, ..	—	7 2 9	*Law.*		
ACHATES AND SEAL, ...	—	76 5 4	Salaries, ...	757 6 0	
INCOME TAX, DEDUCTED FROM PAYMENTS.	—	2,395 2 4	Examination Fees, ...	37 16 0	
					795 2 0
		70,470 4 10	*Medical.*		
			Salaries, ...	3,039 11 8	
			Scholarships, ...	60 0 0	
			Examination Fees, ...	451 10 0	
			Dissecting Room Fees, ...	1,115 2 0	
			Upkeep, ...	1,514 9 8	
					6,180 13 4
			Engineering.		
			Salaries, ...	1,008 12 0	
			Examination Fees, ...	58 16 0	
			Upkeep, ...	470 19 4	
			New Electrical and Mechanical Laboratory Fittings, ...	1,749 18 8	
					3,288 6 0
			COLLEGE OFFICERS, ...	—	1,264 10 4
			INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE CLASS, ..	—	761 14 0
			JUNIOR BURSAR.		
			Poundage, ...	283 10 11	
			Registrar of Chambers' Fees, ..	48 5 0	
					331 15 11
			PORTERS, ...	—	1,359 14 0
			CHAPEL.		
			Salaries, ...	1,016 1 6	
			Upkeep, ...	30 18 2	
					1,046 19 8
			LIBRARY, ...	—	3,022 5 5
			OBSERVATORY, ...	—	338 14 0
			MUSEUMS AND HERBARIUM, ..	—	355 1 9
			BOTANIC GARDENS, ...	—	1 069 15 1
			COLLEGE PARK, ...	—	367 19 5
			COMMONS AND KITCHEN, ..	—	3,018 17 4
			BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE, AND INSURANCE, ...	—	1,888 2 5
			NEW BUILDINGS, ...	—	3,377 2 9
			HOUSEHOLD, ...	—	2,680 15 8
			MUNICIPAL RATES, ...	—	2,898 9 7
			CALENDAR, ...	263 2 7	
			Publications, ...	82 7 5	
					345 10 0
			PRINTING AND ADVERTISING, ..	—	1,047 3 6
			STATIONERY, ...	—	175 18 10
			LAW EXPENSES, ...	—	639 9 11
			INCOME TAX PAID, ...	—	686 16 1
			INTEREST ON LOAN FROM BANK OF IRELAND, ...	—	1,039 13 0
			SCHOOLS, CHARITIES, PENSIONS, AND AIDS TO BENEFACTIONS,	—	1,851 7 4
			EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES, ..	—	676 15 10
					72,430 1 3
Nominal Excess of Expenditure over Income, ...	—	1,959 16 5			
		72,430 1 3	**Total Expenditure as above,** ..	—	**72 430 1 3**
Total Income as above, ...	—	**70,470 4 10**	*Increase in Liability of Graduates Memorial Building,*	—	1,424 8 4
Real Excess of Expenditure over Income	—	3,388 3 7	*Increase in Liability of Dublin University Press Series.*	—	3 18 10
		73,858 8 5			**73,858 8 5**

RETURN (1).—Summary of Accounts for each of the Five Years 1901–1905, inclusive—*continued.*

Table IV.—1904.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN—Summary of Accounts, Year ending 31st October, 1904.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ESTATES.		
Old Crown, ...	32,423 6 6	
Old Private, ...	3,198 2 8	
Baldwin, ...	1,676 18 7	
City, ...	2,771 2 3	
		40,069 10 0
INVESTMENTS, DIVIDENDS, AND INTEREST.	—	8,589 12 3
DEGREE FEES, ...	—	2,889 18 6
STUDENTS.		
Government Grant, Indian Class, ..	300 0 0	
Fees in Arts, ...	8,658 19 6	
Chamber Rents, ...	1,830 1 2	
Fines, ...	102 13 6	
Medical School and Dissecting Room Fees, ...	2,576 15 6	
Engineering School Fees, ...	410 0 0	
Indian Civil Service Class Fees, ..	111 16 6	
Miscellaneous Payments, ...	35 18 6	
		14,026 4 8
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,	—	41 17 7
REGISTRAR OF CHAMBERS' FEES,	—	41 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, ..	—	84 13 10
INCOME TAX DEDUCTED FROM PAYMENTS.	—	2,901 7 5
		68,644 4 3
Nominal Excess of Expenditure over Income.	—	1,904 4 3
		70,548 8 6
Total Income as above, ...	—	**68,644 4 3**
Real Excess of Expenditure over Income,	—	2,964 3 7
	—	**71,608 7 10**

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT AND TEACHING STAFF.		
Provost and Senior Fellows, ..	11,424 3 8	
Retired Senior Fellow, ...	1,088 1 0	
Junior Fellows, ...	4,398 17 6	
Professors and Lecturers in Arts, ..	5,564 6 10	
		22,475 9 0
SALARIES TO STUDENTS.		
Scholars, ...	1,274 4 0	
Exhibitioners, ...	1,360 0 0	
University Students, ...	950 0 0	
Waiters, ...	100 0 0	
		3,684 4 0
EXAMINATION FEES IN ARTS, ..	—	1,982 8 0
MEDALS AND PREMIUMS, ..	—	1,971 18 6
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.		
Divinity.		
Salaries and Exhibitions, ..	2,791 6 1	
Examination Fees and Printing, ..	216 14 6	
		3,008 0 7
Law.		
Salaries, ...	799 2 0	
Examination Fees, ...	21 0 0	
		820 2 0
Medical.		
Salaries and Scholarships, ..	3,424 5 0	
Upkeep, ...	2,635 5 2	
Medical and Dissecting Room Fees,	1,764 10 4	
Examination Fees, ...	507 3 0	
		8,331 3 6
Engineering.		
Salaries, ...	1,096 0 0	
Upkeep, ...	586 1 2	
Examination Fees, ...	71 8 0	
		1,753 9 2
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL LABORATORY, ...	—	277 14 4
COLLEGE OFFICERS, ...	—	1,304 15 4
PORTERS, ...	—	1,409 19 6
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE CLASS, ..	—	802 8 6
JUNIOR BURSAR.		
Poundage, ...	301 4 6	
Registrar of Chambers' Fees, ..	41 0 0	
		342 4 6
CHAPEL, ...	—	1,072 15 4
LIBRARY, ...	—	3,023 14 1
OBSERVATORY, MUSEUMS, AND HERBARIUM.	—	644 18 2
BOTANIC GARDENS, ...	—	1,455 19 7
COLLEGE PARK, ...	—	358 3 11
COMMONS AND KITCHEN, ..	—	2,988 17 1
HOUSEHOLD, ...	—	2,627 6 11
BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE, AND INSURANCE, ...	—	2,923 5 4
NEW BUILDINGS, ...	—	1 512 7 0
MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES,		1,527 19 2
CALENDAR AND PUBLICATIONS,	—	644 19 9
PRINTING AND STATIONERY, ..	—	873 8 6
LAW EXPENSES, ...	—	179 7 0
INCOME TAX PAID, ...	—	486 4 1
INTEREST ON LOAN FROM BANK OF IRELAND.	—	550 12 4
SCHOOLS, CHARITIES, PENSIONS, AND AIDS TO BENEFACTIONS.	—	1,142 10 1
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES, ..	—	372 3 3
		70,548 8 6
Total Expenditure as above, ..	—	**70,548 8 6**
Increase of Liability during year of Graduates Memorial Building.	—	628 1 5
Increase of Liability during year of Dublin University Press Series.	—	431 17 11
Real Total Expenditure during year, ..	—	**71,608 7 10**

RETURN (1).—Summary of Accounts for each of the Five Years 1901–1905, inclusive—*continued.*

Table V.—1905.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN—Summary of Accounts, Year ending 31st October, 1905.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ESTATES.			SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT AND TEACHING STAFF.		
Old Crown, ...	34,817 6 4		Provost and Senior Fellows,* ..	11,424 3 8	
Old Private, ...	3,114 19 11		Retired Senior Fellow, ...	1,088 1 0	
Baldwin, ...	1,835 15 4		Junior Fellows, ...	4,669 9 7	
City, ...	3,631 16 10		Professors and Lecturers in Arts, ..	5,344 6 10	
		43,399 18 5			22,526 1 1
INVESTMENTS.			SALARIES OF STUDENTS.		
Dividends and Interest on Investments	9,024 11 5		Scholars, ...	1,278 16 4	
Interest on Current Account, Balance in Bank, ...	76 19 6		University Students, ...	850 0 0	
		9,101 10 11	Exhibitioners, ...	1,274 12 0	
DEGREE FEES, ...	—	3,935 2 6	Waiters, ...	100 0 0	
STUDENTS.			Medals and Premiums, ...	1,726 13 0	
Fees in Arts, ...	10,154 4 0				5,230 1 4
Medical School and Dissecting Room Fees, ...	3,169 4 6		EXAMINATION FEES IN ARTS, ..	—	1,991 0 0
Engineering School Fees, ...	479 0 6		PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.		
Indian Civil Service Class Fees, ..	81 7 6		*Divinity.*		
Army Class Fees, ...	320 0 0		Salaries, ...	2,467 5 6	
Fines, ...	96 16 6		Exhibitions, ...	280 0 0	
Miscellaneous Payments, ...	57 3 7		Examination Fees, ...	230 10 0	
Chamber Rents, ...	2,127 19 1		Printing, ...	13 14 6	
		16,485 15 8			2,991 10 0
REGISTRAR OF CHAMBERS' FEES,	—	51 15 0	*Law.*		
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,	—	63 14 10	Salaries, ...	782 6 0	
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, ..	—	34 1 1	Examination Fees, ...	43 1 0	
ACHATES AND SEAL, ...	—	73 17 4			825 7 0
INCOME TAX.			*Medicine.*		
Refunded by Revenue Office, ..	679 19 8		Salaries, ...	3,552 4 11	
Deducted from Payments, ..	2,320 14 9		Scholarships, ...	65 0 0	
		3,000 14 5	Examination Fees, ...	568 1 0	
		76,146 10 2	Medical and Dissecting Room Fees,	2,041 11 4	
			Upkeep, ...	2,579 6 11	
					8,806 4 2
			Engineering, including Electrical and Mechanical Laboratory.		
			Salaries, ...	1,108 12 0	
			Examination Fees, ...	67 4 0	
			Upkeep, ...	575 17 5	
					1,751 13 5
			COLLEGE OFFICERS, ...	—	1,384 5 4
			INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE CLASS, ..	—	702 19 0
			ARMY CLASS, ...	—	225 0 0
			JUNIOR BURSAR.		
			Registrar of Chambers' Fees, ..	51 15 0	
			Junior Bursar's Poundage, ..	371 12 4	
					423 7 4
			PORTERS, ...	—	1,427 14 0
			CHAPEL.		
			Salaries, ...	966 18 9	
			Upkeep, ...	18 12 6	
					985 11 3
			LIBRARY, ...	—	2,937 0 3
			OBSERVATORY, ...	—	161 12 1
			MUSEUM AND HERBARIUM, ..	—	335 19 11
			BOTANIC GARDENS, ...	—	835 0 10
			COLLEGE PARK, ...	—	211 10 2
			COMMONS AND KITCHEN, ..	—	3,010 7 0
			BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE, AND INSURANCE.	—	3,131 8 11
			NEW BUILDINGS, ...	—	2,614 15 11
			HOUSEHOLD, ...	—	2,443 3 4
			MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES, ..	—	1,649 5 4
			CALENDAR.	214 19 10	
			Publications, ...	147 5 2	
					362 5 0
			PRINTING AND ADVERTISING, ..	—	734 18 6
			STATIONERY, ...	—	196 15 6
			LAW EXPENSES, ...	—	219 16 11
			INCOME TAX PAID, ...	—	564 15 1
			INTEREST ON LOAN FROM BANK OF IRELAND, ...	—	249 17 4
			SCHOOLS, CHARITIES, PENSIONS, AND AIDS TO BENEFACTIONS,	—	798 3 4
			EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES, ..	—	101 11 8
			Total Expenditure, ...	—	**69,829 1 0**
			Nominal Excess of Income over Expenditure.	—	6,317 9 2
					76,146 10 2
			Total Expenditure as above, ..	—	**69,829 1 0**
Decrease of Liability during Year of Dublin University Press Series.	—	214 8 3	*Increase of Liability of Graduates Memorial Building during Year,* ..	—	198 5 8
			Real Total Expenditure during Year, ..	—	**70,027 6 8**
			Real Excess of Income over Expenditure,	—	6,333 11 9
Real Total Income during year, ..	—	**76,360 18 5**			**76,360 18 5**

* The difference between the sum £11,424, the amount specified in the Summary as Salaries of Provost and Senior Fellows for 1904–5, and the sum of £11,627 10s. 8d. the Total Receipts of Provost and Senior Fellows for the same year as specified in Return, No. 2 (see page 10) is £203 7s. 0d., consisting of Librarian's Salary £115 8s. 0d. and Examination Fees paid to Senior Fellows £87 19s. 0d., which are entered under separate heads in the above Summary.

RETURN (2)

SHOWING RECEIPTS OF PROVOST AND FELLOWS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1905.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVOST.		
Salary as Provost, ...	738 9 4	
Compensation for Renewal Fines	800 0 0	
Achates and Seal	9 10 8	
Decrements, ...	161 15 0	
Total Receipts of Provost, ..	—	**1,709 15 0**
SENIOR FELLOWS.		
Statutable Salaries as Senior Fellows, ...	646 4 4	
Compensation for Renewal Fines,	5,600 0 0	
Achates and Seal, ...	66 14 8	
Decrements	1,132 5 0	
		7,445 4 0
Salaries of Offices necessarily held by Senior Fellows.		
Vice-Provost	369 4 8	
Bursar, ...	500 0 0	
Senior Lecturer, ...	400 0 0	
Registrar	300 0 0	
Senior Dean	150 0 0	
Catechist	150 0 0	
		1,869 4 8
Salaries of Offices actually held by Senior Fellows in addition to the above, and usually so held.		
Senior Proctor	200 0 0	
Auditor, ...	200 0 0	
Librarian, ...	115 8 0	
		515 8 0
Examination Fees in Arts paid to Senior Fellows, ...	—	71 8 0
Examination Fees in Divinity and Hebrew, ...	—	16 11 0
Total Receipts of Senior Fellows, ..	—	**9,917 15 8**

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
JUNIOR FELLOWS.		
Statutable Salaries as Junior Fellows, ...	—	904 17 4
Offices held by Junior Fellows.		
Senior Tutors	1,600 0 0	
Public Orator and Registrar of Chambers, ...	132 3 0	
Junior Dean, ...	200 0 0	
Junior Proctor	100 0 0	
Registrars of Schools ..	60 0 0	
		2,092 3 0
Portion of Salaries paid by Senior Bursar to Junior Fellow Professors, ...	3,961 10 3	
Salaries paid to Assistant Professors, ...	140 0 0	
Salaries paid to Lecturers, ..	190 0 0	
Lecture Fees, ...	215 8 0	
		4,506 18 3
Examination Fees in Arts paid to Junior Fellows, ...	—	1,522 0 0
Lectureships in Divinity School, Examination Fees.	—	100 0 0
Fees for Catechetical Examinations, ...	36 15 0	
Fees for Divinity Examinations	50 8 0	
Fees for Medical Examinations	24 1 0	
Fees for Engineering Examinations, ...	29 8 0	
		140 12 0
Fees paid to Lecturers in Indian Civil Service Class, ...	—	110 0 0
Payment for conducting Services and preaching Sermons in College Chapel, ...	—	144 0 0
Total Payments made to Junior Fellows by Junior Bursar, ..	—	9,170 14 0
Medical School Fees paid to Junior Fellow Professor, ..	—	218 10 11
Total Receipts of Junior Fellows, ..	—	**18,909 15 6**

Total Receipts of Provost and Senior Fellows, ...£11,627 10s. 8d. **Total Receipts of Provost, Senior and Junior Fellows, ...£30,537 6s. 2d.**

RETURN (3)

SHOWING SUM EXPENDED IN ERECTION OF BUILDINGS FROM 31st OCTOBER, 1890, TO 31st OCTOBER, 1905.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From October, 1890, to October 1903	58,492 15 1	
From October, 1903, to October, 1904, ...	1,889 2 0	
From October, 1904, to October, 1905, ...	1,204 0 11	
		61,585 18 0
Expended on Westland-row and Lincoln-place from October 1904, to October, 1905	1,410 15 0	
Contributed by Graduates to Graduates' Memorial Building.	7,500 0 0	8,910 15 0
Total Sum expended on Buildings in Trinity College, ...	—	**70,496 13 0**

RETURN (4).

RETURN SHOWING IN DETAIL THE REVENUES OF THE PROVOST, FELLOWS, PROFESSORS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Table I.

Salaries and other Emoluments of Provost and Senior Fellows and Retired Senior Fellow for the year ending 31st October, 1904, and year ending 31st October, 1905, paid by the Senior Bursar.

Name.	Heads under which Payments are made.	Salaries and other Emoluments. Year, 1905. Amount of Payments under separate head.	Year, 1905. Total Emoluments.	Year, 1904. Total Emoluments.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ANTHONY TRAILL, LL.D., M.D., M.CH.	Provost, ...	738 9 4			
	Compensation for Renewal Fines,	800 0 0			
	Decrements, ...	161 15 0			
	Achates and Seal, ...	9 10 8			
	Allowance for a Porter, ..	42 0 0			
			1,751 15 0	*1,128 12 10	Provost, six months and fifty-six days, 1904. Bursar, 1903–4.
				786 11 4	
JAMES WILLIAM BARLOW, M.A.,	Vice-Provost, ...	369 4 8			
	Compensation, ...	800 0 0			
	Senior Fellow, ...	92 6 4			
	Decrements, ...	161 15 0			
	Achates and Seal, ...	9 10 8			
			1,432 16 8	1,432 16 8	
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, M.A., SC.D.,	Auditor, ...	200 0 0			
	Compensation, ...	800 0 0			
	Senior Fellow, ...	92 6 4			
	Decrements, ...	161 15 0			
	Achates and Seal, ...	9 10 8			
			1,263 12 0	1,263 12 0	
THOMAS KINGSMILL ABBOTT, B.D., LITT.D.	Senior Proctor, ...	200 0 0			
	Compensation, ...	800 0 0			
	Senior Fellow, ...	92 6 4			
	Decrements, ...	161 15 0			
	Librarian, ...	115 8 0			
	Achates and Seal, ...	9 10 8			
	Divinity Examination Fees, ..	7 7 0			
	Wall Biblical Scholarship Examination Fees.	5 0 0			
			1,391 7 0	1,389 5 0	
THOMAS THOMPSON GRAY, M.A.,	Senior Dean, ...	150 0 0			
	Catechist, ...	150 0 0			
	Compensation, ...	800 0 0			
	Senior Fellow, ...	92 6 4			
	Decrements, ...	161 15 0			
	Achates and Seal, ...	9 10 8			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	4 4 0			
	Examination Fees in Divinity, ..	4 4 0			
			1,372 0 0	1,368 17 0	
JOHN PENTLAND MAHAFFY, D.D., MUS.D.	Senior Lecturer, ...	400 0 0			
	Compensation, ...	800 0 0			
	Senior Fellow, ...	92 6 4			
	Decrements, ...	161 15 0			
	Achates and Seal, ...	9 10 8			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	25 4 0			
	Examination Fees in Music, ..	6 6 0			
			1,495 2 0	1,502 9 0	
FRANCIS ALEXANDER TARLETON, LL.D., SC.D.	Bursar, ...	500 0 0			
	Compensation, ...	800 0 0			
	Senior Fellow, ...	92 6 4			
	Decrements, ...	161 15 0			
	Achates and Seal, ...	9 10 8			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	12 12 0			
			1,576 4 0	1,487 14 0	
ROBERT YELVERTON TYRRELL, M.A., LITT.D.	Registrar, ...	300 0 0			
	Compensation, ...	800 0 0			
	Senior Fellow, ...	92 6 4			
	Decrements, ...	161 15 0			
	Achates and Seal, ...	9 10 8			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	23 2 0			
			1,386 14 0	1,216 0 0	Dr. Tyrrell was Junior Fellow for six months and Senior Fellow for six months in 1904.
JOHN KELLS INGRAM, M.A., LL.D.,	Retired Fellow, ...	—	1,088 1 0	1,088 1 0	

* In 1904 the Provostship was held by the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., for one quarter and thirty-five days, during which time the emoluments were £612 12*s.* 2*d.*

Table II.

Salaries and other Emoluments of Junior Fellows, for year ending 31st October, 1904, and for year ending 31st October, 1905.

Note by Secretary.—In forwarding this Return, the Provost drew attention to the difference between the incomes of the Junior Fellows in 1903–4 and 1904–5. He pointed out that "the latter year was quite abnormal, owing to the fact that so many as 238 women came over from Oxford and Cambridge to obtain our Degrees (since Trinity College, Dublin, was opened to women in 1904), and paid the Tutors' fees the same as in the case of men coming over for the same purpose. The return for 1903–4 may be considered *normal* as it is almost the exact average of the preceding ten years."

Name.	Heads under which Payments are made.	Salaries and other Emoluments. Year, 1905. Amount of Payments under separate head.	Year, 1905. Total Emoluments.	Year, 1904. Total Emoluments.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GEORGE LAMBERT CATHCART, M.A.,	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Senior Tutor, ...	800 0 0			
	Examination Fees, ...	6 6 0			
			843 4 8	855 16 0	
WILLIAM SNOW BURNSIDE, M.A., Sc.D.	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Professor of Mathematics, ..	140 0 0			
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.	60 0 0			
	Compensation for Tutor's Fees, ..	617 3 5			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	28 7 0			
			882 9 1	794 5 6	
ARTHUR WILLIAM PANTON, M.A., Sc.D.	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Senior Tutor, ...	800 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	34 13 0			
	Examination Fees in Engineering,	2 2 0			
			873 13 8	900 18 5	
FREDERICK PURSER, M.A., ..	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Professor of Natural Philosophy,	200 0 0			
	Compensation for Tutor's Fees, ..	617 3 5			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	46 4 0			
			900 6 1	813 3 6	
LOUIS CLAUDE PURSER, M.A., LITT. D.	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Junior Bursar (Poundage), ..	371 12 4			
	Public Orator, ...	25 0 0			
	Registrar of Chambers, Salary, ..	55 8 0			
	Registrar of Chambers, Fees, ..	51 15 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	55 13 0			
		596 7 0			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	597 8 3			
			1,193 15 3	951 11 7	
WILLIAM RALPH WESTROPP ROBERTS, B.D.	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.	50 0 0			
	Reader in Chapel, ...	50 0 0			
	Evening Preacher, ...	16 0 0			
	Honour Lecturer in Mathematics,	30 0 0			
	Sermons, ...	6 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	79 16 0			
	Examination Fees in Divinity, ..	17 17 0			
	Examination Fees in Catecheticals,	15 15 0			
		302 6 8			
	Payments from Tutorial Fund, per Junior Bursar.	714 9 10			
			1,016 16 6	876 5 6	
EDWARD PARNALL CULVERWELL, M.A.	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Professor of Education, six months at £100 per annum.	50 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	63 0 0			
		149 18 8			
	Payments from Tutorial Fund, per Junior Bursar.	757 4 7			
			907 3 3	750 14 5	
ALEXANDER CHARLES O'SULLIVAN, M.A. M.I	Junior Fellow	36 18 8			
	Lecturer in Pathology, ..	200 0 0			
	Medical School Fees, ...	218 10 10			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	15 15 0			
	Examination Fees in Medicine, ..	13 13 0			
		484 17 6			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	616 14 3			
			1,101 11 9	1,000 0 6	
JOHN ISAAC BEARE, M.A., ..	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Regius Professor of Greek, ..	200 0 0			
	Senior Assistant to Professor of Hebrew.	60 0 0			
	Compensation for Tutors' Fees, ..	617 3 5			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	82 19 0			
			997 1 1	889 19 6	
ROBERT RUSSELL M.A. ..	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Junior Dean, ...	200 0 0			
	Registrar of Law School, ..	20 0 0			
	Donegal Lecturer, Paid out of Fund,	27 13 10			
	Donegal Lecturer, Paid out of General Funds.	42 6 2			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	54 12 0			
	Examination Fees in Engineering,	2 2 0			
	Examination Fees in Law, ..	1 1 0			
		384 13 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	768 4 10			
			1,152 18 6	1,023 9 8	

Table II.—Salaries and other Emoluments of Junior Fellows—*continued.*

Name.	Heads under which Payments are made.	Salaries and other Emoluments. Year, 1905. Amount of Payments under separate head.	Year, 1905. Total Emoluments.	Year, 1904. Total Emoluments.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
MATHEW WYATT JOSEPH FRY M.A.	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Assistant to University Professor of Natural Philosophy.	70 0 0			
	Editor of Calendar, ...	50 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	71 8 0			
	Examination Fees in Engineering,	10 10 0			
		238 16 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	724 14 5			
			963 11 1	788 14 11	
GEORGE WILKINS B.D. ..	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.	50 0 0			
	Reader in Chapel, ...	50 0 0			
	Evening Preacher, ...	16 0 0			
	Professor of Hebrew, Board's part,	40 0 0			
	Professor of Hebrew, Erasmus Smith's part.	60 0 0			
	Sermons, ...	6 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	69 6 0			
	Examination Fees in Catecheticals,	21 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Divinity, ..	22 1 0			
	Examination Fees in Hebrew, ..	3 3 0			
	Examination Fees in Wall Scholarship.	5 0 0			
		379 8 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	499 15 2			
			879 3 10	803 5 0	
HENRY STEWART MACRAN, M.A.,	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Professor of Natural Philosophy,	100 0 0			
	Registrar of School of Music, ..	20 0 0			
	Honour Lecturer in Ethics and Logics.	15 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	96 12 0			
		268 10 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	516 2 9			
			784 13 5	682 7 2	
EDWARD JOHN GWYNN, M.A., ..	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Lecture Fees in Indian Class, ..	30 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	74 11 0			
		141 9 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	584 14 7			
			726 4 3	635 19 9	
CHARLES JASPER JOLY M.A. (since dead).	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Andrews' Professor of Astronomy (paid out of Fund).	230 15 4			
	Andrews' Professor of Astronomy (paid out of General Fund).	379 4 8			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	22 17 0			
			669 15 8	663 14 8	
GERARD ALSTON EXHAM M.A. ..	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	71 8 0			
		108 6 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	485 8 5			
			593 15 1	560 6 1	
WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, M.A.,	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy (paid out of Fund).	60 0 0			
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy (paid out of General Funds).	140 0 0			
	Registrar of Engineering School,	20 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	66 19 0			
	Examination Fees in Medicine, ..	17 17 0			
	Examination Fees in Engineering,	14 14 0			
		356 8 8			
	Laboratory Fee, per Junior Bursar,	5 2 5			
	From Tutorial Fund, per Junior Bursar.	446 5 3			
			807 16 4	733 2 5	
J. GILBART SMYLY, M.A. ..	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Professor of Latin, ...	200 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	72 9 0			
		309 7 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	446 5 3			
			755 12 11	600 9 7	

Table II.—Salaries and other Emoluments of Junior Fellows—*continued.*

Name	Heads under which Payments are made.	Salaries and other Emoluments. Year, 1905. Amount of Payments under separate head.	Year, 1905. Total Emoluments.	Year, 1904. Total Emoluments.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GEORGE WILLIAM MOONEY, M.A.,	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Honour Lecturer in Classics, ..	40 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	79 16 0			
		156 14 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	492 11 11			
			649 6 7	580 0 10	
WILLIAM KENNEDY, M.A., ..	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Assistant to Professor of Hebrew,	50 0 0			
	Honour Lecturer in Classics, ..	40 0 0			
	Indian Class Lecture Fees, ..	30 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	85 1 0			
	Examination Fees in Hebrew, ..	2 2 0			
		244 1 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	564 15 2			
			808 16 10	622 3 4	
REGINALD ARTHUR PERCY ROGERS, M.A.	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Honour Lecture Fees in Ethics and Logics.	15 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	75 12 0			
	Examination Fees in Divinity, ..	10 10 0			
		138 0 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	340 6 3			
			478 6 11	515 12 2	
WILLIAM ALEXANDER GOLIGHER, M.A.	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Junior Proctor, ...	100 0 0			
	Professor of Ancient History, ..	60 0 0			
	Honour Lecturer in Classics, ..	40 0 0			
	Special Lecturer in Greek and Latin Composition.	37 16 0			
	Indian Class Lecturer, ...	50 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	111 6 0			
		436 0 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	321 17 7			
			757 18 3	476 6 7	
JOHN FRASER, M.A., ...	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Honour Lecturer in Mathematics,	30 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	67 4 0			
		134 2 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	301 2 11			
			435 5 7	368 3 9	
STEPHEN BARNABAS KELLEHER, M.A.	Junior Fellow, ...	36 18 8			
	Honour Lecturer in Mathematics,	30 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	76 13 0			
		143 11 8			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	305 10 0			
			449 1 8	101 1 0	Tutor in 1905.
ERNEST HENRY ALTON, M.A., ..	Junior Fellow (six months), ..	18 9 4			
	Retained Examiner (one quarter),	25 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	6 6 0			
		49 15 4			
	Payments per Junior Bursar, ..	24 6 4			
			74 1 8		Elected 1905.

Table III.

Salaries and Fees paid to Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants (Non-Fellows), Year ending 31st October, 1904, and year ending 31st October, 1905.

Divinity.

Rev. JOHN GWYNN, D.D. ..	Regius Professor of Divinity, Salary.	1,212 6 0			
	Divinity Examination Fees, ..	22 1 0			
	Wall Biblical Scholarship Examination Fee.	5 0 0			
	Hebrew Examination Fees, ..	1 1 0			
			1,240 2 0	1,231 14 0	
Very Rev. JOHN HENRY BERNARD D.D.	Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, £44 14s. 6d. paid out of Fund, balance out of General Funds	700 0 0			
	Divinity Examination Fees, ..	26 5 0			
			726 5 0	726 0 0	

Table III.—Salaries and Fees paid to Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants (Non-Fellows).—*continued.*

Divinity—*continued.*

Name.	Heads under which Payments are made.	Salaries and other Emoluments. Year, 1903. Amount of Payments under separate head.	Year, 1903. Total Emoluments.	Year, 1904. Total Emoluments.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Rev. HUGH JACKSON LAWLOR, D.D.,	Professor of Ecclesiastical History,	100 0 0			
	Assistant to Regius, £50 Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Lecturer, £50, in Divinity.	100 0 0			
	Precentor in Chapel, ...	50 0 0			
	Evening Preacher, ...	16 0 0			
	Divinity Examination Fees, ..	35 4 0			
	Catechetical Examination Fees, ..	16 16 0			
	Sermons.	6 0 0			
			324 0 0	314 8 0	
Rev. NEWPORT J. D. WHITE, D.D.,	Assistant to Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Lecturer.	150 0 0			
	Reader in Chapel, ..	50 0 0			
	Evening Preacher, ...	16 0 0			
	Assistant to Professor of Hebrew,	50 0 0			
	Sermons, ...	6 0 0			
	Divinity Examination Fees, ..	28 7 0			
	Catechetical Examination Fees,	17 17 0			
	Hebrew Examination Fees, ..	4 4 0			
			322 8 0	318 1 0	
Rev. THOMAS STIRLING BERRY, D.D.	Assistant to Regius Professor of Divinity.	50 0 0			
	Divinity Examination Fees, ..	21 0 0			
	Catechetical Examination Fees,	11 11 0			
			82 11 0	84 13 0	
Rev. JAMES G. CARLETON, D.D.,	Assistant to Regius Professor of Divinity.	50 0 0			
	Reader in Chapel	50 0 0			
	Evening Preacher	16 0 0			
	Sermons	3 0 0			
	Divinity Examination Fees ..	25 4 0			
	Catechetical Examination Fees,	16 16 0			
			161 0 0	148 8 0	
Rev. CHARLES IRVINE GRAHAM, B.D.	Assistant to Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.	50 0 0			
	Divinity Examination Fees, ..	10 10 0			
			60 10 0	63 13 0	
Rev. ROBERT HENRY CHARLES, DD.	Professor of Biblical Greek, ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0	
Rev. JOHN ANDREW JENNINGS, M.A.,	Wallace Divinity Lecturer (paid out of Fund).	—	48 6 0	41 2 6	
Rev. J. H. WALSH, D.D., ..	——	—	—	19 17 0	
Rev. J. H. KENNEDY, D.D., ..	——	—	—	17 15 0	

Medicine.

JAMES LITTLE, M.B., ...	Regius Professor of Physic, ..	—	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Sir CHARLES BENT BALL, M.D., M.CH.	Regius Professor of Surgery, ..	—	100 0 0	100 0 0	
EDWARD H. BENNETT, M.D., ..	Professor of Surgery, ...	—	200 0 0	177 8 0	
ANDREW FRANCIS DIXON, M.B., Sc.D.	Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.	275 0 0			
	Medical Examination Fees, ..	34 13 0			
	Medical School Fees, ...	441 1 4			
			750 14 4	750 14 0	
H. M. JOHNSTON, B.A., M.B. (R.U.I.)	Chief Demonstrator, ...	—	200 0 0	—	
R. A. STONEY, M.B.	——	—	—	33 6 8	
——	Demonstrators at £20 each, ..	—	100 0 0	120 0 0	Five in 1905.
HENRY F. BEWLEY, M.D., ..	Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence,	—			
	Medical School Fees, ...	124 12 8			
			124 12 8	154 16 0	

Salaries and Fees paid to Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants (Non-Fellows)—*continued.*

Medicine—*continued.*

Name.	Heads under which Payments are made.	Salaries and other Emoluments. Year, 1905. Amount of Payments under separate head.	Year, 1905. Total Emoluments.	Year, 1904. Total Emoluments.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
William H. Thompson, Sc.D., ..	King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.	183 0 0			
	Medical School Fees, ...	465 14 4			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	1 1 0			
			649 15 4	689 0 0	
Harold Pringle, M.D., ..	Assistant to King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.	—	200 0 0	212 10 0	
William Caldwell, ...	Second Assistant, ...	80 0 0	80 0 0	—	
——	Other Assistants, ...	—	—	100 0 0	
Sydney Young, D.Sc. (Lond.), ..	Professor of Chemistry, Salary, ..	275 0 0			
	Medical School Fees, ...	369 18 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	40 19 0			
	Examination Fees in Medicine, ..	17 17 0			
	Engineering, ...	8 8 0			
	Arts School Chemistry Fees, ..	31 4 9			
	Engineering School Chemistry Fees.	195 19 6			
			939 6 3	742 8 6	
C. W. Ramsden, ...	Demonstrator, ...	175 0 0			
	Chemistry Fees Arts, ...	8 9 0			
			183 9 0	162 10 0	
Emil Alphonse Werner, ..	Professor of Applied Chemistry,	350 0 0			
	Chemistry Fees Arts, ...	8 9 0			
			358 9 0	428 6 10	
Henry Horace Dixon, Sc.D., ..	Professor of Botany, Salary, ..	425 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	20 15 0			
	Examination Fees in Medicine, ..	13 13 0			
	Medical School Fees, ...	72 18 2			
	Professor H. H. Dixon now (1906) also holds the appointment of Director of Botanical Gardens at a salary of £100 a year.				
			532 6 2	261 10 0	
Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A., ..	Registrar of Medical School, ..	100 0 0			
	Curator of Anatomical Museum,	100 0 0			
	Professor of Zoology, ...	200 0 0			
	Professor of Comparative Anatomy.	100 0 0			
	Medical School Fees, ...	72 18 2			
	Commission on Medical School Fees.	66 4 8			
	Superintending Examinations, ..	49 7 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	22 17 0			
	Examination Fees in Medicine, ..	12 12 0			
	Lecture Fees in Arts, ...	50 0 0			
			773 18 10	644 2 0	
Dr. E. H. Taylor, ...	Deputy to Professor of Surgery, Salary at £100 per annum.	89 4 11			
	Medical School Fees, ...	89 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Medicine, ..	36 15 0			
			214 19 11	—	
Edward Percival Wright, M.A., M.D.	Keeper of the Herbarium, ..	—	100 0 0	364 16 0	
J. T. Wigham, M.D., ...	Assistant to Lecturer in Pathology.	—	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Thomas G. Moorhead, M.D., ..	Second Assistant to Lecturer in Pathology.	—	50 0 0	37 10 0	

Law.

Henry Brougham Leech, LL.D.,	Regius Professor of Laws, Salary,	180 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Law, ..	9 9 0			
			189 9 0	183 3 0	
George Vaughan Hart, LL.D.,	Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, Salary.	332 6 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	12 12 0			
	Examination Fees in Law, ..	11 11 0			
			356 9 0	352 5 0	
Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.,	Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.	250 0 0			
	Professor of Political Economy, ..	100 0 0			
	Indian Class Lecturer, ...	50 0 0			
	Lecture Fees in Arts, ...	50 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	43 17 0			
	Examination Fees in Law, ..	9 19 0			
			503 16 0	499 18 0	

Salaries and Fees paid to Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants (Non-Fellows)—*continued.*

Law—*continued.*

Name.	Heads under which Payments are made.	Salaries and other Emoluments. Year, 1905. Amount of Payments under separate head.	Year, 1905. Total Emoluments.	Year, 1904. Total Emoluments.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Robert Galloway Louis Leonard, B.A.	Reid Professor of Penal Legislation Constitutional, and Criminal Law and Law of Evidence, payable out of Fund.	200 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Law, ..	11 11 0	211 11 0	50 0 0	
James St. Clair Baxter, ..	Reid Honour Lecturer (charged to Reid Fund).	71 8 0			
	Army Class Lecture Fees, ..	40 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	12 12 0			
	Examination Fees in Law (a balance).	0 10 0	124 10 0	233 10 0	

Engineering.

John Joly, M.A., Sc.D, ..	Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.	500 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	25 15 0			
	Examination Fees in Engineering,	10 10 0	536 5 0	525 4 0	
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I., ..	Professor of Civil Engineering, ..	500 0 0			
	Engineering School Fees, per Junior Bursar.	168 3 9			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	12 2 0			
	Examination Fees in Engineering,	14 14 0	694 19 9	669 13 0	
Walter E. Lilly, M.A., M.A.I.,	Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.	356 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Engineering,	2 2 0	358 2 0	358 2 0	
William Tatlow, M.A., B.A.I., ..	Lecturer in Practice of Electrical Engineering.	150 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Engineering,	2 2 0	152 2 0	156 6 0	
Joseph R. Cotter, M.A., ..	Assistant to Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.	137 10 0	137 10 0	100 0 0	
P. S. Sheardown, ...	Lecturer in Electric Traction, ..	—	12 12 0	12 12 0	
James T. Jackson M.A., ..	Assistant to Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.	187 10 0			
	Indian Class Fees, ...	4 4 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	8 8 0	200 2 0	158 8 0	

Literature, History, Languages, and Others.

Edward Dowden LL.D. Litt.D.,	Professor of English Literature, ..	500 0 0			
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory (charged to Fund).	60 0 0			
	Secretary of Council, ...	50 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts ..	19 19 0	629 19 0	638 18 0	
John Henry Wardell, M.A., ..	Professor of Modern History, out of General Fund.	20 0 0			
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History, out of Fund.	60 0 0			
		80 0 0			
	Army Class Lecturer, ...	60 0 0			
	Registrar of Army School at £20 a year, five quarters.	25 0 0			
	Indian Class Fees, ...	36 15 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	35 9 0			
	Examination Fees in H. Blake Scholarship.	5 5 0	242 9 9	122 9 6	

Salaries and Fees paid to Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants (Non-Fellows).—*continued.*

Literature, History, Languages, and Others—*continued.*

Name.	Heads under which Payments are made	Salaries and other Emoluments. Year, 1905. Amount of Payments under separate head.	Year, 1905. Total Emoluments.	Year, 1904. Total Emoluments.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Robert Atkinson LL.D., ..	Professor of Romance Languages,	200 0 0			
	Sanskrit and Comparative Philology.	200 0 0			
	Celtic Lecturer, ...	100 0 0			
	Indian Class Fees, ...	47 5 0			
	Lecture Fees in Arts, ...	75 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	30 9 0			
			652 14 0	669 10 0	
Albert Maximilian Selss LL.D.	Professor of German, ...	300 0 0			
	Lecture Fees in Arts, ...	75 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	27 6 0			
			402 6 0	471 15 0	
Ebenezer Prout, Mus.Doc., ..	Professor of Music, ...	100 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Music, ..	6 6 0			
			106 6 0	112 12 0	
Rev. James Edward Harnett Murphy, M.A.	Professor of Irish, General Funds,	100 0 0			
	Paid out of Fund, ...	102 16 4			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	4 4 0			
			207 0 4	206 2 1	
S. Lane Poole, Litt.D., ..	——	—	—	225 0 0	
Lucas White King LL.D., ..	Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani (£200 a year, one quarter).	—	50 0 0	—	
Charles Kough, B.A., ..	Reader in Tamil and Telugu, ..	—	150 0 0	150 0 0	
William Hoey, ...	Reader in Hindustani and Hindi (three quarters at £150).	—	112 10 0	205 13 0	Three quarters at £150 in 1905.
William Edwin Ormsby, LL.D.,	Reader in Indian Law, ..	—	100 0 0	100 0 0	
C. Maturin, ...	Indian Class Lecture Fees, ..	—	33 12 0	32 11 0	
J. Dockrill, ...	Do., ...	—	36 15 0	32 11 0	
Dr. J. P. Johnston, ...	Do., ...	—	12 12 0	13 13 0	
G. de V. Colter, ...	Do., ...	—	7 4 0	—	
A. J. W. Cerf, ...	——	—	—	26 12 6	
Edward Bennett, ...	——	—	—	13 2 6	
Marmaduke Backhouse, ..	Army Class Lecturer, ...	—	100 0 0	—	
Charles Martin, ...	Assistant to Professor of Astronomy (now increased to £275).	—	250 0 0	250 0 0	
John Alexander Hahn, ..	Lecturer in Dutch, Salary, ..	50 0 0			
	Examination Fees in Arts, ..	3 3 0			
			53 3 0	30 0 0	
Rev. John L. Morrow, M.A. (R.U.I.)	Catechist, Presbyterian Church, Fees.	—	32 11 0	27 6 0	
Rev. S. Prenter, M.A., (R.U.I.) D.D.	Do., ...	—	15 15 0	14 14 0	

Table IV.

Salaries of College Officers, year ending 31st October, 1904, and year ending 31st October, 1905.

Charles Henry Miller, M.A., ..	Assistant to Registrar of University Electors (now £450).	—	400 0 0	400 0 0	
Robert G. Stanley, ...	Assistant to Do., ...	—	100 0 0	92 10 0	
Alfred Grahame Bailey, ..	Accountant (now £450), ..	—	400 0 0	400 0 0	
Alfred C. De Burgh, M.A., ..	Senior Assistant Librarian, ..	—	300 0 0	287 10 0	
Samuel Ed. Brambell, ..	Junior Assistant Librarian, ..	—	250 0 0	248 15 0	
William J. Butler, M.A., ..	Third Assistant Librarian, ..	—	175 0 0	168 15 0	

Salaries of College Officers—*continued.*

Name.	Heads under which Payments are made.	Salaries and other Emoluments. Year, 1905. Amount of Payments under separate head.	Year, 1905. Total Emoluments.	Year, 1904. Total Emoluments.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
FRANCIS S. MARSH, M.A., LL.B.,	Fourth Assistant Librarian, ..	—	125 0 0	118 15 0	
J. HANNA, ...	Clerk, ...	—	80 0 0	80 0 0	
G. E. HAINES, ...	Clerk, ...	—	60 0 0	57 10 0	
W. G. ECCLES, ...	London Library Agent and his Clerk.	—	101 0 0	101 0 0	
Miss LUCY P. GWYNN, ...	Lady Registrar, £100 per annum, and Capitation Fees not to exceed £100.	—	75 0 0	—	
FRANK LEET, LL.B., B.A. ..	External Auditor	—	60 0 0	60 0 0	
FREDERICK WILLIAM BURBRIDGE, M.A.	Curator of College Botanical Gardens (since dead).	—	240 0 0	240 0 0	
CHARLES MARCHANT, ...	Organist, ...	60 0 0			
	Teacher of Church Music, ..	15 0 0			
			75 0 0	75 0 0	
WALTER BAPTY, ...	Gentleman of the Choir, Fees for attendance	—	47 19 4	52 1 4	
THOMAS F. MARCHANT, ...	Do, ...	—	45 17 4	54 3 4	
MELFORT D'ALTON, ...	Do, ...	—	44 17 4	49 14 0	
R. DANIEL JONES, ...	Do., ...	—	41 12 0	46 4 0	
JOHN R. MORGAN, ...	Do., ...	—	41 12 0	46 4 0	
CHARLES KELLY, ...	Do., ...	—	20 16 0	23 12 6	
T. HARRIS WATSON, ...	Do., ...	—	20 0 6	23 2 0	
J. E. PAYNE, ...	Do.	—	19 0 6	23 2 0	
JOSEPH MARSHALL, ...	Chief Steward	—	280 0 0	280 0 0	
GEORGE SMITH, ...	Clerk of Works, ...	—	200 0 0	200 0 0	

RETURN (5).—PROVOST'S INCOME (1904-5).

	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1.) From Senior Bursar, as in his Return, ...	—	—	1,751 15 0
(2.) From Head Rents in Galway and Mayo, ...	—	1,719 4 8	
Less Tithes, Quit Rents, and Drainage Charges, ...	—	191 17 9	
			1,517 6 11
(3.) Rents from ordinary tenants in Co. Meath, ...	—	297 2 4	
Less—Tithes from Darnly Estate, ...	7 7 3		
„ Agents fees for Collection, ...	14 17 0		
„ Bailiff's Salary, ...	5 0 0		
		27 4 3	
			269 18 1
Total Net Income, ...	—	—	3,539 0 0

APPENDIX TO FIRST REPORT—SECTION B.

Returns relating to Students of Trinity College, Dublin, and Degrees conferred by the University of Dublin.

(Submitted by the Provost of Trinity College in reply to Letter No. (2), see page 1.)

Return I.

Return showing the average annual number of students, classified according to religious denominations, who have entered Trinity College, Dublin, during the periods of ten years, 1860-1870, 1870-1880, 1880-1890, and 1890-1900 respectively, and the actual number of students who entered during each of the six years 1900-1 to 1905-6.

1. Average number of students for periods of ten years.

Period.	Church of Ireland, and Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	All other Denominations.	Total average for period.
1860-70 ...	262·8	21·	6·9	·8	12·6	304·1
1870-80 ...	245·	28·	16·5	1·7	16·	307·2
1880-90 ...	232·6	25·8	17·5	8·	12·	295·9
1890-1900 ...	208·2	18·8	15·	8·6	9·1	259·7

2. Number of students for each of six years 1900-1906.

Year.	Church of Ireland, and Church of England.	Roman Catholics	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	All other Denominations.*	Total.
1900-1 ...	177	19	20	8	5	229
1901-2 ...	172	23	11	6	5	217
1902-3 ...	160	24	15	4	8	211
1903-4 ...	215	29	14	7	14	279
1904-5 ...	205	34	33	9	39	320
1905-6 ...	164	35	18	9	40	266

* This column includes certain R.U.I. and other Students who did not pass an Entrance Examination, and whose Religion is not known.

Return II.

Return showing the Number of Degrees Conferred by the University of Dublin for the six years 1900-1 to 1905-6 inclusive (exclusive of *ad eundem* and Honorary Degrees.)

Degree.	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4.		1904-5.		1905-6.	
				Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
B.A., ...	170	141	155	170	6	149	234	169	201
M.A., ...	73	91	116	84	1	56	149	65	130
D.Sc., ...	3	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—
D.Litt., ...	2	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	1
B.A.I., ...	6	10	12	21	—	11	—	17	—
M.A.I., ...	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	—
M.B., ...	46	46	38	33	—	35	1	35	1
M.D., ...	20	32	38	21	—	21	—	18	—
B.Ch., ...	44	43	38	33	—	35	1	34	1
M.Ch., ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.A.O., ...	44	42	38	33	—	35	1	34	1
M.A.O., ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
LL.B., ...	14	9	12	19	—	12	—	10	—
LL.D., ...	14	10	15	12	—	9	—	10	—
B.D., ...	12	18	8	12	—	16	—	16	—
D.D., ...	1	1	2	5	—	1	—	1	—
Mus.B., ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mus.Doc., ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mus. B., Non-grad., ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Mus. D., do.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Lic. in Med., ...	4	1	1	—	—	4	—	4	—
Lic. in Engr., ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lic. in D.Sc., ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Divinity Testimoniums, ...	64	47	34	48	—	34	—	—	—

RETURN III.

RETURN showing the number of B.A. Degrees conferred by the University of Dublin for the five years 1901 to 1905 inclusive, on students who kept the whole number of terms required for the Degree by Examination only.

Year.	Number of Degrees.	Year.	Number of Degrees.
1901, ...	29	1904, ...	22
1902, ...	21	1905, ...	21
1903, ...	21		

RETURN IV.

RETURN of the number of students on the books of Trinity College, Dublin, for the six years 1901 to 1906, inclusive, showing the number who resided outside the College, and the number who resided within the College.

Year.	Total Number of Students on the Books.	Number of Students residing *within* the College.	Number of Students residing *outside* the College.
1901	976	246	730
1902	943	243	700
1903	936	244	692
1904	955	247	708
1905	1,088	263	825
1906	1,114	261	853
Average for Six years, ...	1,002	251	751

NOTE.—Column One is number on books in January each year. Column Two is number in residence in March of each year. The number of Students which can at present be accommodated is 275.

RETURN showing the number of the various religions on the books of Trinity College, Dublin, on July 1st, 1906.

CLASS.	Church of Ireland and of England.	Roman Catholics	Presby-terians.	Metho-dists.	Others	Total
Sen. Bachelor,...	7	1	—	—	—	8
Mid. Bachelor,	5	—	—	—	—	5
Jun. Bachelor,...	22	2	—	—	2	26
Sen. Sophister,	120	15	12	2	4	153
Jun. Sophister,	159	28	12	7	7	213
Sen. Freshman,	153	17	11	2	5	188
Jun. Freshman,	195	34	21	9	15	274
Scholars, ..	47	1	9	3	1+10*	71
Sizars, ...	22	1	2	—	2	27
TOTAL, ...	730	99	67	23	46	965

*Religion not known.

RETURN V.

RETURN showing the average annual number of students from *Leinster, Ulster, Munster* and *Connaught* who entered Trinity College, Dublin, during the six years 1900-1 to 1905-6 inclusive; also the annual average number of such students whose home addresses were situated in the county and city of *Dublin*; also the average annual number of such students whose home addresses were situated *outside Ireland.*

	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	Average for Six years.	Per Cent.
Dublin, ...	90	77	90	89	122	107	96	40
Leinster, without Dublin, ...	34	20	29	38	28	22	28	11
Ulster, ...	50	42	40	56	72	40	50	20
Munster, ...	20	31	20	30	20	38	26	10
Connaught, ...	5	14	9	14	17	9	11	4
Abroad....	30	29	21	34	31	27	29	11
Unknown*	—	4	2	18	30	23	13	4
TOTAL, ...	229	217	211	279	320	266	253	—

*The unknown Addresses are those of Students whose names have come on the Books from other Universities without passing an Entrance Examination.

RETURN VI.

WOMEN UNDERGRADUATES IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,

Since issue of King's Letter to July 1st, 1906.

Entered by passing Entrance Examination, .	48
Entered as Senior Freshmen from R.U.I., .	11
Entered as Junior Sophisters from R.U.I., .	22
	—
	81

Number on the College books July 1st, 1906.

Junior Freshman Class, ...	19
Senior Freshman Class, ...	22
Junior Sophister Class, ...	15
Senior Sophister Class, ...	13
	—
	69

JOINT STATEMENT I.

APPENDIX TO FIRST REPORT.—SECTION C.

Joint Statements submitted by certain Members of Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

I.

Statement submitted by the Provost, Six Senior Fellows, Twelve Junior Fellows, and Twenty-nine Professors, Assistant Professors, and Lecturers and Members of Council.

(*Received 30th July*, 1906.)

We, the undersigned, are strongly opposed to the proposals which have been made to introduce into the University of Dublin a separate foundation intended for the special benefit of one religious denomination.

The Tests Act of 1873, which was supported by the authorities of the University, was based on the principle that no religious qualifications should in future be required for any position in the University, with the exception of Professorships and Lectureships in Divinity. That Act has been loyally carried out, and Trinity College does not withold from any denomination advantages which another denomination possesses; and it is our desire that these advantages should be enjoyed by members of all creeds and classes alike.

It would be inconsistent with the spirit and intention of the Tests Act to incorporate in the University a College created expressly to satisfy the requirements of a single religious denomination. In any such College access to the Teaching Staff and the Governing Body would depend, either in theory or in practice, not merely on literary and scientific attainments, but also on considerations of religion.

We protest against any such attempt to reconcile within the University two incompatible ideals. A College such as is proposed would, we believe, be subject to powerful ecclesiastical influences, internal and external, and, therefore, would not possess the same intellectual freedom, either in kind or in degree, as prevails in Trinity College.

Experience shows that such a measure would introduce into the University party dissensions, till now, happily, unknown; it would impair public confidence in the fairness of elections and examinations; it would thereby seriously lower the educational efficiency of the University; and would tend to perpetuate, instead of helping to remove, the social and religious cleavage, which is one of the main hindrances to the prosperity of Ireland.

In the year 1903 the following resolutions were agreed to by the Board of Trinity College, and subsequently adopted by the University Council:—

"The Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College consider it would be most injurious to the interests of higher education in Ireland, and to those of Trinity College, that there should be incorporated in the University of Dublin a Roman Catholic or other denominational College, in which access to the teaching staff and governing body would depend, either in theory or in practice, not merely on literary and scientific attainments, but also on religious denomination.

"The authorities of Trinity College, who had long been anxious to extend the benefits of its education as widely as possible, gave strong support to Mr. Fawcett's Act of 1873, which removed all religious disqualifications, and in the thirty years since have thoroughly acted on these principles, in spirit as well as in letter.

"Whilst strongly opposed to the introduction into the University of Dublin of a College whose fundamental principles in this respect would differ from those of Trinity College, the Provost and Senior Fellows desire to express their readiness to provide facilities for the catechetical and religious instruction of Roman Catholic students by lectures, examinations, and the supervision of their religious observances by clergymen of their own Church."

The Provost and Senior Fellows.

ANTHONY TRAILL, *Provost.*

J. W. BARLOW, *Vice-Provost.*

BENJN. WILLIAMSON, *Auditor.*

T. K. ABBOTT, *Senior Proctor.*

THOMAS T. GRAY, *Senior Dean and Catechist.*

FRANCIS A. TARLETON, *Bursar.*

R. Y. TYRRELL, *Registrar.*

Junior Fellows.

WILLIAM SNOW BURNSIDE, *Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.*

FREDERICK PURSER, *University Professor of Natural Philosophy.*

WILLIAM R. WESTROPP ROBERTS.

ALEXANDER C. O'SULLIVAN, *Lecturer in Pathology.*

ROBERT RUSSELL, *Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.*

HENRY STEWART MACRAN, *Professor of Moral Philosophy.*

EDWARD JOHN GWYNN.

WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, *Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

REGINALD A. P. ROGERS.

JOHN FRASER.

ERNEST H. ALTON.

ROBERT M. GWYNN.

Professors, and Members of the University Council.

JOHN GWYNN, *Regius Professor of Divinity.*

JOHN H. BERNARD, *Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.*

HUGH J. LAWLOR, *Professor of Ecclesiastical History.*

EDWARD H. BENNETT, *Professor of Surgery.*

EDWARD H. TAYLOR, *Deputy Professor of Surgery.*

A. FRANCIS DIXON, *Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.*

EMIL A. WERNER, *Professor of Applied Chemistry.*

HENRY W. MACKINTOSH, *Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.*

HENRY H. DIXON, *Professor of Botany.*

JOINT STATEMENT I.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, *King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.*

WALTER G. SMITH, *King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*

JOHN M. FINNY, *King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.*

H. T. BEWLEY, *Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.*

H. BROUGHAM LEECH, *Regius Professor of Laws.*

GEORGE V. HART, *Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.*

CHARLES F. BASTABLE, *Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.*

R. G. L. LEONARD, *Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence.*

EDWARD DOWDEN, *Professor of English Literature, and Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.*

ALBERT M. SELSS, *Professor of German.*

JAMES E. H. MURPHY, *Professor of Irish.*

JOHN H. WARDELL, *Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.*

THOMAS ALEXANDER, *Professor of Civil Engineering.*

JOHN JOLY, *Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.*

JOHN W. MOORE, KNT., *Member of Council.*

Lecturers.

T. STERLING BERRY, *Assistant Divinity Lecturer.*

JAMES G. CARLETON, *Assistant Divinity Lecturer.*

NEWPORT J. D. WHITE, *Assistant Divinity Lecturer.*

CHARLES I. GRAHAM, *Assistant Divinity Lecturer.*

SAMUEL PRENTER, *Presbyterian Catechist.*

II.

JOINT STATEMENT II.

Statement submitted by Ten Junior Fellows, One Retired Junior Fellow, and Six Professors as undermentioned.

(*Received* 30*th July*, 1906.)

"We, the undersigned, are strongly opposed to the proposals which have been made to introduce into the University of Dublin a separate foundation intended for the special benefit of one religious denomination."

CHARLES BENT BALL, KNT., *Regius Professor of Surgery.*

JOHN ISAAC BEARE, *Regius Professor of Greek, Fellow.*

EDWARD PARNALL CULVERWELL, *Professor of Education, Fellow and Tutor.*

GERARD ALSTON EXHAM, *Fellow and Tutor.*

MATTHEW WYATT JOSEPH FRY, *Fellow and Tutor.*

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GOLIGHER, *Professor of Ancient History, Fellow and Tutor.*

WILLIAM KENNEDY, *Fellow and Tutor.*

LUCAS WHITE KING, *Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani.*

JAMES LITTLE, *Regius Professor of Physic.*

ARTHUR VERNON MACAN, KNT., *King's Professor of Midwifery.*

ARTHUR WILLIAM PANTON, *Senior Tutor, Fellow.*

LOUIS CLAUDE PURSER, *Junior Bursar, Fellow.*

ROBERT RUSSELL, *Fellow and Tutor, Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.*

J. GILBART SMYLY, *Professor of Latin, Fellow.*

JOHN PATERSON SMYTH, *Professor of Pastoral Theology.*

WILLIAM JOSEPH MYLES STARKIE. *Ex-Fellow.*

SYDNEY YOUNG, *Professor of Chemistry.*

III.

JOINT STATEMENT III.

Statement submitted by Twelve Junior Fellows, One Retired Junior Fellow, and Eight Professors as undermentioned.

Scheme for widening the Constitution of Trinity College, Dublin.

We, the undersigned Fellows, Ex-Fellows, and Professors of Trinity College, and the University of Dublin, desire to submit to the Royal Commissioners the following outline of a scheme, the object of which is to modify the constitution of Trinity College, so that it may become the National University of Ireland.

(*a*). An Advisory Committee shall be formed, consisting of six persons, of whom four shall be laymen, the first six to be named as part of the settlement, and vacancies, as they arise, to be filled by co-option. They shall have certain duties which should be clearly defined, relating to the faith and morals of Roman Catholic students. This Committee shall, when occasion requires, report to the Governing Body upon matters relating to the duties assigned to them. Should difficulties incapable of amicable settlement arise at any time between the Advisory Committee and the Governing Body, the Advisory Committee may call for a visitation by the Visitors of Trinity College, who shall, for the consideration of such special reference, have the assistance of an Assessor, to be nominated by the Roman Catholic Bishops.

(*b*). If the Advisory Committee so desire, second professors shall be appointed in Mental and Moral Science and in History, subject to the veto of the Advisory Committee; and the Professors of these subjects thus appointed shall be under the supervision of the Advisory Committee.

(*c*). Provision shall be made by the Governing Body, with the approval of the Advisory Committee, for the religious instruction of Roman Catholic students by clergymen of their own Church, upon equal terms with those arranged for students of other denominations.

Should the Roman Catholic Bishops so desire, a Roman Catholic Chapel shall be established within Trinity College.

JOINT STATEMENT III.

Should the Roman Catholic Bishops so desire, a faculty of Theology under their direction shall be established in Dublin University.

We think that provision for religious instruction, public worship, and University Degrees in Theology, should be made for students of any other religious denomination, the controlling authorities of which may so desire.

(*d*). It seems to us certain that no settlement intended to make Trinity College a National University would meet with Roman Catholic support which did not provide for immediate representation of Roman Catholic interests on the Governing Body. But any such provision should be regarded merely as a temporary and artificial means of meeting a special condition of circumstances, and not as an arrangement which could remain permanently. It is only as a temporary expedient, for a transitional period, that we can recommend the appointment of such a nominated body as is described in (1) below.

In order, then, to afford an immediate representation of Roman Catholic interests on the Governing Body, and at the same time to secure that the government of the University shall, after a definite period, be placed on the basis of academic merit alone, without distinction of creed, we make the following propcsals:—

The present Board shall be replaced by a new Governing Body, mainly elected, the elections to take place at definite intervals, and as vacancies arise.

(1). There shall be formed a nominated Electoral Body of fifty members, of whom forty at least shall be laymen, who shall, during a transitional period of twenty-five years, have the right to elect twenty-five per cent. of the Governing Body, exclusive of the Provost; the first fifty to be named as part of the settlement, and vacancies to be filled by co-option. At the end of twenty-five years this Body shall cease to exist, and the seats on the Governing Body, up to that time occupied by their nominees shall be distributed amongst the other bodies entitled to representation.

We think it premature to formulate any final plan as to the further constitution of the Governing Body, even in regard to its total number or the mode of its election. There is, however, one principle which we consider essential, namely, that Roman Catholics should be afforded an opportunity, within a reasonable time, of obtaining adequate representation on the Governing Body, according to number and academic merit; and it has been thought desirable to indicate, as an illustration, one—not necessarily the best—among the possible methods by which this object might be attained.

There might be the following additional electoral Bodies:—

(2). A Body consisting of the Fellows and Professors of longest standing.

(3). A Body consisting of the remainder of the Fellows and Professors.

N.B.—The question, what Professors should be included in (2) and (3) is left undecided; but it is not intended to include in them Professors appointed under private trusts.

It is evident that Roman Catholics must, for a number of years, be in a minority among the more senior of the Fellows and Professors; hence, some such division would serve to give due weight to the votes of Roman Catholics who, during the transitional period, obtained Fellowships or Professorial Chairs.

(4). Another Body, consisting of those who obtain Senior Moderatorships in and after 1912, by which time, if the scheme be a success, it may be assumed that a large proportion of Senior Moderatorships will have been obtained by Roman Catholics.

Suppose the Governing Body to consist of the Provost and twenty elected members. Of these latter, five would, for twenty-five years, be elected by the Electoral Body in (1). At the commencement of the twenty-five years the numbers to be elected by the Bodies (2) and (3) might be eight and seven respectively. After the fourth Electoral Body numbered one hundred, they might elect one member of the Governing Body, leaving the second and third electoral bodies seven members each. When their number reached two hundred, the fourth Electoral Body might elect a second member of the Governing Body, leaving the second and third Bodies with seven and six members respectively. When their number reached three hundred, the fourth Electoral Body might elect a third member, leaving the other two six members each, so that the Governing Body would still contain twenty elected members. Such distribution of representation might continue until the lapse of the twenty-five years; and thereafter the numbers elected by the second, third, and fourth Electoral Bodies might be, seven, seven, and six members, respectively, the five members previously elected by the first Electoral Body being distributed as follows: one each to the second and third Bodies, and three to the fourth Body.

(*e*). We think it most desirable that the Cecilia Street Medical School should be brought into the proposed settlement.

(*f*). We consider that no appointments to teaching posts, except those in the faculty of Theology, or those entirely endowed under private trusts, should be made by external and independent bodies.

N.B.—The provision in (*f*) is not intended to determine in any way the mode of appointment of Professors and Lecturers in the present Divinity School.

In conclusion, we think it right to state that our support of any scheme for the alteration of the constitution of Trinity College on the above or similar lines will entirely depend on the adoption of the principle that, while each Electoral Body shall be free to choose its own representatives on the Governing Body, the profession of any particular form of religious belief shall not be a necessary qualification for membership of the Governing Body, our aim being to provide a constitution which shall be based solely on academic merit.

(*Signed*),

Fellows.

FREDERICK PURSER, *University Professor of Natural Philosophy.*

LOUIS CLAUDE PURSER, *Junior Bursar.*

EDWARD PARNALL CULVERWELL, *Professor of Education.*

JOHN ISAAC BEARE, *Professor of Greek.*

ROBERT RUSSELL, *Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.*

GERARD ALSTON EXHAM.

WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, *Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

J. GILBART SMYLY, *Professor of Latin.*

WILLIAM KENNEDY.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GOLIGHER, *Professor of Ancient History.*

JOHN FRASER.

ERNEST HENRY ALTON.

WILLIAM JOSEPH MYLES STARKIE, *Ex-Fellow, Member of Academic Council, and Resident Commissioner of National Education in Ireland.*

Professors.

GEORGE VAUGHAN HART, *Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.*

CHARLES BENT BALL, KNT., *Regius Professor of Surgery.*

ARTHUR VERNON MACAN, KNT., *King's Professor of Midwifery.*

EDMUND TAYLOR WHITTAKER, *Royal Astronomer of Ireland and Andrews Professor of Astronomy.*

SYDNEY YOUNG, *Professor of Chemistry.*

EMIL ALPHONSE WERNER, *Professor of Applied Chemistry.*

THOMAS ALEXANDER, *Professor of Engineering.*

ROBERT GALLOWAY LOUIS LEONARD, *Reid Professor of Law.*

July 24th, 1906.

IV.

Statement submitted by Members of the Professoriate of the University of Dublin.

(*Received* 30*th July*, 1906.)

MEMORIAL OF THE PROFESSORIATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

In 1877 the Professoriate of the University of Dublin and of Trinity College addressed a Memorial to the Royal Commission then inquiring into certain matters relating to Trinity College, Dublin, consequent upon the passing of the Irish Church Act, and of the University of Dublin Tests Act. The Memorial set forth the disabilities attached to the Chairs, and gave weighty reasons for their removal. It was unfortunately ruled, in the Report of the Commissioners, that the subject was outside the terms of reference.

Nothing has been done since to remove the grievances then set forth ; but rather these have, with the rapid growth of modern scientific education, increased in urgency and gravity.

So recently as April, 1905, the Professors holding the principal Chairs again made protest—this time to the Board of Trinity College—and, in November, 1905, sent in an additional Memorandum, followed in January of this present year by a corrected actuarial statement as to the cost to the College of the changes proposed. The consideration of the application was not proceeded with by the Board, as they considered the matter must come before the present Commission.

We now, again, after nearly thirty years, address ourselves to a Royal Commission. We submit our earnest application under the terms of reference to inquire into (i.) the present state of Trinity College, Dublin (ii.) and of the University of Dublin ; including (iii.) the revenues of the College and their application and (v.) the method of government of the University (vi.) and of the College, (xii.) and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country.

On each and all of these matters the present state of the Professoriate possesses intimate bearings. We submit that no reforms, whether internal or relating to the usefulness of the University to the country, can be complete or fully effective which do not confer voice and status on a body of men who have in their charge almost the whole modern side of the University, who are yet helpless as to Governmental control, and who possess neither means of defence nor redress should they be arbitrarily dismissed from office.

The Chairs of the University and of the College (other than those held by Fellows) are of two kinds, between which a distinction must necessarily be drawn. Some are Chairs held by men whose whole time is devoted to the discharge of their professorial duties; others are Chairs held by Professional men, and exacting but a share of the Professors' time. The principal Chairs of the University are of the first class. These are—so far as the present Memorial is concerned—eleven in number, viz. Anatomy,* Botany,* Chemistry,* Applied Chemistry,† English Literature,† Geology and Mineralogy,† Physiology,‡ Romance Languages,† Zoology,† Civil Engineering,† and the Chairs of Political Economy and Jurisprudence† at present held by the one Professor. Three of the principal Chairs are, in the case of their present occupants, now under pension, and are held for life, viz. :—English Literature, Romance Languages, and Civil Engineering. Chairs filled by Fellows are held under different conditions of tenure.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE PROFESSORIATE.

(1) The Professors are not members of the Corporation of Trinity College. They possess, therefore, no voice in the control of College affairs, and can take no part in the allocation of its funds. They hold four seats on the Academic Council—a body of seventeen possessing powers in relation to the Curriculum and in the election to certain Chairs, but which is to a large extent subordinate to the Board. This is the only governmental privilege appertaining to the Professoriate. Professors who hold Degrees of the University, and are of M.A. standing, can, of course, sit upon the University Senate, but the powers of this Body are practically *nil*.

(2) In most cases the tenure of the Professorship is terminable, periodic re-election being necessary every five or seven years. The Professor possesses no means of redress should arbitrary dismissal ensue ; nor has he necessarily any knowledge of an intention to dispense with his services until another has actually been appointed to his Chair. He has no means of defence on the occasion of such a dismissal, unless he finds a champion upon the Board, or upon the Board and Council, who may act on his behalf.

(3) No pension is attached to the Chairs; and as the incomes are in many cases small, it is impossible for the Professor to make provision for retirement, either from ill-health or old age.

THE WORK OF THE PROFESSORIATE IN THE UNIVERSITY AND ON ITS BEHALF.

(4) The Professors carry out a considerable part of the teaching in Arts, and almost all the teaching in Modern Science. Their classes are usually large—in some cases far the largest in the College. The subjects dealt with generally exact careful previous preparation of experiment, exhibits or material. The Courses in the Schools extend outside the duration of the ordinary Arts Term, often exceeding the latter in length as three to two.

The Professors also are responsible for part of the post-graduate instruction in the Medical School, and have their share in the preparation of classes for the Indian Civil Service.

(5) Some of the most important administrative work of the College is carried out by the Professors. The Departments of Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Engineering, Botany, Geology, and Zoology, as well as the Laboratories attached to these Departments, are under their care and direction; so also are the several valuable Museums of the College.

(6) As members of external Public Institutions, Boards, and Committees, or as examiners in other Teaching Institutions, they assist in bringing the University into touch with outside influences and extend its educational usefulness.

(7) Notwithstanding the many teaching-duties claiming their first attention, the Professors have endeavoured to carry on research in the branches of learning with which they are associated. As a result a not-inconsiderable amount of original work has appeared in the Journals of learned societies and in book form.

For lack of proper equipment and assistance, research has hitherto been much hampered in the several scientific departments, and in some has only been conducted in the face of grave difficulties, and by much sacrifice of labour, time, and money on the part of the Professor.

(8) The Professors have ever been active, by their initiative and urgency, and by many personal sacrifices, in promoting the development of the Departments entrusted to them, as well as the educational usefulness of the modern side of the University. Among recent instances they may cite as mainly due to their initiation or promotion :—

The project of Scientific Development which has lately taken shape through the enlightened advocacy and generosity of the Chancellor of the University, the munificence of Viscount Iveagh, and of other benefactors of the University. Through this project, initiated and actively promoted by one of the Professors, the University for the first time in its history will possess a Physical Laboratory and a School of Botany having equipment and annual sustentation commensurate with the needs of its students.

The Post-Graduate Courses in the School of Medicine.

The Army Medical Courses.

The School of Dentistry.

Development of Practical Teaching in the several Departments of the Medical School, in the School of Geology, and in the School of Chemistry.

* The appointment is vested in the Board of Trinity College.
† The appointment is in the hands of the Academic Council.
‡ The appointment is vested in the Royal College of Physicians

JOINT STATEMENT IV.

The FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship.

The Diploma in Commerce.

The opening of the Library in the evenings for the use of resident students was due to the suggestion of a Professor, and to his activity in urging this beneficial reform upon the authorities; and, again, the important reform of shortening a lengthy summer-closing of the Library was effected at the instance of another Professor.

Finally, we claim with pride a share in the work of bringing the student into closer relations with his teachers. One of our number initiated the Social Lantern Evenings, which now for fourteen years have proved an attractive feature of student life, and a means of friendly communication between student and teacher. We have endeavoured also to support the College Scientific Societies, where student and Professor meet to discuss matters of interest to both.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF THE DISABILITIES OF THE PROFESSORIATE.

(9) The condition of exclusion from participation in the government of the College attached to the Professors who are not Fellows, while possibly no conspicuous evil a century ago, to-day entails the extraordinary result that the Governing Body are necessarily out of personal touch with a large share of the great interests they control. For, although the Board is recruited from men greatly distinguished in the older branches of learning, the Faculties of Science, in the modern sense of the term, find practically no representation upon it. It must be borne in mind that the Departments in which these Faculties carry on their work are pre-eminent in the University as regards number of students, activity, and progress. They stand in need of continual fostering, development, and co-ordinated central administration of a kind capable of evaluating the comparative merits of their claims to financial support. Where expert knowledge is deficient, personal influences from without, or from within, are likely to affect the judgment of the Governing Body, and, with the best intentions, grievances are created in the minds of those who believe their claims have not been fully considered, or that a wiser application could have been made of financial outlay.

We state our earnest conviction that these evils will not be removed until there is some direct representation of the Professoriate upon the Governing Body, and the Faculties are organised and placed in connexion with the central government as advisory bodies.

We do not wish to appear to ignore the sympathy with which the members of the Board listen to our representations, the consideration which they give to them, and the practical measures which often result. Nor can it be omitted that individual members of the Board have extended the most generous support from their private means to the recent scheme of Scientific development to which we have referred, and have taken the most active interest in it, and that almost the entire body of Fellows have made generous sacrifices for it.

(10) A further evil arising from the disabilities of the Chairs is the want of coalition between the Fellows and Professors. We speak of no personal separateness, but of a divergence of sympathies fostered by disparity of privileges and status which we think injuriously affects our common consideration of matters of intended policy. The degree of contention which here and elsewhere will probably prevail for long between Arts and the Schools we recognise as in many respects a healthy element of University life. But we cannot think it other than evil that the champions of either side should be sundered by artificial conditions, and the contest heightened by a sense of divergent personal interests and inequality of privileges.

Here again we believe the ill can only be removed by making the Chairs a part of the Corporation of the College, and by establishing an elective Board, upon which the Chairs should find representation on perfect equality with the Fellows. We add, with particular pleasure, that we have reason to know that not a few of the most distinguished of the Fellows share our views.

(11) Lastly, we must briefly refer to the effects of the more material disabilities of the Chairs. Several brilliant men have, within recent years, resigned their Chairs and accepted positions of more permanency and dignity elsewhere; and if these withdrawals have not been more numerous, it is to be ascribed—at least, in one case—to the feeling towards an *alma mater* who has extended to us a home from our earliest undergraduate years. It is also a matter of knowledge that when vacancies occur, many who hold permanent posts elsewhere, and live amidst a more practical recognition of their work and distinctions, refuse to compete. Thus, the disabilities of a material character, apart from any plea on the score of equity, must be far-reaching in causing injury to the University and to University education in Ireland.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

(12) We respectfully submit the following remedial suggestions:—

(*a*) *The election to a principal Professorship to carry with it Membership of the Corporation of the College; in other words, the Principal Chairs to be embodied in the Corporation.*

(*b*) *The several Faculties of the University—Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, to be organised and embodied as established parts of the Constitution of the College and University with certain rights to advise the Central Governing Body on matters of expenditure, of curriculum, and of development. We think that these organised Faculties should replace the existing Academic Council.*

(*c*) *The tenure of the principal Chairs to be made* ad vitam aut culpam *after a probationary period of three or five years. The interests of the University to be protected by powers of dismissal vested in the Board and Faculties (subject to right of appeal to the Visitors), should neglect of duties, etc., be proved against a Professor.*

(*d*) *Some adjustment of existing salaries in cases where hardship exists.*

(*e*) *Pensions of reasonable amount to be attached to the principal Chairs. We suggest that they should be of like value in each case, and that full pension be entered on at the age of sixty-five. That it be optional on the part of the Professor to retire at this age, or, subject to the approval of the Board and Faculties, to continue in office till the age of seventy, when retirement is compulsory, unless by special decree of Board and Faculties.*

That a retirement allowance, in the event of incapacity through illness, be provided, the amount of which should be graduated according to the number of years of service.

We may add the actuarial statement by Dr. C. E. Howell that the annual cost to the College per one hundred pounds pension per annum payable to the Professor at the age of sixty-five (assuming his appointment to be made in his thirty-eighth year, and that the College sets aside and invests such annual cost at three per cent. compound interest from the date of appointment) will be £8 10s.:—

Of the Professors not entitled to pension, three are about thirty-eight years of age at the present date; four are about forty-eight; and one is fifty-eight years of age.

(13) In conclusion, we would draw attention to the fact that elsewhere conditions generally prevail which are very different.

On the question of representation it appears to us that in no similar institution is so important a body of educated opinion left without representation. One-third of the Hebdomadal Council of Oxford is composed of Professors. At Cambridge the Foundational Fellows form or elect the councils of the Colleges, and the Council of the Senate includes a large proportion of Professors.

With regard to tenure:—

At Cambridge the Chairs are for life; two exceptions arise under the conditions of certain bequests, which we learn it is now sought to set aside. In Oxford all the Chairs in Natural and Experimental

Science are for life without exception, and almost all the others. In Liverpool all are for life. In Birmingham life-tenure is also the rule. The tenure in the Scottish Universities is *ad vitam aut culpam*, and carries right of pension. As an Irish precedent, we may instance the principal Chairs in the Queen's Colleges.

These regulations prevailing elsewhere are doubtless based on the consideration that the mode of selecting the occupant of a Chair is of such a nature as to secure an officer deserving of confidence, seeing that his credentials as lecturer, organiser, colleague, and investigator are taken into account. He is thus engaged on the credit of a past career and on accomplished work.

The absence of an old age or retiring allowance is recognised universally as a great hardship in such cases ; and every effort is made to mitigate it in similar institutions. There are various means for pension in the older English Universities, although apparently no systematic scheme is in operation. In Liverpool a retiring allowance is attached to each Chair. The same provision exists in the Queen's Colleges and also in the Scottish Universities. The Board of Trinity College have themselves recognised the evil, and have in many cases generously pensioned valued servants of the College.

JOINT STATEMENT IV.

(*Signed*)

EDWARD DOWDEN, *Professor of English Literature, and Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.*

H. W. MACKINTOSH, *Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.*

C. F. BASTABLE, *Professor of Political Economy, and of Jurisprudence and International Law.*

J. JOLY, *Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.*

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, *King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.*

A. FRANCIS DIXON, *Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.*

SYDNEY YOUNG, *Professor of Chemistry.*

HENRY H. DIXON, *Professor of Botany, and Director of the Botanic Gardens.*

E. A. WERNER, *Professor of Applied Chemistry.*

V.

JOINT STATEMENT V.

Statement submitted by Seven Junior Fellows, One Retired Junior Fellow, and Thirteen Professors, as undermentioned.

MEMORIAL ON SUGGESTED REFORMS IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

To the Members of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the undersigned, feel that internal reforms in the constitution of the University of Dublin and of Trinity College are urgently necessary ; we therefore submit, under Clauses V., VI., IX., X., XI., and XII. of the Terms of Reference, a statement of our views as to the nature of the changes we deem desirable. We believe the scheme preserves what is best in the existing constitution while tending to remove its defects in government, in the mode of election to Fellowship and in the status of the Professoriate. In stating that reforms are necessary we mean no reproach against those who have served on the Governing Body faithfully and well. It is the system with which we find fault.

The proposed institution of Readerships is intended to promote post-graduate study and research and to increase the usefulness of the University to more brilliant students. At the same time we believe it will co-operate beneficially with the proposed new conditions of election to Fellowship.

We offer some suggestions for dealing with the period of transition which we believe should not be unduly curtailed. We are also of opinion that the suggested changes should be accompanied by the equitable satisfaction of existing claims.

We subscribe to these proposals as embodying our views as to the general lines upon which reforms should be made. While our opinions may diverge somewhat on matters of detail, we are united in respect to the broad features of change set forth in our statement. Suggestions offered as to the mode of election of the Governing Body, their number and conditions of tenure of office, are not to be read as put forward in opposition to proposals which may be laid before the Commission, dealing with the question of how the constitution of Trinity College may be modified to make it acceptable to Roman Catholics, about which we here express no opinion.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

CHARLES BENT BALL, *Regius Professor of Surgery and University Anatomist.*

C. F. BASTABLE, *Professor of Political Economy and of Jurisprudence and International Law.*

E. P. CULVERWELL, **Fellow of Trinity College and Professor of Education.*

A. FRANCIS DIXON, *Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.*

HENRY H. DIXON, *Professor of Botany, and Director of Botanic Gardns.*

EDWARD DOWDEN, *Professor of English Literature and Erasmus Smith Professor of Oratory.*

EDWARD J. GWYNN, *Fellow of Trinity College.*

JOHN JOLY, *Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.*

H. J. LAWLOR, *Professor of Ecclesiastical History.*

R. G. L. LEONARD, *Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, &c.*

HENRY W. MACKINTOSH, *Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.*

L. C. PURSER,* *Fellow of Trinity College.*

R. A. P. ROGERS,† *Fellow of Trinity College.*

ROBERT RUSSELL,* *Fellow of Trinity College.*

W. J. M. STARKIE, * *late Fellow of Trinity College; Member of the Academic Council.*

A. C. O'SULLIVAN, *Fellow of Trinity College and Lecturer in Pathology.*

E. H. TAYLOR, *Deputy for the Professor of Surgery.*

W. H. THOMPSON, *King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.*

WILLIAM E. THRIFT,* *Fellow of Trinity College and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

SYDNEY YOUNG, *Professor of Chemistry.*

E. A. WERNER, *Professor of Applied Chemistry.*

July, 1906.

* Signed subject to the modifications which must necessarily be introduced in connection with the proposals made in the document, dated July 24th, 1906, but as being in full sympathy with most of the proposals here made. Professor Culverwell's position is more clearly expressed in the separate statement he has submitted.

† Subject to reservations with regard to certain particulars in the mode of election to Fellowship herein proposed.

JOINT STATEMENT V.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A REFORMED CONSTITUTION.

(Referred to in foregoing Letter).

The proposed constitution involves, as leading features :—

(A). The *Senate*, as at present, but with some increase of influence in that, upon its own requisition, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may call it together on matters of University policy or on other business. It elects one representative from among the Fellows to sit upon the Board. It also receives an annual report from the Board and an audited financial statement.

(B.) An elective *Board*, who hold office for three years and are eligible for re-election. The duties and powers of the Board are much as at present. The Fellows elect from among themselves six members of the Board, the existing distinction between Junior and Senior Fellows ultimately disappearing.

(C.) The *Faculties*.—These are Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, Medicine, Engineering, and are composed of the essental teachers in each divison. The Faculties select among candidates for Fellowship in those cases where the appointment is made on the published work and credentials of the candidate. The Board elect on the final recommendation of the Faculty concerned.

The other duties of the Faculties are to advise the Board on matters of expenditure, extension, co-operation, etc., in the various Departments, and on changes in the curriculum. The Faculties take the place of the existing Council. *Standing Committees* are elected by the Faculties to assist them in dealing with matters of detail.

(D.) The Principal Chairs (*i.e.*, those which exact the whole time of the occupant) are held by Fellows : that is, a Fellowship is necessarily attached to the Chair ; and in virtue of it, the Professor-Fellow may serve upon the Board, and vote in the election of the Board.

(E.) Election to Fellowship may be on the published work and credentials of the candidate, or by examination. The first mode of election will generally prevail in the case of the Professor-Fellowships. There will be (under normal conditions) an annual election to Fellowship as at present. The subjects of examination are announced one year in advance. The Board may suspend this annual election if desirable. When selection is made by examination, the Board act upon the final recommendation of the Examiners. An age limit is imposed upon candidates who compete for Fellowship by examination.

(F.) A Fellow or Professor-Fellow is elected for a probationary period of three years, at the end of which period, if re-elected, the tenure is *ad vitam aut culpam*. This re-election is in the hands of the Board.

(G.) A Fellow may retire at the age of 65 on a pension, or may be retired by the Board. At 70 retirement is compulsory, unless the age of retirement be extended by the Board.

(H.) Each year not more than four Readers are elected on the results of the Moderatorship Examinations, and taking into account the previous career of the candidates. A Readership is tenable for three years ; and a salary of £150 per annum is attached thereto, along with rooms and commons. The tenure may be prolonged under special circumstances. The duties of a Reader are to teach in the Schools or assist in the Arts teaching.

The Senate.

1. The Constitution of the Senate shall remain as at present ; and it shall occupy the same relations to the new Board as it does to the existing Board, save so far as herein expressly stated.

2. The Senate shall elect one representative from among the Fellows to sit upon the Board.

3. The Board shall annually report to the Senate as to the academic work and progress of the year, and present an audited financial statement.

4. In the event of the Senate desiring to approach the governing body of the College, or to express their views on matters of University policy, it may, on a requisition signed by not less than thirty members, be summoned by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Board.

5. The government of the College shall be by Provost and Board, the Faculties having such powers as are herein defined.

6. The Board shall consist of ten, inclusive of the Provost. The members of the Board shall receive no remuneration as such. The Fellows shall select, from among themselves, six representatives to sit upon the Board. The Senate shall elect one member of the Board from among the Fellows. The Bursar and Senior Lecturer shall be *ex officio* members of the Board, and shall be additional to those elected from among the Fellows. The Provost shall be Chairman, or in his absence, the Vice-Provost, who shall be one of the seven elected members of the Board.

7. Every elected member of the Board shall hold office for a period terminating in three years from the date of election. A retiring member is eligible for re-election. Of the members elected by the Fellows, two shall retire annually in rotation.

8. The powers and duties of the Board, and the rules and regulations appertaining to it, shall remain as at present, save as modified by what is herein expressly stated.

9. The Bursar and Senior Lecturer shall be appointed by the Board, and the tenure of office shall be as at present. These posts shall be held by Fellows not occupying Chairs, who may be exempt from teaching duties. In the event of either of these officers being chosen from elected members of the Board, the vacancy on the Board shall be filled by a Fellow, elected by the Fellows or by the Senate (according to the constituency represented by the officer), and the officer shall sit as *ex officio* member only.

10. The Board shall appoint to such Chairs and Lectureships as are not held by Fellows, after consultation with the Faculty most concerned.

As regards the functions of the Board in election to Fellowship, see § 16, below.

11. The posts of Registrar and Auditor (internal) may be discharged by a paid official not a Fellow, whose status shall be such as to secure the faithful discharge of the confidential duties assigned to him. He shall attend *ex-officio*, the meetings of the Board, but shall not vote.

The Faculties and Standing Committees.

12. The Faculties of the University shall, for the time being, consist of Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

All Fellows and Professors, and such other Lecturers as are responsble for the Courses delivered in the Departments of a Faculty, are members of the said Faculty. The Board shall define the Faculty or Faculties to which each Fellow, Professor, or other Lecturer shall be assigned. However, in the case of the existing Faculty of Divinity not more than two persons may be nominated by the Bishops of the Irish Church, upon the invitation of the Faculty, who may vote with the Faculty in recommendations for the election of Professors and Lecturers of the School of Divinity. An analogous provision, if deemed advisable, may be adopted in the case of other Faculties.

13. The duties of the Faculties shall be as follows :—

They shall report to the Board on the merits of Candidates for election to Fellowship, Professorship, or Lectureship.

They shall report to the Board on the expenditure required for up-keep, instrumental equipment, structural alterations or additions to laboratories, museums, etc., and upon the merits of such outlays ; on the possibilities of extension, development, or co-operation of Departments ; and, from time to time, on any detail of administration with which the Board should be acquainted.

They shall report to the Board on the desirability of new Courses of study ; on changes in existing Courses, and act generally as advisory bodies in touch with the details of administration.

A paid Secretary shall be attached to each Faculty, who shall be selected from the members of the Faculty, and who shall have power to vote.

14. Each Faculty shall elect, from among its members, a Standing Committee to assist the Faculty in dealing with matters of detail.

It will be seen (§ 15 and § 16, below) that the Faculties possess important influence in the election to the Fellowships, Professorships, and Lectureships filled according to procedure (*a*). On this matter the judgment of a Faculty is the best in the University. The Faculties cannot enforce Courses of study, etc., although they can suggest them ; because questions of relationship and proportionality arise which are best known to the Board. It must be borne in mind that upon this last-mentioned body the Faculties will be largely represented.

Fellows.

15. Election to Fellowship shall be (*a*) on the published work and credentials of the candidate, or (*b*) on the results of an examination, the date and scope of which shall be announced by the Board at least one year in advance.

The examination for Fellowship shall not be open to candidates over 27 years of age, unless the candidate holds a Readership, when the age may be extended to 30.

The existing competition between candidates answering in quite different subjects is obviously objectionable. The evil can only be removed by previous announcement of subjects to which the examination will be confined. The suggested changes must be considered along with the institution of Readerships. (§24 and §25, below.)

16. The election shall be in the hands of the Board, who shall, in the case of election according to (*a*), confer with the Faculty (or Faculties) most concerned in the election as to the qualifications of the candidates. The Faculty shall report to the Board on the merits of each candidate, recommending the candidate deemed by the Faculty most suitable, and arranging the others in order of merit. The Board shall elect the candidate recommended by the Faculty, unless it appears to the Board that facts or circumstances of importance have been overlooked by the Faculty, when the Board may refer the list back to the Faculty for reconsideration. In case the Board refuses the final recommendation of the Faculty, the decision shall be left to the Chancellor.

In the case of election according to (*b*), the Examiners shall report to the Board, arranging the candidates in order of merit ; and the Board shall elect in accordance with the recommendation of the Examiners. However, the Board may refer back the recommendation if they think fit, and, if they then refuse the final recommendation of the Examiners, the decision shall be left to the Chancellor.

17. Fellowship shall be for a period of three years, at the end of which time the Fellow may be re-elected. If re-elected, the tenure shall be *ad vitam aut culpam*. (The Fellow before re-election is known as a "Provisional Fellow" in what follows.)

18. A Fellowship shall be attached to each Principal Chair. By a Principal Chair is understood one which claims from the occupant his entire time, and the income from which constitutes his sole professional income.

19. Any appointment to a Principal Chair shall be for a period of three years, at the conclusion of which period the appointment may be made *ad vitam aut culpam*.

The Chairs at present in existence which conform to the above definition, and which are not already held by Fellows, are English Literature, Romance Languages, Anatomy, Botany, Geology, Engineering, Physiology, Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Political Economy, Zoology. This list is not necessarily permanent. (The Faculty of Divinity is here not included: the Chairs attached to it appear to require exceptional treatment.)

The system of confining Fellowship to the Arts School appears to have been abandoned everywhere except in Trinity College. The Professor-Fellow of Oxford or Cambridge is appointed in every branch of learning, in accordance with the more extended scope of University teaching whch the progress of knowledge has necessitated. Our needs will not be met by merely widening the scope of examination. The consensus of authoritative opinion at the present day appears to be opposed to filling important scientific posts by examinational test.

If, further, it be conceded that the important Chairs should have a right to participation in the government of the College, it would appear a desirable distinction between them and those lesser posts held by professonal men and others that a Fellowship should be attached to the important Chair. Thus Fellowship would, as at present, alone confer the right to sit upon the Board.

The existing want of unity and homogeneity—which is much to be deplored—would be once and for all removed by the suggested change.

20. In making an appointment *ad vitam aut culpam*, whether in the case of Fellowship, Professorship, or Lectureship, the Board shall confer with the Faculty most concerned.

21. There shall be, as a general rule, an annual election to Fellowship according to method (*b*), (see §15 above). However, the Board shall have power to suspend one or more elections if in their opinion advisable in the interests of the University. More than one Fellow may be elected annually if necessity arises.

The number of Junior Fellows under the present system appears to be about 25. On the system of annual elections, if the retirement regulation (see § 22, below) be taken as equivalent to the attainment to Senior Fellowship, and the age of election be earlier than at present, there would be in the future a number of Fellows (elected on the (*b*) mode of election) *not less* than now make up the body of Junior Fellows. It would probably be deemed desirable to retain the existing number. Of these, three would be Provisional Fellows. Assuming the same distribution of posts as at present among these Fellows, there would be the same numerical teaching strength in the Arts School as now, except that two of the number are probably exempted from teaching duties, in order to fill the posts of Senior Lecturer and Bursar. The deduction of two is, however, made good by the fact that a certain number of Readers will be available to assist in teaching in Arts.

Inclusive of the Chairs cited above (§19), as incorporated among the Fellowships, there would be a total of about 36 acting Fellows.

22. At the age of 65 a Fellow may be retired by the Board, subject to the approval of the Faculty concerned, or may voluntarily retire. At the age of 70 retirement shall be compulsory, unless it be deemed by the Board that it is desirable the Fellow should continue in office. Upon retirement a Fellow shall receive a pension, the amount of which shall be graduated according to his years of service, a certain minimum period of office beng required to entitle the Fellow to full pension. In the event of illness necessitating retirement at an age before 65, and after the tenure has become life-long, a pension which is graduated according to his years of service shall be paid to the Fellow. In the estimate of service the probationary period shall be included.

There shall be not less than five Tutor-Fellows who shall act as Tutors and perform no other duties, save lecturing not more than twice daily during Term and examining. A Provisional Fellow shall not act as Tutor.

Readers.

24. Each year the Board shall, after consultation with the Examiners, elect not more than four Readers on the results of the Moderatorship Examinations, and also having regard to the previous career of the candidates. The subjects upon which these elections shall be made shall depend mainly upon the requirements of the University at the time, and in part upon special merit shown by the candidate. The tenure of office of a Reader shall be three years; and the salary attached thereto shall be £150 per annum, along with rooms and commons.

JOINT STATEMENT V.

At the conclusion of the three years, the Readership shall become vacant; but in cases of special merit, or where it is deemed desirable to encourage the holder to go on to Fellowship, the tenure of office may be renewed by the Board upon the recommendation of the Faculty concerned, and an increase of stipend given, if good reason arises.

25. The duties of a Reader shall consist in teaching in Arts or in acting as Assistant to any of the Chairs.

There are at present a large number of Assistancies attached to the Chairs; in time, many of these would be taken up by the Readers. Of the ten or twelve Readers who might be in office at one time, some five or six would probably be assigned to such duties. The remainder would be available for teaching in Arts.

The value of Readership as an endowment of post-graduate work is evident. The institution of such a body would undoubtedly attract students to the University.

In answer to the objection that the institution of Readers would weaken public confidence in the teaching of the University, it may be pointed out that the number of Readers teaching in Arts would be small, and that the existence of Assistants lecturing in the Professional Schools has not led to any loss of public confidence in the teaching of the Schools.

The existing Studentships would naturally be merged in the Readerships.

The Period of Transition.

On the question of *immediate* reforms (*a*) to (*e*), and the safe-guarding of vested interests (*f*) and (*g*), we offer the following suggestions:—

(*a*) The enactment of sections 1, 3, and 4 affecting the Senate.

(*b*). The institution of the Faculties, with their powers and duties, as defined in sections 12, 13, 14. This involves the replacement of the existing Council by the new Bodies.

(*c*). The enactment of sections 15, 16, defining the new mode of election to Fellowship, and 17, 19, 20, 21, referring to the probationary period attached thereto, etc. Also section 18, that is, Fellowship to be attached to the Principal Chairs when occasion for future appointments arises. The immediate right to vote for and serve upon the Board to be conferred on the Principal Chairs.

(*d*). An addition of two to the existing Board elected from the Junior Fellows and Principal Chairs, to hold office for three years, when there will be an election of as many as may be required to make up the number of the Board to ten. The final arrangement of retirement by rote, two each year, to come into force only when six are elected. When more than six are required to fill vacancies upon the Board, section 2 to come into force, whereby the right of election of one member devolves upon the Senate.

(*e*). The Readerships to be instituted so far as funds permit. This involves sections 24 and 25.

(*f*). Section 22 to be accepted by the Junior Fellows, subject to the next clause (*g*).

(*g*). Adequate compensation to be made to the existing Junior Fellows (in the form of an annuity) for their loss of prospective right to Senior Fellowship.

Financial.

The method suggested above for dealing with vested interests during the transitional period involves payment of compensatory annuities to the present Junior Fellows.

On the complicated financial claims which arise under this mode of compensation, the professional advice of Dr. C. E. Howell, A.I.A., has been taken. The annuities are, of course, variable with the age of the Junior Fellow. The claims of those at the head of the list—the four most senior—are, for simplicity of calculation, assumed to be met by a perpetuation of the existing system of promotion so far as financial benefits are concerned. The average age of accession to Senior Fellowship is taken as 64; and it is assumed also that the pension to be paid to Junior Fellows on retirement at 65 is £800 per annum, the compensatory annuity then ceasing. On these data Dr. Howell arrives at the approximate estimate that the annuities amount at first to a total of £2,745, which sum would gradually diminish according as each annuitant attained the pensionable age.

The necessity of borrowing to meet this annual demand would soon cease. For each Junior Fellow who became pensionable a permanent saving of £550 per annum is effected; *i.e.* the difference between the present income of a Senior Fellow and the pension proposed. Thus after the four most senior of the present Junior Fellows have been promoted to the financial position of Senior Fellowship, each retirement among the Junior Fellows—accompanied, as it normally would be, by a vacancy among the seven Senior Fellows—is attended by this saving to the College. This condition holds for the first seven Junior Fellows retired; so that the saving finally amounts to nearly £4,000 yearly. It follows that in a few years the University will be in a position to meet the claims for annuities arising each year, and have a considerable surplus.

When the new scheme is completely in force the following statement would represent, approximately, the financial position. The expenditure arising under the proposed regulations would be:—

	£
Readerships, ten (say) at £150, ...	1,500
Rooms and commons for Readers, ...	500
Registrar, salary, as a maximum, ...	600
Bursar, salary, additional to Fellowship, ...	300
Senior Lecturer, salary, additional to Fellowship, ...	200
Secretaries of Faculties, five at £30, ...	150
Minor Offices, ...	250
Cost of Pensions (say), ...	5,000
Early Retirements (say), ...	500
TOTAL, ...	£9,000

To meet these additional outlays there will be the retrenchment effected by the institution of an unpaid Governing Body. And as it is proposed to merge the present University Studentships in the Readerships, the annual outlay on these must also be taken into account. We have then:—

	£
Salaries of Board, ...	9,480
One Retirement Allowance, ...	1,100
Ten Studentships (say), ...	800
TOTAL,	£11,380

It appears, then, that a saving would be effected which would gradually become available. For some years the greater part would be absorbed in the extinction of vested interests. Existing anomalies of salary, which are many, might, after that, have some prospect of being removed.

The payments to meet vested interests must, in our opinion, take precedence of any outlays to be incurred under the new scheme. It will be noticed, for instance, that it is not proposed to establish more Readerships than funds permit. The number of these might, at first, not exceed the value of the existing Studentships.

We think that much would be gained by the adoption of an insurance system of providing pensions, whereby annual payments from date of an appointment, are invested at compound interest. Such a system must effect a large saving over that now in force, and might well be commenced with appointments made under the new constitution.

VI.

Statement submitted by the Heads of the Scientific Departments in Trinity College, Dublin.

REPORT ON THE PROVISION FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDY, AND FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESEARCH [IX. and X. of TERMS OF REFERENCE.]

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour—in my capacity as Secretary—to preface the following Reports from the Heads of the several Departments in which Scientific Research might be undertaken with a few remarks by way of summary. It will be noticed that certain desiderata are repeatedly referred to in these Reports. These are:—

1. *Special accomodation for Research work.*
2. *Endowment of Research.*
3. *Instrumental outfit and plant.*

The want of accommodation is in the case of the School of Experimental Physics about to be made good—at least for existing demands—by the completion of the new Laboratory obtained under the recent public movement. Under the same scheme the accommodation for the School of Botany will be largely increased. The School of Geology and allied Sciences will shortly receive some extension of room.

There are demands for increased accommodation for Research from the Departments of Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, and Mechanical Engineering.

Regarding the second requirement, viz., Endowment of Research, suggestions are made for the institution of Readerships, open to brilliant Graduates; and for the provision of extra Assistants; and, again, for the establishment of a fund, receiving an annual grant from the College, from which financial aid could be obtained. It is to be observed that the institution of Readerships, some of which would be open to Graduates desirous of pursuing Research, would in many cases sufficiently meet the demand for extra teaching assistance, for it would be in every way desirable that Readers should discharge certain teaching duties. In some Departments of Research more highly skilled assistance would, however, be required.

It is probably beyond the existing resources of the University to provide any substantial financial endowment of Research. Supposing, however, the requisite funds forthcoming, the administration of a fund for the purpose of Research must involve expert opinion upon, or in touch with, the Governing Body, or the institution of a body of experts to deal with applications. If the several Scientific Faculties of the University were organised, these would be very proper bodies either to have charge of a Research Fund or to advise the Governing Body.

The institution of a Research Fund would assist towards meeting the third requirement, seeing that, in most Researches, special apparatus is best purchased according as necessity arises; the latest forms of apparatus are thus procured. The Research Fund would be more especially allocated to such uses, or to the purchase of material for the various requirements of experiment.

Over and above special apparatus, certain plant or apparatus proper to their subjects are needed in several Departments. It would be difficult to estimate the capital outlay required; but the amount would probably be considerable. There is a consensus of opinion among those concerned that, in the event of financial assistance being obtained from the Government on any scheme of University Reform, this important matter should form the subject of special inquiry and report. The needs in respect of accommodation would also probably involve an outlay beyond the existing resources of the College, and could only be met by Government intervention.

It should be pointed out that certain branches of Science are too much neglected, or not considered at all, among the Scientific studies of the University. Thus Spectroscopy, Radio-activity, Seismology, Atmospheric Electricity, Meteorology, Geodetics, and Geography are but little encouraged. It would be in many respects desirable that the first of these should find some provision at Dunsink, where it might be pursued in connexion with its Astronomical bearing. The last four might be advantageously represented by a Lectureship in Geophysics.

The important question of the endowment of the Dunsink Observatory is brought forward in the Report from the Observatory, herein included.

It is satisfactory to add that, notwithstanding the embarrassment arising from insufficient or unsuitable accommodation, want of skilled assistance, and lack of appliances, a considerable body of Research work has come from the Scientific Departments of the University within recent years.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOLY,

Hon. Secretary.

July 27th, 1906.

REPORTS OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

School of Anatomy.

Except in the case of Medical practitioners who have been qualified for some years, and who desire, for purposes of practice, to revive their knowledge, or obtain information regarding recent advances, it seems unnecessary to consider separately post-graduate and research work in Anatomy.

The subject of Anatomy is, as a rule, taken only by Medical students as a part of their intermediate training. Recently-qualified Medical men, having already spent five years in an arduous and expensive Medical course, are, for the most part, compelled to take up remunerative private practice, or enter one of the Medical services. Hence the number of individuals likely to be able to devote themselves to research work, without endowment, in such a subject as Anatomy, is necessarily small. Nevertheless, a considerable amount of investigation and important research work is from time to time carried on in the School of Anatomy; and, as far as is possible, opportunities are placed at the disposal of students and graduates for such work. It is hoped that the recent institution by the University of an Honors Degree (Moderatorship) in Natural Science in which Anatomy forms a part, will give a stimulus to, and lead to an increase in, the number of students capable of undertaking research work in Anatomy, including Embryology and Anthropology. A small room has lately been fitted up for Embryological work in the Anatomical Department; and this room will, during the greater portion of the year, afford sufficient space for at least two students, should such offer themselves for research work. The Dublin Anthropometric Laboratory, which is included in the Department of Anatomy, and which was, for the most part equipped by a grant from the Royal Irish Academy, also has been proved to afford valuable opportunities for research work in Anthropometry. To make proper use of the opportunities available, an increased staff and research endowments are urgently needed. In the Science Scheme drawn up a few years ago, fairly satisfactory provision for affording teaching and opportunities for research work in Embryology was put forward. Unfortunately, the money subscribed has not been sufficient to enable the committee responsible for carrying out the scheme to undertake the part dealing with the Department of Anatomy. This is the more to be regretted, as Embryology must be regarded as one of the most fruitful fields of anatomical research.

JOINT STATEMENT VI.

One of the most important functions of a Department of Anatomy is concerned with providing opportunities for Medical men of devising, or perfecting, operations for the relief of diseased conditions; also a stimulus and an increased vitality will always be given to the work of a dissecting-room by the presence of Medical men who are striving to perfect their knowledge of the anatomy of the various parts or organs of the body, or to test the anatomical basis of various Surgical and Medical procedures, or inferences. Trinity College is fortunate in being able to offer excellent facilities to a large number of such Medical men, and in being able to assist them in their work. The many published papers, containing the conclusions and facts arrived at as the result of work done in the dissecting-room, amply testify to the advantage taken of the opportunities offered.

In speaking of research work in Anatomy at Trinity College, one must not fail to note the powerful stimulus given to the study of Descriptive Anatomy and Morphology by the work carried on there for so many years by Professor Cunningham, the influence of which is so plainly visible in the various papers and theses published by his pupils.

In conclusion it may be said that (1) the foundation of research scholarships, (2) the provision of a fund for apparatus and equipment, and (3) the endowment of additional assistants, must be regarded as necessary parts of any satisfactory scheme for the promotion of research work in Anatomy. The first and third of these requirements would be suitably met by the institution of readerships, such as have been proposed in another place.

A. FRANCIS DIXON.

School of Botany.

Up to the present, the opportunities for research in the School of Botany can only be regarded as unsatisfactory. The space available consists of two small rooms, which have also to serve as class-rooms for the Arts Students in Botany. These rooms were originally constructed as dwelling-rooms, and, after successive alterations, were partially adapted for use as class-rooms, and were fitted with benches for microscopic work. The incompleteness of the arrangement may be judged from the fact that water is laid on to only one point in the two rooms.

The instrumental equipment for research is meagre: the teaching apparatus only, when not in use of the classes, being available for research, together with those instruments which have been purchased by the Professor and his Assistant.

In connexion with the School of Botany there is a fine Herbarium, which has not only been much used in researches carried out in the Trinity College School, but has also afforded assistance to investigators of other countries in the prosecution of their researches.

A good working Library, which contains valuable works of reference and series of Botanical Journals, has been presented to the School by the ex-Professor, Dr. E. Perceval Wright.

The Botanic Gardens are also a most valuable asset in the matter of research, and have supplied much material used in Physiological, Anatomical, Histological, and systematic Botanical research. They also afford opportunity for the investigation of the various problems of plant Biology. The usefulness of the Gardens has, however, been hampered by the want of a properly-equipped laboratory within the grounds. There is no doubt that the equipment of such a laboratory would not only facilitate the carrying out of work for which the Gardens are at present used, but would also render investigations feasible which are, under the present conditions, practically impossible. The need of one or two propagating houses and additional workmen also preclude the full use of the Gardens for important experimental work.

In 1892 the Board of Trinity College appointed an assistant to the Professor of Botany to help in the working of the School and to give time for research. The post of assistant had to be discontinued during the years 1904 and 1905, owing to the lack of working-room. A subsequent arrangement has partially freed the rooms alluded to above from class-work; and the Board have re-appointed an assistant this year who, when not occupied in teaching and preparation for classes, will be able to devote himself to the prosecution of research.

In recent times the Professors of Botany have done their best to encourage the spirit of research in the students who come under their direction; thus the ex-Professor annually awarded a prize for research work carried out in the Senior Sophister year; and at the present time half the marks at the Moderatorship examination are assigned to research work carried out in the final year.

In this connection it should be mentioned that Botany labours under the same disadvantage as the other Natural Sciences in Trinity College—viz., there are no substantial prizes awarded in these subjects. Consequently few students can afford to devote themselves mainly to the Natural Sciences during their undergraduate career. The complete absence of scholarships and exhibitions, which would help to support a student after graduation, render advanced research in almost every case impossible. There is no doubt that the foundation of prizes and exhibitions, which might entail a certain amount of teaching work on the winners, would be a powerful and much-needed encouragement to research in all the Natural Sciences.

It is pleasant to be able to state that the facilities of the School of Botany for research will (through the generosity of the same Benefactors, who have endowed the University with the new Physical Laboratory) in the near future be largely increased by the erection, equipment, and endowment of a good working Botanical Institute in the College. In this Institute will be found suitable space and equipment for the teaching needs of the School of Botany, and a certain amount of provision for research in physiological, anatomical, and cytological Botany. The two student-demonstratorships provided by this gift to the College will be awarded to brilliant students, and will, it is hoped, act as an incentive to study and as an endowment to research.

Since 1892 about twenty-five researches emanating from the School of Botany of Trinity College have been published. Most of these papers, together with accounts of the general work of the Herbarium, have appeared in "The Notes from the Botanical School of Trinity College, Dublin," which were published periodically at the expense of the ex-Professor.

HENRY H. DIXON.

School of Chemical Science.

In considering the facilities afforded for research by the University in the very wide department of Chemical Science, it is impossible to avoid pointing out, in the first instance, that the department is very seriously handicapped in affording any facilities for research by the very limited money-grant supplied by the University.

There are at the present time twenty different classes carried on in the School of Chemical Science, for which practical Laboratory work has to be provided. The total number of students working in these classes during the last Academic year was 174.

The sum of £125 per annum granted by the University to the Chemical Department is already insufficient for the general upkeep of the laboratories in providing for the various requirements of all the ordinary classes. It is obviously quite useless to provide laboratory accommodation if the students desiring to carry on research work cannot be supplied with the necessary apparatus and materials.

Moreover, the fact that the University does not give any substantial prizes in Experimental Science discourages students from taking up Experimental Research for lack of funds. The absence of any Research Scholarships or prizes for the continuance of research by advanced students in the University, to our minds, nullifies any facilities which might, and can be, otherwise offered.

As regards the existing facilities for conducting researches in the Chemical Department, apart from what has just been stated, these may be briefly summed up as follows:—

(*a*) The chemical laboratories are fairly well equipped with all the *ordinary* modern apparatus constantly required in conducting chemical work.

(*b*) The supply of certain modern appliances for making accurate quantitative measurements is deficient.

(*c*) While the laboratories are spacious and well ventilated, and well suited for the requirements of class work, a few special rooms for carrying on research work, without the interference of the general students is badly wanted.

(*d*) We have no room suitable for spectroscopic and optical chemical work generally.

(*e*) The existing room for conducting ultimate organic analysis, etc., is not very well suited to the requirements.

(*f*) At present the time and energy of the three teachers are quite fully taken up with lectures, demonstrations, and examinations. At least one additional demonstrator is required to help in the work of the department to allow of research work being carried on by members of the staff, and to permit of careful superintendence of students' investigations.

(*g*) A small lecture-room for advanced lectures is greatly needed, as at present it is impossible to deliver all the different Honor Lectures during the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms in the one lecture-theatre. The Professor's private laboratory has to be used as an improvised lecture-room for certain Honor Lectures. This is, of course, very unsatisfactory, and a great drawback to the carrying on of research work.

(*h*) The want of a small library of chemical works of reference and periodicals is sadly felt. At present, with a few exceptions, all the books at the disposal of the students are our own private property. The Library of the University supplies the Anatomical, Pathological, and Physiological Departments with all the chief publications which it receives in these subjects. This practice has not been extended to the Chemical Department.

Since 1887, twenty-seven original Memoirs have been issued from the School of Chemistry.

SYDNEY YOUNG.

EMIL A. WERNER.

School of Experimental Physics.

In view of the greatly increased accommodation which will shortly be available for this Department, it is hardly profitable to refer at length to past or present restrictions which have hampered teaching and research work.

The new buildings are, both in design and fittings, in every respect up to date. The cost for building and permanent fittings will amount to nearly £16,000 of the £16,500 given for the building by the Right Hon. Viscount Iveagh. The Laboratory will afford some special rooms for research in addition to such accommodation for teaching as will meet the requirements of the University for many years, unless some considerable increase in the numbers of students takes place. The Lecture Theatre will seat about 130 students. There is a large class-room for practical elementary instruction capable of receiving about 50 students. There are also special rooms for advanced studies in Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, and Optics. In these a certain amount of research could be carried out by students, as well as in the special rooms provided for the purpose.

In the past the prosecution of research has been much hampered by the inadequate accommodation and equipment available, as well as by the amount of routine work that devolves upon the staff, which has much increased in recent years. Nevertheless, a not inconsiderable record of past successful work—now become historical—is associated with the old Laboratory.

Apart from difficulties which might present themselves in the event of any large increase in the numbers of students, the more immediate necessities of the future will arise in connection with lack of endowment for Research by Graduates who have distinguished themselves in their studies, but are unable to continue them for lack of funds. The students of the College are almost invariably under the necessity of seeking a means of livelihood as soon as possible ; and they cannot afford to continue at research work without pecuniary assistance. Readerships or Studentships entailing some teaching duties, and having attached an income sufficient for the support of the holders, would not only provide welcome help to the teaching staff, but would assist forward brilliant young men. The only existing endowments of the sort are a Scholarship in Experimental Science, value about £18 per annum for five years, with rooms and commons free, and generally won by an undergraduate ; and the FitzGerald Memorial Prize, value £55 for one year, awarded, in Experimental Physics, on the results of the Moderatorship Examination. The award in this examination depends, in part, on some original investigation carried out by the student during the preceding year.

The fund contributed by the benefactors of the University in connection with Lord Iveagh's gift will provide an income of £350 per annum additional to that paid by the College. Some of this will be available for research, and should do much to meet expenses arising in connection with any research involving moderate outlay ; but most of it is earmarked for special purposes, and for some time to come there will be a heavy demand upon it to meet the requirements of the Laboratory for instrumental equipment of the more standard description.

The present prospects of this Department must be considered, on the whole, satisfactory.

W. E. THRIFT.

School of Geology, Mineralogy, Crystallography, Palæontology, and Mining.

The Department of Geology and allied Sciences possesses, at the present time, but one room available for research, and no proper equipment. Under these conditions experimental research is at the present time being carried out, mainly by help of a Government Grant received through the Royal Society. This work is, however, in the hands of the Professor, and cannot be said to increase the educational value of the Department to the students beyond what they may gain as spectators. For any additional work of research there is no accommodation. Recently, when a distinguished Graduate desired to pursue certain experimental work in conjunction with the Professor of Geology, it was found necessary to transfer the work to the premises of the Royal Dublin Society. The case serves to illustrate the existing limitations of research in this Department.

It is the more regrettable that accommodation and equipment are not available because of the wide field of work open at the present time in Physical Geology.

Although, according to present intentions, a part of the accommodation set free by the removal of the School of Experimental Physics to the New Buildings will be allocated to the Department of Geology, no provision has, as yet, been made for meeting the cost of alterations and of the equipment which will be required.

There is no Assistant attached to the School of Geology—no help beyond a small grant for student assistance. A first condition for any considerable volume of work being done in the several branches of Science in the University of Dublin would be sufficient assistance. A scheme for the encouragement of Research in the University, by a certain endowment of post-graduate work, would probably place at least one worker at the disposal of the Professor of Geology. Assuming that the requisite accommodation and equipment were also secured, it might be reasonably anticipated that good work would be forthcoming.

The institution of an annual endowment of research in the form of a sum—not necessarily a large sum—paid into an endowment fund would greatly assist the carrying out of research work in Trinity College. The fund should be in the control of the Faculties of Science.

Some twenty-four original Memoirs have been issued from the School of Geology since 1897.

JOHN JOLY.

JOINT STATEMENT VI.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory.

The present Laboratory was finished and opened for the training of students nearly two years ago, the equipment thereof being essentially of such a kind as would be useful for teaching purposes, and no provision was made at the time for carrying out research work. Its equipment includes a 10-ton Wicksteed testing machine, a locomotive boiler and compound condensing engine, of 30 H.P., a 8 H.P. Crossley gas-engine, and a 4 H.P. Tangye oil-engine. The Mechanical Workshop is fitted with lathes, shaping and drilling machines, and other machine tools for the preparation of specimens for testing and other mechanical work. A part of the Laboratory is fitted up for the testing of cements : its equipment includes a tensile testing machine and other apparatus used in the preparation of samples for testing.

Under the present conditions the students have no inducement to carry out research work, and with the courses as arranged no spare time for such work. The only feasible plan which would give time for this would be to establish a post-graduate course, and to allot such a sufficient grant of money as would ensure of its being carried into effect. The Laboratory at present can only accommodate a very limited number of students ; and a further enlargement of the Laboratory, together with more plant, would be required. The lines on which research work could most beneficially be carried out are on the materials of construction and the strength of structures.

For this purpose a larger testing-machine, together with the necessary plant, are required. There is a vast field for research work on the strength of the materials of construction and the strength of structures ; and given a sufficiently powerful machine, together with a sufficient endowment, there is no doubt that useful work could be accomplished.

Since the inception of the Laboratory research work has been carried out on the strength and the economic design of columns, the results of which were published in the Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland ; also on the stresses on the web of plate-girders, and on the strength of the materials of construction now in course of publication.

W. E. LILLY.

Medical School.

Post-Graduate Classes in preparation for the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Royal Naval Medical Service, and the Indian Medical Service.

Just three years ago the Board of Trinity College approved the formation of, and subsidised classes for, qualified Medical men wishing to enter the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Royal Navy, and the Indian Medical Services. The courses of instruction are held twice yearly, and are given by Graduates of the University. The Lectures and practical classes are held in the Departments of the Medical School, Trinity College, and the Clinical instruction is given in the Royal City of Dublin Hospital.

The classes have been well attended, not only by our own Graduates, but also by young Medical men from other schools in Ireland and Great Britain. The results are shown to be most excellent.

The numbers attending these classes have been as follows :—

1904 (first session) . . .	7
1904 (second session) . . .	11
1905 (first session) . . .	14
1905 (second session) . . .	24
1906 (first session) . . .	27

Post-Graduate Classes in Medicine.

Some three years ago the Board of Trinity College sanctioned a scheme, put forward by the Medical School Committee, for post-graduate instruction for Medical practitioners. The scheme, which has been carried out in each of the last three years, includes instruction in the following subjects :—Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Operations, Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Ophthalmology, Diseases of the Skin, Ear, Nose, and Throat, Pathology, Anatomy, X-Ray work, Gynæcology, and Cystoscopy.

Distinguished practitioners in Dublin, most of them Graduates of the University, have generously given their services in carrying out the scheme, which, without their help, would have been impossible. Trinity College has gained by enlisting the services of these gentlemen for its teaching work. The success which has attended the courses has been very marked, and the results obtained very gratifying. In many cases Medical men gave up their hard-earned summer holiday to attend the classes, and came to Dublin from long distances. Each year our numbers have increased ; and we have realised that we have come more fully into contact and sympathy, more especially with the practitioners from the country districts of Ireland. Educationally, we believe the courses have been a distinct success.

The numbers attending the courses were as follows :—

1904	17
1905	21
1906	22

A. C. O'SULLIVAN.

A. F. DIXON.

School of Pathology.

The provision for research in Pathology is exceedingly inadequate. There are Medical and Surgical Travelling Prizes—awarded in alternate years—of £100 each. The prizemen are required to furnish to the Regius Professor their formal report on the hospitals attended by them ; but it is not made a condition that research work should be done, and, as a rule, it is not done.

There is a Stewart Scholarship in Mental Disease awarded from "time to time." The last two awarded were of value £50 per annum, tenable for three years.

In the Pathological Department there is an Assistantcy of £50 a year, which is intended for the encouragement of research.

The present holder of this post has published eight original papers since his appointment in 1904, the Pathological work for which was carried out in this Laboratory.

A prize, called the Reuben Harvey Prize, is given every three years, under the management of the College of Physicians, for a piece of original research. This prize, on the last two occasions, was awarded to students who had carried out their work in this Laboratory.

The expense of the research was in one case partly defrayed by a grant from the British Medical Association ; in the other case it fell directly on the Laboratory.

There are plenty of young men here able and willing to do original work ; but there is no provision to assist them to live while they are doing it. In consequence of this most of the clever men take to grinding, with bad results to themselves and to the school. I think the success which has attended the one experiment which has been made, viz.—the institution of the £50 Assistantship in Pathology, would justify an extension of a similar kind. If we had three or four Readerships or Scholarships of £50 a year, given on condition that the holder should devote his time to research, I believe that excellent work would be done in this Laboratory.

No funds are provided for the purpose of defraying the cost of research. The grant of £100 given by the Board of Trinity College is fully taken up by the ordinary Laboratory expenses.

A. C. O'SULLIVAN.

School of Physiology.

The prosecution of research work in this Department is hampered by the fact that a large part of the Professors' time all the year round is taken up with the actual routine of Elementary Teaching.

Two assistants are provided ; but at least one other is necessary to secure for each, at some one period of the year, a degree of comparative freedom from preparation and teaching-work, and so give opportunity for the continuous prosecution of a piece of research work. An inquiry well started under such conditions will be followed up throughout the remainder of the year, when a new piece of work would not be taken in hand.

No special funds are provided to meet the cost of research work. Nor is the School of Physic at all adequately endowed with post-graduate bursaries or scholarships to enable young graduates to follow up and extend their professional education by investigation work.

Additional space is also required to accommodate those engaged in research. The present Laboratory is fully occupied by undergraduates during the greater part of the year.

At present investigations are in progress by (*a*) the Professor, (*b*) both the assistants in the Laboratory, (*c*) two young qualified Medical men in practice in Dublin.

Since 1902, when the present Professor was appointed, eleven original Memoirs have been issued from the Physiological Laboratory.

W. H. THOMPSON.

School of Zoology.

Facilities for Research.

These are of the ordinary kind, a couple of good microscopes, microtomes for large or small sections, and such like.

Lately there has been added a glass-house fitted with tanks in which observations on the habits, life-history, and embryology of small terrestrial and fresh-water animals, could be carried out. Marine forms could be studied, but with greater difficulty, as there could be no constant supply of fresh sea-water—an essential condition for really useful work. Hitherto, the resources have proved fairly sufficient, but obviously they can be largely increased, and should be, if the Department is to be properly equipped.

H. W. MACKINTOSH.

15*th July*, 1906.

The Observatory and Post-Graduate Work in Astronomy and Spectroscopy.

The Chair of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, which was established in 1783 by the bequest of Provost Andrews, was by Letters Patent in 1792, united to the office of Royal Astronomer of Ireland. A similar arrangement exists in Scotland, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland being also Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh.

The Royal Astronomer is Director of, and resides at, Dunsink Observatory. The regular Research work of the Observatory consists of contributions to stellar positional Astronomy, observations being made and reduced with a view to the formation of catalogues of star-places ; during the last ten years three such catalogues have been published, a fourth is now ready for press, and the observations for a fifth are in progress. The total number of observations of this character made and reduced during the ten years is 21,777, in addition to the observations made for the purpose of determining the clock error and the errors of the instruments.

JOINT STATEMENT VI.

The Observatory also furnishes a Time Service to Dublin, and is visited in the course of each year, either by day or on the Visitors' nights, by upwards of 800 persons.

The Professorial Lectures of the Royal Astronomer are given in Trinity College. The enactments relative to the Professorship require that the lectures shall be open to the public ; but it has not been customary to give them a popular character. The present holder of the office proposes in the coming academic year to lecture on the "Theory of Optical Instruments," and "Theoretical Spectroscopy and Astrophysics."

No practical spectroscopic or astrophysical work is at present carried on at the Observatory (or elsewhere in the University), owing to the want of the necessary instrumental equipment. On account of the great importance of these subjects, it is very much to be desired that funds should be allotted for supplying this deficiency. When this is done the Observatory will be able to take a much larger share in the advanced teaching of the University than is at present possible ; for the investigations of star-places, to which the Observatory is now mainly devoted, are of interest only to technical astronomers ; whereas Spectroscopy and Astrophysics touch a very wide circle. If equipment were provided for these studies it is probable that many of the more advanced students of Physics and Chemistry would wish to receive instruction or to undertake Research at the Observatory. This would be from every point of view desirable.

With regard to the provision of funds for this and the other purposes of the Observatory, attention may be called to a comparison of the financial arrangements of the National Observatories of Ireland and Scotland. The Astronomer Royal for Scotland receives a stipend as Professor in Edinburgh University, and also receives a stipend from the Government as Astronomer Royal. The maintenance of the Edinburgh Observatory and the purchase of new instruments are wholly undertaken by the Government. The Royal Astronomer of Ireland, on the other hand, receives only a stipend as Professor in the University of Dublin ; and the whole cost of maintenance of the Observatory is borne by the University, which is ill able to sustain the burden. If this anomaly were removed by the institution of a Government grant to Ireland similar to that made to Scotland, it would be possible to equip the Observatory as a centre of Research in Spectroscopy and Astrophysics, and so to make it an auxiliary of the highest value to the advanced teaching of the University. It is hoped that the members of the Royal Commission will favourably consider the possibility of making a recommendation to this effect.

EDMUND T. WHITTAKER.

VII.

JOINT STATEMENT VII.

Statement submitted by Members of the Staff of the School of Physic in the University of Dublin.

(i.)—Statement regarding the Medical School drawn up by request of the Staff.

To the Members of the Royal Commission.

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of the Staff of the Medical School, held on July 26th, 1906, it was resolved that we should be asked to draw up a statement of facts, regarding the Medical School for the information of the Commissioners. In accordance with this resolution, we beg to present the following statement, and, as requested, we indicate by reference numbers the subjects with which our remarks are concerned. We do not think it necessary to give a complete account of the constitution and management of the School, particulars regarding which may be found in the University Calendar, but we merely include such facts as have a special bearing on the questions put by the Commissioners.

JOINT STATEMENT No. VII.

Subject of Inquiry—No. VII.—The teachers who are responsible for the courses of instruction given in the Medical School belong to certain distinct classes:

(1) *University Professors*—constituted by Act 25th, Geo. III., 1785—in Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry, and Botany. These are appointed by the Board of Trinity College, and hold office for seven years, at the end of which time they are eligible for re-election.

(2) *King's Professors*—Constituted by the same Act, and appointed by the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians. They are appointed for seven years, at the expiration of which the holders are eligible for re-election. These Professorships now are four in number, viz.:—(1) Institutes of Medicine (Physiology and Histology), (2) Practice of Medicine, (3) Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and (4) Midwifery.

(3) *Professors*—Appointed by the Academic Council, and approved by the Board of Trinity College, in Surgery, and in Comparative Anatomy (with which the chair of Zoology is combined). In the former the appointment is made for seven, in the latter for five years, at the end of which period the holders are eligible for re-election.

(4) *Lecturers*—Appointed by the Board of Trinity College, in Pathology and in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene. The first of these holds office for life; the second is re-elected each year.

Medical students attend the courses given by the *Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy* as the Physics portion of their curriculum.

The Regius Professors of Physic and Surgery take no part in the actual teaching work of the School, and are mainly concerned with the conduct of the final examinations and the conferring of degrees. They are appointed by the Academic Council and approved by the Board of Trinity College. The Regius Professorship of Physic is a life appointment, that of Surgery is for five years, at the end of which time the holder of the Chair is eligible for re-election.

Formerly it was a part of the duty of each of the Professors included under (1) above, to give Clinical Instruction in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. In 1867 the duty of giving Clinical Instruction was, by Act of Parliament, transferred from the Professors of Chemistry and Botany to the Professor of Surgery, and the University Anatomist. The part of the earlier Act which imposes on the Professor of Anatomy the duty of giving Clinical instruction at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital has not been repealed. The Board of Trinity College, however, do not consider the giving of such instruction to be consistent with the proper discharge of the Professor's duties in the School, and so a substitute is appointed to undertake the clinical work, which should by Act of Parliament, form a part of the Professor's duty. The University Anatomist was formerly responsible to the Board of Trinity College for a part of the teaching work of the Department of Anatomy. Recently this has been changed, and at present the University Anatomist discharges clinical duties only, and the office is held by the Regius Professor of Surgery.

It is a part of the duty of the King's Professors to give clinical instruction at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. In the case of the Professor of Physiology and Histology (Institutes of Medicine) a substitute is appointed to undertake the clinical part of his duty.

With regard to the system of Instruction in the College—All students who desire to take the M.B. Degree must, in addition, take the B.A. Degree in Arts, for which certain courses of instruction in Arts are required. Recently more complete courses in Mechanics, Physics, Botany, and Zoology have been instituted, and Medical students are permitted to count these as a part of their Arts course. In addition they are required to attend instruction, and pass examinations, in Logics, Ethics, Astronomy, English Composition, and one language. The latter subjects are taken out by students during their Summer Medical Sessions. Before beginning their Medical Course students are required to pass a special entrance examination in Arts.

Subject of Inquiry—No. VIII.—The system of examinations is as follows:—At the end of their first Medical year the students enter for the *Preliminary Scientific Examination* in (*a*) Chemistry and Physics, and (*b*) Zoology and Botany. All the subjects may be passed at the same time, or they may be passed in the two groups (*a*) and (*b*). At the end of the second year students can enter for the *Intermediate Examination. Part I.*, but, before doing so, they must have completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination. The subjects are Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology (omitting the Physiology of the sense organs and of the central nervous system). Both subjects must be passed at the same time. The *Second Part of the Intermediate Examination* may be taken at the end of the third winter, if all the previous examinations have been passed, and the necessary course attended. The subjects are Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology (including the Physiology of the nervous system and of the sense-organs). Both subjects must be passed at the same time. The *Final Examination* is divided into two parts. Part I. includes Pathology, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene. These subjects must all be passed at the same time. If the Intermediate Examination has been completed, and all the necessary instruction has been taken out, Part I. of the Final may be taken at the end of the fourth Medical year. *Part II. of the Final Examination* includes (*a*) Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Diseases; (*b*) Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Surgical Operations, and Opthalmic Surgery; (*c*) Midwifery and Gynaecology. All the subjects may be taken at the same time, or in the groups indicated. The examination cannot be completed before the end of the fifth year. In every case the student must have attended all the prescribed courses of instruction before presenting himself for any examination. The M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O. Degrees are awarded to students who have taken their B.A. Degree in Arts, and passed all the subjects in the Final Examination in Medicine.

The Degree of Doctor in Medicine (M.D.) is, in practice, invariably awarded for a Thesis read publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic. The Degree of Master in Surgery (M.Ch.) is given on passing an examination.

The Examiners at the Preliminary Scientific Examination are (1) the University Professor of Chemistry, (2) the Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, (3) the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, and (4) the University Professor of Botany.

The Examiners at the Intermediate Examination—Part I.—are the Professors of Anatomy and Physiology and two external Examiners—one in each subject—who are called University Examiners.

The Examiners at the Intermediate Examination—Part II.— are the Professors of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Examiners at the Final Examination—Part I.—are the Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, the University Lecturers in Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, and the University Examiner in Pathology (external).

The Examiners at the Final Examination in Medicine are the Regius Professor of Physic, the King's Professor of Practice of Medicine, two University Examiners in Medicine (external), and the University Examiner in Mental Diseases (external).

The Examiners at the Final Examination in Surgery are the Regius Professor of Surgery, the Professor of Surgery, the University Examiner in Surgery (external), and the University Examiner in Opthalmic Surgery (external).

The Examiners in the Final Examination in Midwifery and Gynæcology are the Professor of Midwifery and Gynæcology and the University Examiner in Midwifery (external).

Subject of Inquiry VI.—The government of the Medical School is in the hands of the Board and Council. There is, however, a representative Committee—the Medical School Committee—presided over by a member of the Board, whose duty it is to report to the Board on all matters referred to it, and to arrange all matters of detail in connection with the manage-

ment of the School. This Committee also makes recommendations to the Board as occasion requires.

The Professors, as a body, meet periodically to recommend external Examiners, to be appointed by the Board, and to transact other business. The Body of Professors is presided over by the Regius Professor of Physic.

Subjects of Inquiry IX. and *X.*—Observations concerning the matters included under these headings have already been supplied to the members of the Commission in another paper, entitled, "Report on the Provision for Post-graduate Study and for the Encouragement of Research."

Subject of Inquiry No. XI.—The position which the Medical School of Trinity College occupies as an organ of Medical Education among the Schools of Great Britain and Ireland could, we believe, best be shown by stating the number of its graduates who hold Hospital appointments in Ireland, England, and abroad, who are Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and who are serving in the Army, Navy, and Indian Medical Services. These numbers we have not been able to ascertain completely, but we hope to do so before the Commissioners sit, in October.

Your obedient Servants,

A. C. O'SULLIVAN, M.D., F.T.C.D.,
University Lecturer in Pathology.

A. FRANCIS DIXON, M.B., SC.D.,
University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.

Medical School, Trinity College, Dublin,
July 28th, 1906.

(ii.)—Statement submitted by three Members of the Staff of the Medical School, as undermentioned.

To the Members of the Royal Commission.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, beg to offer the following remarks regarding the statement of facts concerning the Medical School which has been supplied to the members of the Commission, *Subject of Inquiry VII** (see also preceding document).

It is desirable that all heads of teaching departments should be appointed by the same governing body, and that the title "Lecturer," in contrast to "University Professor," should not be applied to such subjects as Pathology and Hygiene. It is also desirable that the heads of important departments who devote their whole time to their teaching duties, should not be subjected to periodical re-election, but should, as in the case of Pathology, be life appointments, or as suggested in another place, be appointed *ad vitam aut culpam* after a probationary period.

It should not be a part of the duty of the Professors of Anatomy and Physiology to give clinical instruction, and they should not be placed in the false position of having to "neglect" a part of their duty.

The present arrangement, by which the Professor of Surgery and the King's Professors are necessarily clinical teachers at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, is open to criticism. For instance, such Professors cannot resign without at the same time losing their hospital appointments.

Under existing conditions, Professors appointed by the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians are, necessarily, dependent for opportunities, and facilities, to lecture, on the Board of Trinity College, to whom, in individual cases, their appointments may be ungrateful.

We believe that the title of University Anatomist should be abolished.

Subjects of Inquiry III. and *IV.*—We believe that the incomes of the teachers should be fixed, with the exception of small capitation fees, the total of which would depend upon the number of students in their classes.

We think that each important Chair should have a suitable income assigned to it.

We believe that the administration and government of the Medical School would be improved by the institution of a Faculty of Medicine, on the lines indicated in a paper entitled, "Suggestions for a Reformed Constitution," signed by us, among others, and forwarded to the Commission. This Faculty should have the rights there indicated, and have facilities for consulting with the other Faculties in the University.

Subject of Inquiry VIII.—We believe that the method of conducting the M.D. Examination should be modified, and we desire to mention that it is intended, at the earliest possible date, to put forward suggestions for changing the method of awarding this degree. The matter has been receiving the attention of the Regius Professor of Physic, and of some other Professors in the School, for some little time past.

Subject of Inquiry XII.—As regards the steps proper to be taken to increase the usefulness of Trinity College to the country, we believe that the most important step that could be taken for this purpose would be the adequate endowment of research.

We desire to see the influence of the Medical School extended, among other ways, by the institution of a Department of Preventive Medicine; the founding of degrees in Veterinary Science, on somewhat similar lines to those on which degrees in Dental Science have recently been established; the endowment of a laboratory of Physical Anthropology, with a staff capable of undertaking such work, for instance, as an inquiry regarding physical degeneration; and the institution of a Department of Experimental Pharmacology.

While we are in sympathy with the endeavours to make Trinity College acceptable to the Catholic laity, we feel that there are very strong objections to a scheme put forward in a paper dated "Council Room, July 24th, 1906" [see Statement No. III.] with this object in view:

(1). Unless, for instance, the functions of the Advisory Board were so restricted that the published work of the staff were completely outside its consideration, it would exercise an injurious effect on freedom of speculation and research. We also think that if its members should have any power of interference with scientific lectures it would be exceedingly detrimental to the teaching of the University.

(2). The proposal to introduce into the Governing Body a proportion of persons who may be unconnected with the work of the College, and who may have no direct interest in its success, is likely to create dissension, rather than harmony, in that body, and to interfere seriously with the proper discharge of its functions.

(3). We think that the desirability of bringing the Cecilia Street Medical School into the proposed settlement is open to question, and that the proposal is hedged round with difficulties which have been very insufficiently considered by the Committee which recommends this change.

(*Signed*),

A. C. O'SULLIVAN, M.D., F.T.C.D.,
University Lecturer in Pathology.

A. FRANCIS DIXON, M.B., SC.D.,
University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.

HENRY H. DIXON, SC.D.,
University Professor of Botany.

Medical School, Trinity College, Dublin,
July 28th, 1906

*See Statement VI.

APPENDIX TO FIRST REPORT.—SECTION D.

STATEMENT VIII.

Rev. J. W. Barlow, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.

Statements submitted by certain Members of Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

(*In reply to Circular Letter No.* (3), *see page* 2.)

VIII.

Statement submitted by the Rev. James W. Barlow, M.A., S.F.T.C.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

OBSERVATIONS relative to some of the subjects suggested in the Circular Letter sent by the Royal Commission on Trinity College, and the University of Dublin, on June 22nd, 1906.

Subject of Inquiry—No. XI.

The place which Trinity College, Dublin, now holds as an organ of the higher education in Ireland.

Many years ago—long before the University Tests Act was passed, and while the Roman Catholics were still inadmissible to the Fellowships and Scholarships of Trinity College—a well-known Roman Catholic judge, at a large meeting in one of our College halls, spoke to this effect:—"The Government may set up any number of Queen's Universities, Royal Universities, National Universities, or whatever they may please to call them: still every educated Irishman knows that the great National University is Trinity College, Dublin." This is just as true now as when it was stated by Judge Keogh; and precisely the same belief is involved in a speech made elsewhere, about the same time, by a very high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church—this, too, he gave as a reason for utterly destroying our College:—"Trinity College must be destroyed," said his Eminence; "Parliament are able, if they please, to turn out the present Provost, Fellows, and Scholars—they can put us into their places—they can make over to us all the College buildings and revenues, and leave us also the name of Trinity College—but the *prestige* of the ancient Elizabethan College is untransferable, and the institution must be utterly destroyed." Such substantially was his statement; and it assuredly is a strong testimony on the Cardinal's part as to the exalted place held by Trinity College as an organ of the higher education in Ireland. And this exalted place it still maintains.

Subject of Inquiry—No. XII.

The steps proper to be taken to increase the usefulness of Trinity College to the country.

This, though a most important subject, is exceedingly difficult to handle. That Trinity College is, and has long been, under the ban of the Roman Catholic Church is well known. This opposition is by far the most serious impediment in the way of the increased usefulness of the College. So that to do what we can to get rid of it is plainly our bounden duty, and we have not neglected it. Very soon after the passing of the University Tests Act, a deputation from our Board waited on the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Cullen), and sounded him on this question:—"Supposing the Board of Trinity College were to undertake to provide religious teaching for Roman Catholic students by members of their own Church—on precisely similar terms to those on which religious teaching is given to the students of the Church of Ireland—would the Archbishop consent to nominate the teachers?" He received the deputation very courteously, but his answer was inexorably in the negative. It was to this effect:—"That inasmuch as Catholic students in Trinity College were receiving their education in that institution in direct opposition to the known wishes of the Heads of their Church, he must decline interfering in any way in providing them with religious instruction." Here, most unfortunately, the matter terminated, and, as the interview with the Archbishop was quite private, the facts remained for a long time unknown.

Our failure to conciliate the Hierarchy sufficiently explains the scarcity of our Roman Catholic students. In fact, a liberal Roman Catholic father who wishes to send his son to complete his education with us has to face two formidable battles—he must fight the mother, and he must fight the priest. He asks himself, "Is the youth worth all this?" If his decision is "yes," and if he is a strong man, his son comes to us, and usually does very well. But men who are really strong are few, so our R.C. students are much fewer than we might reasonably expect them to be. I am very far from agreeing with some who hold that, inasmuch as the ratio in Ireland of Catholics to Protestants is at least as three to one, we should have three times as many Catholics as Protestants in Trinity College. These persons quite ignore the fact that the great Catholic majority mainly consists of poor and ignorant peasants; and I think that to facilitate the university education of a poor and perhaps stupid youth by paying his college fees, and supporting him by means of some non-competitive exhibition or bursary, is but a cruel kindness. I would gladly see a clever boy helped through his course—and our present system of sizarships does this to some extent—but a stupid or even mediocre youth, turned, by charitable assistance, into a profession, would very likely starve, and, if he did not emigrate, might become a discontented and possibly dangerous member of society, instead of remaining a useful agriculturist as, but for misplaced charity, he might have been. This plan of turning universities into gigantic charity schools, as has been done by Mr. Carnegie, may be successful in Scotland, but certainly would not suit the atmosphere of Ireland.

Still, confining ourselves to the middle classes, the numbers of our R.C. students are very far from satisfactory; so, various schemes have been suggested for conciliating the Hierarchy, and thus lessening their antagonism to Trinity College. The most prominent of these is the foundation of a Mediæval College, side by side with Trinity College, in the University of Dublin. This would be simply the *εὐθανασία* of our College, and only a milder form of expressing the "utter destruction" demanded by the Cardinal from whose speech I have already quoted an extract. At the first University Degree Examination, the whole scheme would collapse. It has, indeed, been suggested that the governing body of the new College should contain a large majority of lay members—say, for instance, nineteen laymen and one bishop. But we all know that in a society consisting of nineteen sheep and one collie dog, the minority would do what he pleased—and so would the bishop. The new college would be bound hand and foot under clerical control. Trinity College is quite free from clerical control, so the antagonism between the two Colleges could be terminated only by the extinction of one or the other.

Subject of Inquiry—No. VI. and No. VII.

The method of government of the College, and the teachers by whom the system of instruction is conducted.

STATEMENT VIII.

Rev. J. W. Barlow, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.

The governing body consisting of the Provost and the seven Senior Fellows, and commonly called the Board, enjoys the perhaps undesirable privilege of being the most heartily and universally abused body in Ireland. This is no peculiarity of the present Board; unpopularity seems to be an essential attribute of a Senior Fellow; my own personal knowledge of this sad fact goes back as far as 1843, in which year I was a Junior Freshman, and I have rarely heard the "Board" spoken of without the prefix of some uncomplimentary adjective.

And yet it is a notable fact that, notwithstanding incessant attempts by our enemies to reform us, no reconstruction, or even substantial amendment, has yet been proposed, which seems to have satisfied anyone. The late Professor Fitzgerald, one of the most energetic of men, and, I may add, one of the most bitterly hostile to the College government of his day, admitted that he had at various times invented some twenty different forms of government to replace our present constitution, but none of them pleased him. My belief is that, bad as the existing Board may be, our reformers would make a much worse governing body.

To account for this tenacity of life, it must be admitted that the Board has at least a few redeeming points. The mere fact that it is a *small* body (eight members) is a great advantage to an executive Board. I was for many years the Secretary of our Council, which consists of seventeen members; much time was wasted owing to the loquacity of some councillors; and the feeling of personal responsibility is certainly weakened with every increase in the number of the body.

Subject of Inquiry—No. VII.

To explain the main advantage of our governing Board, I must say a few words on No. VII. of the subjects set forth by the Commission—"The teachers by whom instruction is conducted."

Of these teachers we have two very distinct classes—the Junior Fellows and the Professors with their assistants. We thus combine the systems of the English and the Scotch Universities—the tutorial and the professorial. Now, as the Board is composed exclusively of the Provost and Senior Fellows, it is plain that the Professors can have no place on it; and accordingly one of the gravest assaults on the present Board is based on this exclusion. *Primâ facie* this objection has no small weight; the professors are an exceedingly important body of men, and that they should have no part in the executive government of the College certainly requires explanation—and the explanation is simply this: the Professor is, and must be a *specialist*; and a specialist, as a general rule, is unfit to be a member of the governing body. Here, again, I have had abundant opportunities for observing this fact. I was for a considerable time Bursar, and thus had charge of all the College revenues, so that if a professor wanted money for his own special business, as he very often did, he had to come to me for it; and I gradually arrived at the conviction that the more devoted the professor was to the special work of his own chair, and thus the more useful he was as a professor, the less fitted he was for taking part in the general government—he would be quite profuse in his expenditure of the College funds on his own business, and quite careless as to what becomes of the rest. "*Fiat* my special work—*ruat* everything else," would be his motto.

Another serious objection to the present Board is the advanced age of the Senior Fellows. Here, again, I can speak from personal experience, inasmuch as I am the Senior Member of the body. I am seventy-nine years of age, and am several years older than our present Provost. I was a Junior Fellow for no less than forty-three years, having been elected a Junior Fellow in 1850, and not having been co-opted as a Senior Fellow till 1893. In justice to myself I may state that, long ago, I gave notice to the Board, that if, at any time, the Provost and majority of the Senior Fellows (3) came to the conclusion that it is desirable for the welfare of the College that I should place my name on the retired list, I should at once do so. But they have not as yet come to any such conclusion—in fact, I am still quite competent to discharge the duties of a Senior Fellow. I may indeed add that if the Civil Service rule of compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-five had been in force in my case it would have cost the College, up to present date, more than £15,000, and I don't know what good they would have gained.

As the advanced age of the Senior Fellows has been noted as a crowning grievance, I may mention an occurrence which took place in 1873 soon after the passing of the University Tests Act. It was then quite evident that, in consequence of the admission of all religious denominations to all College offices, some important changes in our constitution had become necessary. But what these changes were to be was quite unknown. The College was in a ferment. For many weeks meetings of the Board were held nearly every day; similarly meetings of the Junior Fellows; similarly of the non-Fellow Professors; similarly of the Senate. Every conceivable scheme, possible or not, was discussed; and at one of these meetings the Professors agreed *unanimously* to the following Resolution, and sent it to the Board:—"That while we make no objection to the present system of government of the College by the Provost and *Senior* Fellows, we must energetically protest against being placed under the government of the *Junior* Fellows." This shows that the Professors at that time were satisfied with the government of the Board.

But the age of the Senior Fellows is not a matter of primary importance—except perhaps to the Junior Fellows who are not unwilling to step into their shoes. The real crux in our system is the mode of electing these Junior Fellows, which is at present most unsatisfactory, and yet any reform in it is beset with many difficulties.

I believe that the most important function of the University of Dublin is the higher education of the upper and middle classes of the Irish people—not by any means confining its attention to youths of exceptional ability—though this indeed, on account of the prestige acquired from the successes of brilliant young men, is a very common mistake in Universities. Encouragement of research and post-graduate studies are not to be neglected. Still it should be remembered that the general higher education is the primary function to be discharged by us.

If this be admitted, it is evident that the office of Tutor must be one of very high importance. A really good Tutor is not easily found. The College Tutors are all taken from the Junior Fellows, and most certainly the present Fellowship Examination is not well adapted for securing a man possessed of the rare tact which is indispensable in an efficient College Tutor. Of late years this Examination has become of colossal magnitude; and yet, year after year, we find Examiners clamouring for additional "papers"; and as these necessarily involve additional time, we may hope by-and-by to be able to compete with the famous Chinese examination for literary degrees, which sometimes lasts for months, and in the course of which it is not uncommon for several candidates to die. Our examination has not yet reached this terrible extension; but it is sufficiently cumbrous in some cases to wear out the candidates, and almost always to protract the period of their candidature to a mischeivous extent. It was not so in former times. In 1850, when I was elected a Junior Fellow, the examination lasted but four days, and, as a general rule, was practically over in two. It was nearly all oral, and open to the public, and so much weight was then given to pure and mixed mathematics, the examination in which was over on the second day, that the new Fellow or Fellows were usually known by that time. I think that the Fellowship Examination, if still to be kept up, should be greatly shortened. But I should much prefer to see it abolished altogether, and that full power should be given to the Board to elect on the results of our Moderatorship Examinations, which are analogous to the Tripos Examinations at Cambridge, and are by far the best we have here. At present a candidate for the B.A. Degree may go out in Honours in nine subjects. I should require as a qualification for a Fellowship two Senior Moderatorships; and, this qualification being obtained, the Board should have power to elect, from time to time, persons who might be required to act as Assistant-Tutors, and might at the end of two or three years, if they were found to have discharged this duty in a satisfactory manner, *and if their services were required by the College*, be elected to Fellowships. The present statute, which compels the Board to elect one Fellow yearly, whether there is a vacancy or not, is most mischievous, and should be repealed.

STATEMENT VIII.

Rev. J. W. Barlow, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Should this suggested reform in the mode of electing the Junior Fellows be adopted, we should at least have *some* evidence of a man's suitability for the tutorial office, which no competitive examination can ever give. The "Competition Wallah," in India and elsewhere, has done good service in the way of checking jobbery and nepotism; but it has been abundantly shown that he is by no means an unmixed boon to society. I do not wish to *abolish* competition; I would only put it into its proper place as a qualification for something further and higher; and such an amount of competition would be fully supplied by our various Moderatorship (Tripos) Examinations.

I cannot trouble the Commission by going into details of the methods by which this reform might be carried out, *or of the various ways in which these new Junior Fellows might be employed in our College work*. I may note that if it came into operation we should have secured that our Junior Fellows had made very brilliant undergraduate careers in Trinity College, and had given some evidence of their fitness for tutorial work. This, again, might afford a presumption that in the course of years they may become fit to be admitted to the governing body of the College.

There is little to object to in the mode of election of the remaining class of teachers, namely, the Professors; most of these are nominated by the Council; and I should leave to the Council a perfectly free hand to select the best man they can find for the vacant post, no matter where the candidate may come from. The Professors are quite a different class from the Fellows; they are not elected by a competitive examination; they are usually of maturer age when elected than the newly-elected Fellow; and they have already made their mark in the scientific or literary world. When they come to us, they are generally made the heads of different departments in the College; but inasmuch as they are necessarily specialists, they are not, in my judgment, well fitted to be members of the Executive Board.

[In these observations I have confined myself to subjects of which I have had long personal experience. As there is only one Vice-Provost, I am constrained to send a separate paper, instead of making a joint communication, as suggested by the Commissioners.]

J. W. BARLOW,
Vice-Provost of Trinity College.

July 23rd, 1906.

STATEMENT IX.

C. F. Bastable, Esq., LL.D.

IX.

Statement submitted by C. F. Bastable, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Political Economy and of Jurisprudence and International Law in the University of Dublin.

Writer's Position.

I have been Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin for 24 years, and also Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law since December, 1902. I have been Lecturer to Trinity College Candidates for the Higher Civil Service (Home, Indian, and Colonial), in the subjects of Political Economy, Economic History, and Political Science, since 1895.

I am at present External Examiner in Economics in the University of London, and also in the Victoria University of Manchester. I have been Examiner in the University of Wales (1897-1902), and the Royal University of Ireland (1887-91 and 1893-99).

I held the post of Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in the Queen's College, Galway, from March, 1883, to February, 1903. I have also examined for the Civil Service Commission and the Irish Intermediate Board.

Statement of Views.

I desire at the outset to express general concurrence with the views contained in three documents which are to be submitted to the Commission, and which I have taken part in preparing, viz.:—

(1) A protest against the establishment of a denominational College in the University of Dublin.

(2) The suggestion for a reformed constitution, drawn up by a number of Junior Fellows and Professors.

(3) A Memorial of the Professoriate stating their case for improvement of status and recognition of their position. I am prepared and desirous to give evidence in support of the views expressed in the above.

On general points I have only to add the following:—

Subject of Inquiry No. III.

It is impossible for anyone who is ignorant of the amount of the University or College revenues to criticise their employment effectively. I can only say that an essential requisite is the publication of the financial accounts, showing the allocation of the funds between the several Departments.

Subjects of Inquiry Nos. VII. and VIII.

One great need of the University is the establishment of a properly-organised central office under the charge of an officer (Registrar or Secretary) who has been trained in business methods. Owing to the introduction of new subjects and the increased number of examinations greater care in arranging them is required. A Superintendent of Examinations, who would be responsible for providing proper accommodation for candidates, adequate "invigilation," superintending the issue and timing of papers, etc., is required. This officer would undertake the routine duties of the Senior Lecturer.

The concentration of the offices of the University and College in a single building would assist in dealing with business, and would relieve students of a good deal of trouble.

I am specially interested in three departments of the University's work—viz., (1) the teaching and study of Economic and Political Science, (2) the scientific teaching and study of Law, and (3) the teaching and study of Modern History, and I desire to state the views which I have come to in respect to the position and needs of each.

Economic and Political Science.

As the only teacher in the University of these subjects, I am particularly anxious to press the claims of this group of studies for further consideration and attention. The Chair of Political Economy was founded by Archbishop Whateley in 1832. In consequence of the founder's distrust of the disposition of the then Board it was arranged that the Professor should be appointed by competitive examination. This Chair enjoys the unique distinction of having been always free from religious tests. It has been occupied by two Catholics and by two Presbyterians. The other occupants have been of various political parties, and no difficulty has ever arisen in connection with the teaching of the Professors. A considerable amount of literary activity has always been associated with this Chair, in spite of its very inadequate endowment.

During my tenure the subject of Political Economy (as a part of *Political Science*) has been introduced into the ordinary course of the final (Senior Sophister) year. The special subject of Economic History as a part of the Honors Course has been recognised in the sophister years. Quite recently an Examination for a Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge has been established. (The first Examination will be held in October.)

But it must be confessed that far too little attention has been paid to economic and social studies in the University of Dublin. This is in some measure due to the fact that these subjects are not represented in the Fellowship Course, and are therefore not studied by the Fellows of Trinity College (Dr. Ingram, an ex-Fellow and the late Dr. Shaw are exceptions). It is only natural that men otherwise highly educated should regard a subject which they do not know as not worth knowing. The result is a somewhat contemptuous disregard of an important class of inquiries that have received recognition in increasing degree in the University courses of the Continent, the United States, and Great Britain. This is peculiarly unfortunate when we call to mind the important contribution to economic and social science made in former years by members of the University of Dublin. (Longfield, Cairnes, Cliffe Leslie, and W. E. Hearn are conspicuous examples.)

The chief defect in the present position is the subordinate place of economic and social studies which hinders the student with genuine taste for these subjects (and I have had several such students) devoting his attention to them. The regulations for ordinary examinations, the want of elasticity in the Honor Courses, and the small amount of reward for successful work in economic, political, or social Science are drawbacks which produce serious effects.

Another point of much importance is the close connection of economics and its kindred subjects with the higher commercial education, which is now justly regarded as forming one of the departments with which a University should be equipped. On this point I may refer to the valuable evidence placed before the Royal Commission on University Education by Professor Gonner (Appendix to 2nd Report, pp. 74-88), with the substance of which I entirely agree. The recently instituted Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge was intended to lay a basis for developing a more complete scheme ; but the difficulties which beset any further advance are considerable. The revenues of the University and College are already appropriated for other purposes, and the prejudice in certain quarters against the formation of a real economic and commercial School or Faculty is very strong.

There is, however, little doubt that with reasonable aid and consideration from the University authorities a creditable department could be built up. By revision and re-grouping of the Moderatorship courses, and by an extension of the existing ordinary courses in Political Science, in connection with the Diploma Course in Economics and Commercial Knowledge, it would be easy to form a suitable curriculum in Economics and the higher commercial subjects, which would not, to say the least, be below the usual "Arts" standard, and which ought to attract students looking forward to business life. Should the Commission feel it undesirable to enter into matters of Departmental reform I would respectfully urge that an expression of their views on this matter would necessarily have great weight with the authorities of Trinity College.

The Teaching of Law and the Law School.

(2) The second University department with which I am specially concerned is the School of Law. I was a student in that School in 1878-80, and I have been lecturing on Jurisprudence, International, and Roman Law in Queen's College, Galway, for twenty years.

The Dublin Law School has been in partnership with the Hon. Society of King's Inns for the purpose of providing instruction for Irish law students. Part of this work is done by Trinity College, part by the King's Inns Lecturers. The University Degrees in Law are not required for call to the Bar, and the examination for them in former years has been of a comparatively low grade. One serious difficulty of the School has lain in the fact that the Professors have all been engaged in practice or have held important administrative posts (*e.g.*, the present Regius Professor of Civil Law has been for many years Registrar of Deeds, and before obtaining that appointment he was Examiner of Titles to the Land Commission).

It would be impossible to require from men in such positions the amount of attendance that the student who is taking up Law as a scientific study needs. The condition of the Law School and the Law Courses was investigated by University Committees which sat in 1901 and 1902. In consequence of their Reports a new Honors Course (with Moderatorship) in Legal and Political Science was instituted, and the Professorship of Jurisprudence and International Law (which had been amalgamated with the Chair of Civil Law in 1888) was revived. Since then the Courses for the Law Degrees have been completely remodelled. The Course for LL.B. now, practically, requires the passing of two distinct examinations, instead of one, and the LL.D. Course exacts a higher standard of knowledge. The granting of this Degree "by Thesis" has now been placed on a proper basis. The natural course of development will lead to further improvement in this direction.

The number of ordinary lectures in Law has been increased, and Honor lectures have been instituted in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Constitutional History, Equity, Common Law, and the History of English Law.

Amongst serious defects which still survive, the following are particularly grave, viz. :—

(1) The fact that the possession of a Law Degree confers no privilege on the holders with respect to practice. This may be said to be a matter for arrangement between the Hon. Society of King's Inns and the University, but there is no doubt that the present position is unfair to the University.

(2) The absence of due relation between the Lectures and the Degrees. Attendance on lectures is not required of candidates for Degrees, and the lectures are only partially co-ordinated to the Degree courses.

(3) The lecturing staff is not complete, and the work is not distributed in the most economical way.

(4) The system of examinations, which practically comprises three different sets, viz.—(*a*) Term and General, (*b*) Honors and Moderatorship, (*c*) LL.B. and LL.D. exams., needs better organisation.

Two further questions inevitably arise in connection with the Law School. 1st. Whether the student who is taking Law and Political Science as his special subjects should not in his later years be relieved from ordinary examinations. This privilege, if given, should only be given to *bona fide* students who want all their time for their selected subjects. 2nd. Whether fees should not be charged in connection with the Law School. It may be said that instruction, if worth getting, is worth paying for, and that the fees in Arts might be reduced for the Law student, as he will not require the same amount of Arts lectures. This, of course, raises the whole question of "Arts" fees. The existing system is certainly unsatisfactory.

At all events, the Law School and its students should receive as distinct a position as that occupied by the Medical or Engineering School.

It is also important to insist on the fact that the Dublin Law School is not merely a place of training for Irish barristers. Its students often go to the Colonies or to India. Many of them enter the public service or engage in business. Some may take up scientific teaching or investigation. For these reasons fuller equipment and greater elasticity are needed.

In particular, the Faculty of Law should be able to get aid from, and afford it to, other faculties with which it has natural affinities. (Constitutional History is both an Arts and a Law subject. International Law is a desirable, if not a necessary, part of 17th, 18th, and 19th century history. Commercial Law is at once a legal and an economic topic). This is one of the strongest reasons in favour of the creation of distinct faculties (as proposed in Statement V., sections 12-14).

Modern History.

The third subject on which I would desire to offer some observations is that of Modern History.

The Professor of Modern History will naturally explain to the Commission what has been, and what in his opinion should be, done in his Department. But I would like to dwell on the close connection of History with Jurisprudence and Economics. Mediæval History is complicated with all sorts of legal and economic problems, while the history of later times has to deal with like matters. For this reason it is hardly possible to over-estimate the importance of a proper historical department in the modern University. Moreover, History leads on to Political Science, and a long experience in lecturing and examining has convinced me of the interdependence of economic and political questions.

It is most desirable that the Modern History teachers should be in close touch with those engaged in teaching Economics and Political Science, and if possible that Economic History should receive recognition as a distinct subject requiring special attention.

STATEMENT IX.

C. F. Bastable, Esq., LL.D.

One proposal which has been recently made in respect to Modern History seems to be peculiarly open to objection—I refer to the proposal for creating what are described as "dual Chairs of History." The idea at the root of this proposal is evidently that there is no such thing as historical truth, but only different kinds of falsehood. This idea is absurd, and would, I believe, be so regarded by every real student of history. The true view has been admirably stated by the Catholic Bishop of Limerick in his evidence to the Commission on University Education (Appendix to First Report, page 27).

If there are funds to establish two Chairs of Modern History (which appears to be inconsistent with the present paltry endowment of one Chair) it would be wiser to assign distinct subjects to the Professors, and appoint the best men; or if Modern History be regarded as a "dangerous" subject, it would be better to adopt Gladstone's method, and exclude it from the list of University studies.

X.

STATEMENT X.

Very Rev. J. H Bernard, D.D., D.C.L.

Statement as to Reform within the University of Dublin submitted by the Very Rev. John Henry Bernard D.D., D.C.L., Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral and Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity in the University of Dublin; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin (1884–1902); Member of the University Council; Commissioner of National Education, Ireland (1897–1903); Warden of Alexandra College, Dublin, and Visitor of Queen's College, Galway.

I. My views as to the present position of the Divinity School, and the need for reform in the constitution of its Governing Body, are set forth in the statement presented on behalf of the Church of Ireland. In regard to this matter, I am commissioned, with others, to represent the Church, for the purposes of the Inquiry.

II. In regard to the more general question of Reform in the Administration of Trinity College, I speak for myself only, as an Irishman, with some experience of education, who has been associated for thirty years, as Scholar, Fellow, and Professor, with Trinity College, and in response to the invitation of the Commissioners.

Subjects of Inquiry V. VI.—Method of Government of the University and of the College.

This is the most important matter, in my opinion, with which the Commissioners have to deal. The efficiency of the University and its general usefulness to the country depend directly upon the constitution of the Governing Body. Were this satisfactorily defined, all necessary and desirable reforms would follow in due course. But so long as the present system is permitted to continue, no well-considered measure of reform can be expected.

At present the College (and, for all practical purposes, the University as well) is governed by the Provost and the seven Senior Fellows, who have absolute control of the finances, and who divide among themselves the duties of administration. The average number of years that have elapsed since these eight gentlemen *graduated* is 50.6—and thus their average age is something over seventy. A Board constituted in this way (*a*) cannot be alive to the necessities of modern education, and (*b*) cannot be expected to be equal to the discharge of laborious offices of administration. I desire to make no reflection upon the capacity of the present members of the Board, who have for so long enjoyed the respect of their colleagues; but it is necessary, if this Inquiry is to be of any use, that it should be stated plainly that the system of government in Trinity College is quite unequal to the task that is laid upon the Governors, and that it is viewed with grave dissatisfaction by many of the best friends of the University.

The essential conditions of Reform are:—

(i.) That the Board in future shall not be appointed on grounds of seniority alone, but that it shall be an *elective* body.

(ii.) That it shall be *representative* of the various Faculties.

(iii.) That, while retaining the ultimate control and apportionment of the revenues, it shall be assisted in its duties by Syndicates of the several Faculties, whose decisions in regard to their respective departments shall be subject to veto, but not to amendment, by the Board.

(iv.) That the post of Registrar be held by a paid official, not a member of the Board.

Should such a Reformed Board be established, the necessity for the University Council would disappear. At present it discharges a useful function, not only in the nomination to Professorships, but in the review of recommendations as to courses of study which are made by the Provost and Senior Fellows. But such a system of dual control is cumbrous, and will be unnecessary if the Reformed Governing Body is assisted by Syndicates, as has been suggested above.

I desire to associate myself with the general principles laid down in certain Suggestions for Reform submitted to the Commission by a number of Fellows and Professors, although I do not pledge myself to all details therein set forth.

The recommendations of (1) a superior age limit for election to Fellowship; (2) an age limit for retirement therefrom; (3) election on the result of published work, without examination; (4) election of Professors as such to Fellowships; (5) appointment of Readers for a limited period, have my sympathy, and I concur in them.

The general principle, underlying the Reforms in the Governing Body which I have indicated, is that details of administration shall be committed in every case to Syndicates or Committees composed of persons who have the authority of knowledge.

Catechetical Lectures—The College Chapel.

I desire to lay stress upon this principle, in regard to the arrangements for the "Catechetical" or Religious Instruction, and for the services of the College Chapel. The existing Board is not a suitable body to control the former, for reasons similar to those which the Special Committee of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland have put forward in their memorandum upon the Divinity School. The new Divinity School Council or Syndicate might be entrusted with the supervision of Catechetical Lectures and Examinations, and the appointment of Lecturers and Examiners; and the control of the Chapel should be committed to the Regius Professor of Divinity, subject to the financial authority of the Board. A lay Provost, who may not be a Churchman, and who is, in any case, under no obligations of loyalty to the principles of the Church, such as are imposed upon all clergy, is not a suitable Ordinary of Services which are for the special benefit of members of the Church. The Provost, as such, is no better qualified to control the Chapel of the Church of Ireland than he would be to control a Roman Catholic or a Presbyterian Chapel, should such be established. The natural person to act as immediate Ordinary is the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Committee which would most fitly make Chapel appointments would be the Governing Body of the Divinity School. The Chapel does not belong to the Divinity School, but the efficiency of the School depends in large measure, upon the suitability of the services in the Chapel; and a Committee composed solely of Churchmen is necessary if the Chapel is to be made more useful to the members of the University who are Churchmen.

STATEMENT X.

Very Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D., D.C.L.

Subject of Inquiry VII.—Tutors.

The system of Tutorial Lectures might be improved, by making the office of Tutor *elective*, and not (as at present) an office to which a Fellow succeeds as of right.

The Assistant Lecturers in the several Faculties should be appointed on the recommendations of the respective Syndicates, and not (as at present) by the Board, independently.

Women Undergraduates.

The provisions for the admission of women to Undergraduate Lectures are, in my opinion, unsatisfactory. It is not desirable that women and men should attend "Pass" Lectures in the Freshman years together, and it would have been much wiser, when women were admitted to the University, if separate Lectures had been arranged for them.

The recognition by the University Authorities of some of the Lectures delivered at Alexandra College, and the provision of Lecturers from the Alexandra College staff for the needs of women Undergraduates would go far to meet this difficulty. As things stand, Alexandra College, which was the pioneer in Ireland of the movement for the Higher Education of Women, is being injured, from a financial point of view, by the determination of Trinity College to reserve all the tutorial fees of Women Undergraduates for the Tutors. And not only is this the case, but the withdrawal of the Women Undergraduates from the social life of a Women's College is disadvantageous to their best interests. It would be a simple matter to arrange a scheme by which the great benefits of a Women's College, in this regard, could be secured to the Women Undergraduates of Dublin University provided that the University Authorities were willing to relinquish a small fraction of the fees paid by women.

Subject of Inquiry VIII.—Ordinary Examinations.

The number of University Examinations is too great. These should be reduced in number, and conducted with greater strictness. The courses are long and difficult, and the Examiners are men of great ability and impartiality; but, in my opinion, better results would be obtained if the set courses were shorter, and if a higher standard of answering were exacted of the candidates. The system of *post-mortem* examinations by which a candidate who has failed in an important subject is granted a re-examination after a short interval, at the discretion of the Senior Lecturer, tends to laxity, and to the ultimate lowering of academic requirements.

Lectures Required of all Students.

No student should be permitted to take a degree who has not attended at least *one* full course of Lectures.

Subjects of Inquiry VII. and VIII.—Celtic Languages.

The establishment of a Moderatorship in Celtic Languages and Literature, and the entire separation of the Professorship of Irish from the Divinity School are measures which ought to be taken in hand. Irish Literature can never replace English Literature even in an Irish University, any more than the Irish Language can supersede English; but, none the less, Irish studies should be fostered with care, in order that opportunity and encouragement may be given to young Irishmen to learn something of the past history of their country.

Subject of Inquiry XII.—Recent Proposals and Reforms.

Were such internal reforms as have been suggested above carried into effect, the usefulness of the University and College would at once be enlarged, with benefit to the country. But certain proposals have been made of late years which have in view the possibility of rendering the University more acceptable to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and upon these I submit the following observations:—

(1). No scheme for a new College or University, or for a reformed constitution of Trinity College, can be expected to provide the benefits of University Education for Irish Roman Catholics, which does not receive the unqualified approval and public assent of the Roman Catholic Bishops. They have control of the situation, as has been shown many times. It was owing to their opposition that the Queen's Colleges failed to provide a satisfactory settlement of the University Question. It is at this moment due to their commanding influence that Roman Catholics do not come, except in a small number of cases, to Trinity College. And no future project for Roman Catholic education which has not their support is likely to succeed. From time to time, Irish Roman Catholic laymen may have expressed, in private, their desire that a different policy should be adopted by the leaders of their Church; but they have consistently followed, in public, the authoritative counsel of the Bishops, and they would not be acting in conformity with their own principles did they set that counsel at defiance. It is vain to suppose that any scheme will secure the public and permanent support of Irish Roman Catholic laymen which does not meet with the approval of their Bishops.

(2). Liberal Education, as it is understood in the University of Dublin, implies absolute freedom of research and discussion on the part of both teachers and taught, in regard to Science, Philosophy, and History. It is foreign to the spirit of Trinity College, and inconsistent with the principles, in the development of which it has reached its present position, that investigation should, at any point, be silenced or checked by the voice of ecclesiastical authority. And it would be inconsistent with Fawcett's Act, under which Trinity College has been at work since 1873, to introduce considerations of theological profession when official posts in the University are being filled other than those in the Divinity School.

Neither of these principles can be reconciled with the claim which has been repeatedly and consistently made by the Roman Catholic Bishops, that it is within their province to determine whether a scientific teacher has exceeded the limits of orthodoxy in his lectures, inasmuch as they are the guardians of the faith and morals of their people.

Both ideals—that of Trinity College, and that of the Irish Roman Catholics, as represented by their Bishops—are intelligible, and I desire to speak with the utmost respect of both. But they are inconsistent with each other. Both cannot be followed in the same institution. And to attempt to combine both will satisfy serious men on neither side, while it will issue in disaster in the Institution which essays the enterprise.

(3). For these reasons, I hold that it would be injurious to the best interests of education in Ireland to establish within the University of Dublin, a second College under the control of the Roman Catholic Bishops. Its ideals would be at variance with those of the older College; the courses of study would, necessarily, be different, as would be the methods of appointing Fellows and Professors. If the Institution, of which the two Colleges were constituent parts, were to be a University in any real sense, it would, necessarily control the examinations, and other academic exercises precedent to degrees. A University pre-supposes a uniform system of degrees, and uniform standards. That could only be secured by a Central Council composed of representatives from both Colleges, to which the selection of University Examiners, and the arrangement of curricula would be entrusted. No one acquainted with the working of "mixed" Boards in Ireland can doubt how such a system would develop itself. As in the case of the National Board, as in the case of the Intermediate Education Board, so it would be here. When a University post fell vacant, the first question that would be asked would not be—"Who is the fittest man to fill it"? but—"Is it the turn of the Roman Catholics or of the Protestants to appoint?" That system which is the scandal of education in Ireland, and one of the causes of its comparative failure, would be inevitably introduced into the University of Dublin, were the scheme of two rival Colleges adopted, one working on the lines of Trinity College, and the other working on lines laid down by the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities.

(4). On similar grounds, I protest against any attempt to tamper with the free constitution of Trinity College, by providing two or three seats on the Governing Body for Roman Catholics, as such. A scheme of this kind has recently been put forward, in which it is suggested that a temporary provision of this nature may be expected to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of Roman Catholics, until the time has come when their numbers within the University of Dublin are sufficiently large to enable them to dispense with the privilege thus granted. Upon this scheme I

STATEMENT X.

Very Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D., D.C.L.

will only remark:—(i.) It is inconsistent with Fawcett's Act; (ii.) it is absurd to suppose that privileges of the character suggested, when once conceded, can ever be recalled; (iii.) there is no guarantee that such a concession would satisfy the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities that Trinity College was a safe place for their youth to frequent; and it is with the Bishops, as I have already said, that it is neecssary to reckon. (iv.) Such a scheme would introduce into Trinity College itself the seeds of controversy, and of ecclesiastical dispute, from which its Scientific, Philosophical, and Historical Schools have hitherto been free.

(5) I deprecate, therefore, any violation of the general principles of Fawcett's Act, either in regard to the University of Dublin, or in regard to Trinity College. I am convinced that nothing can be done for Irish Roman Catholics in the matter of University Education which will satisfy their leaders, short of a University practically under their own control. It would not be consistent for them to accept anything which did not give them all the safeguards they desire, and they cannot have such safeguards in a University which does not recognise the title of the ecclesiastical authority to interpose whenever it is deemed necessary. I hold that the wise and statesmanlike course is to accept this fact, and to give to our Roman Catholic countrymen that for which they have repeatedly asked, in the only way in which it *can* be given without injustice to the University of Dublin.

(6). Meantime, a small number of Roman Catholics is always to be found on the books of Trinity College, as at present constituted. They have come, despite the refusal to approve their action on the part of the heads of their own Church. And although these members of the University are never likely to be numerous, their difficult situation is one to which the University authorities should give sympathetic consideration. It would be quite consistent with the spirit of Fawcett's Act (although perhaps inconsistent with its letter) to appoint Roman Catholic Professors of History and Philosophy, whose lectures Roman Catholic students might have no scruple in attending. To provide a Chapel and a Dean of Residence to minister to their religious needs may be impossible without the sanction of the Roman Catholic bishops; but it is much to be hoped that such sanction will be given, under whatever qualifications may be deemed necessary, and that the authorities of Trinity College will allow no considerations of money or of etiquette to stand in the way of their supporting this proposal in a large and liberal spirit. Such concessions would not be sufficient as a settlement of the Irish University Question. That can only be brought about by a scheme such as that outlined in (5); but while granting of these lesser privileges may not lead to any large influx of numbers it is a measure which ought to be supported on the ground of its essential justice.

J. H. BERNARD.

STATEMENT XI.

E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.

XI.

Statement submitted by Edward P. Culverwell, Esq., M.A., F.T.C.D., Professor of Education in the University of Dublin.

I have already joined with a number of my colleagues in presenting an Outline Scheme for widening Trinity College, and I have signed, with certain reservations, a "Memorial" presented by another group.

On both these I have made certain observations under heading xii.; in the following statement I deal also with certain other aspects under headings vii. and viii., which I do not find it easy to treat separately.

The System of Instruction and Examination.

To understand the present arrangements it is necessary to know something of their origin.

At first, every student was required to attend every Term and to pass every examination; the rules, however, did not explicitly require him to attend lectures. But he was required to pass every exam., and he was not admitted to any exam. unless he had attended the preceding Term's lectures; hence lectures were really compulsory on all students. But as each pupil was taught by his own tutor it became customary for tutors to accept excuses from their own pupils which they would not have accepted from anyone else's pupil, and at last each tutor returned all his pupils as having attended lectures whether they had actually done so or not, and thus the system of giving Degrees by exam. alone arose. Of the twelve exams., but eight were required, thus partially breaking the continuity of the education. The decline in the attendance at lectures, when they were no longer compulsory, became so serious that it was necessary to devise some remedy, and so, about 1834, students were finally permitted to substitute four terms of lectures for four of the exams. they had previously been required to pass. That system has now been in force for about three-quarters of a century, and, as I think, now requires some modification.

For upwards of 250 years a pupil received instruction from his own tutor only, but in the middle of last century a private arrangement was made by two tutors that each would take the other's pupils, all the science been taught by one tutor to the pupils of both, and all the classics by the other. This arrangement was found so advantageous that other tutors adopted it, and it is the basis of the existing mode of distributing the classes among the Tutorial lecturers in Arts. This also seems to require some modification.

In its original conception the system was excellently conceived, but while it readily lent itself to modification as other claims—*e.g.*, professional studies—encroached on the time originally devoted to the Arts course instruction, the result did not tend to consolidate into a homogeneous and organic whole. The Arts course was reduced by the excision of four of the twelve terms originally required, and thus the proper sequence of the instruction was jeopardised. Then, as the professional courses encroached still more on the time devoted to Arts, professional students were allowed to omit some of them. As a result of this conflict of the claims on the students' time it is easy to understand that the various modifications (tending to follow the path of least resistance) were not always devised so as to secure a properly progressive course of studies—a fact of which there has been a growing recognition within College. This feeling led, last year, to the complete re-arrangement of the course for Medical students—the principle that a student in Arts should get credit for his "year" by keeping a number of "Terms" was in their case finally abandoned in favour of a definite order of studies, extending over the year, the order of which is prescribed by the College. This principle should, I think, be extended in other directions, and, in particular, there should be a greater security for the proper sequence of studies in the case of the Arts student. Here the advice of the tutor is often required to secure that the student (who can, according to the letter of the regulations, omit arbitrarily certain terms in a progressive course) takes all the steps necessary to the proper sequence of his studies, and that advice is not always acted on by the student. There is here distinct room for improvement of the Pass Arts course. No doubt a large proportion of the Arts students are in the professional Schools or are reading for Honors, and their time is well and fully occupied. But more might be (and, therefore, ought to be) done for the non-professional Arts student of considerable capacity, who, nevertheless, does not read for Honors. That which is now left to the advice of a tutor or the admonition of a parent, I mean the wise employment of time not required by the intelligent student as preparation for the Pass course in Arts alone, might become part of the College scheme of work—in part, perhaps by the re-establishment, in a modified form, of the old system of publishing lists of those who were

"Recommended for Honors," and the "Limited Honors." No doubt in recent years there have been provided so many Honor courses that there is far less excuse than there was for an intelligent student omitting them all. But such courses do not meet the cases I have in mind, since the difference in standard between the Pass and Honor Examinations is so great that the group of men between the mere Pass man and the Honor man is too large not to be recognised as having distinct needs.

In this connection I think there is a matter which might be usefully considered—viz., how far further provision might be made in the Arts course for those who intend to carry on a business rather than a profession. We provide courses specially intended for those who take up Divinity, Law, Medicine, or Engineering, but should not this be extended to the very important profession of commerce? A beginning has already been made in a Diploma relating to that subject. The University would perhaps have as much to gain by becoming less exclusively subject to the control of the academic and professional classes, as the commercial classes would gain by the widening of their intellectual interests.

Perhaps the greatest objection to the present system of exams. is the immense amount of energy they require. Roughly, it may be said that the Tutors teach for six weeks, and examine for a month. There should be more teaching and less examining. This seems to be an essential step.

In close connection with this is the question whether any University Degrees should be given on the results of examinations alone—*i.e.*, without attendance at lectures or residence. To insist on some measure of effective contact with collegiate life, in the case of all who get degrees, would not be as violent a change as some might imagine, for according to a return prepared for (but not submitted to) the Commission of 1901, scarcely more than 10 per cent. of our students do, in fact, obtain degrees without some such residence, and I would strongly urge that a certain amount of residence and attendance at collegiate lectures should be made a necessary condition for the granting of any degrees in Ireland.

So far as examinations alone are to count for the keeping of Academic years, there is a great deal to be said in favour of our method of having more than one principal examination in the year. But modifications in our system are urgently required, and, with longer courses of lectures, class examinations in which the lecturer took part should replace in part the present system of frequent Term Examinations.

The prizes given at the various examinations usually represent really hard work, but they are in many cases gained by sons of wealthy parents, and in so far they do not really constitute an endowment of education. Perhaps this undesirable system is so ingrained in our national life that it cannot now be changed, but the advantage would be great if the system of "Loan Scholarships" could be at least partially introduced in its place—that is to say, if the prizes were regarded as held for the purpose of education alone, and to be repaid without interest when the student is able to earn enough to do so out of savings. Where this system is in force it works excellently.

In a venerable system of examinations which, although modified from time to time in accordance with advancing ideas, has never been revolutionised, the up-to-date critic will naturally find something to attack. In particular, he will probably say that far too little care is taken to prevent copying, etc. Yet, I think that there is more to be said in favour of our comparative laxity than might appear at first sight. I have known several cases of men copying, but I have scarcely ever known a man not to own up when I have asked him straight out. I believe that whatever faults there may be in our methods (and that they are capable of improvement I do not deny), we do on the whole turn out a set of young men who for straightforward integrity of character could not be surpassed anywhere. If at any time I suspect that a student has done something for which I ought to reprimand him, I always feel confident that he will own up without hesitation when I ask him, and I have very seldom found my confidence misplaced.

The matter just alluded to is perhaps one which trenches on the subject of discipline, which is not alluded to in the inquiries, but perhaps I may be allowed to express my opinion that the absence of all irritating little punishments, and our general principle of treating our students as honourable and self-respecting gentlemen, is productive of the best results.

Sub-heading under vii.—The Teachers by whom the Instruction is Conducted.

STATEMENT XI.

E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.

With regard to the Fellowship Examination, I have expressed certain views under heading xii. Here I only refer to "grinders," who, though not officially a portion of the staff, do in fact carry on a not inconsiderable portion of the instruction of the students of the College, especially for pass examinations.

In the early times the entire instruction of the pupils was given by the Tutor Fellows, but, as is well known, there was a period when public opinion, both within and without the Universities, was extremely backward in its ideas as to the duties of Colleges in respect of instruction. Attendance at lectures became quite perfunctory, and was merely undertaken with the view to the keeping of Terms, and pupils and lecturers alike preferred that the student should make his preparation for the examination with a grinder who, amongst other points, naturally made the peculiarities of the examiner a special study. Thus, a great proportion of the College teaching got into the hands of the grinders. But for many years past there has been a growing improvement in the teaching of the College Tutors, and some, at all events, of the Tutors consider, as I do, that it would be a great advantage if the transfer of the work of instruction from the grinders to the tutors were to be far more complete. Custom, and the fact that College Tutors cannot give the "tips" on which so exaggerated a value is put by the ill-prepared student, combine to place difficulties in the path of this transfer. But the most important cause of all is the long interval which elapses between the lectures and the examination for which they are intended to prepare the pupil.

Since in any re-arrangement of the instruction the regular College teaching ought to occupy most of the place now taken by the "grinding," I think it would be only right to consider how far the services of the existing grinders might be utilised. No doubt objection may be taken to this on the ground that much of the grinding consists rather of tipping than of teaching, but whatever truth there is in that is due in great part to the conditions under which the grinders work rather than to any incapacity on their part—for they are necessarily men of marked ability and energy, and they have undergone a process of natural selection, which ensures that they shall all have, in a considerable measure at least, the gift of imparting knowledge.

ix. and x.—*Post-Graduate Studies and Research* I will not discuss, as they are dealt with by others, and my statement is already so long. Something, however, is said on this under xii.

xi.—Undoubtedly Trinity College and Dublin hold, and deservedly so, the highest place in Irish education. The statement *re* the enlarging of Trinity College which I and a number of my colleagues have signed, show that in our opinion its usefulness is not now as extended as it should be, from causes for which Trinity College cannot be held responsible.

xii.—*How to Increase the Usefulness of Trinity College and Dublin University.*—I will first turn to the question of widening the College and University, so as to make it truly national. I use the word national in its true sense, and wholly without political signification—I use it because I recognise that, owing to the unhappy circumstances of the past, there are important aspects of Irish thought, opinion, and culture, which are now insufficiently represented in the intellectual life of Trinity College or Dublin University, which for that reason cannot be said to fulfil its functions as a national University, which should be at once the exponent and the mother of the intellectual life and interests of a nation.

A University does not fulfil its function when the graduates whom it turns out differ little from non-University men, except in the one respect, that they have been taught more. Many men by private study learn more, so far as mere knowledge is concerned, than the average graduate knows at the conclusion of his course. But men cannot by mere study acquire those modifications of character which are insensibly caused by environment, and it is in its etymological sense—namely, as a "Corporation," that a "University" does some of its most effective work for the nation. The corporate life, the human environment, these, rather than its text books, are the features of paramount importance in its education. When young men are brought into direct contact with teachers whose minds are of a high order, unconscious imitation, as well as direct effort, secures that true ideals of knowledge are formed. When the best

STATEMENT XI.

E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.

young men of a country mix together at the generous age of youth, friendships which last for life are formed, not only among those whose aspirations are similar, but equally among those whose opinions on great subjects are the most opposed. This is a function which a Universvity alone can fulfil. In schools the mental environment of the sons emphasises rather than softens the religious, social, and political differences of the parents.

As it is evident that these considerations should have special weight in any attempt to deal with the Irish University question, I assume that our object is not only to give a University education to Irishmen who require it, but also to secure that the best men of the country, having been united in youth by mutual comprehension of their various aims and ideals, and by a healthy rivalry, not only in academic studies, but in the wider range of social and athletic pursuits—which are not the least valuable part of University life—may become accustomed to differ without asperity, to oppose without bitterness, and to unite easily where a common basis of action can be found.

This object, of such paramount importance in Ireland, cannot be adequately attained if the youth of separate religious denominations are sorted into different Colleges, a species of separation which could never afford a satisfactory basis for a union of Colleges into one organic whole, by membership of a common University, and, therefore, I support as earnestly as I can the scheme for widening Trinity College, which I and a number of my colleagues have presented, but such support is necessarily dependent on the scheme being accepted by those whose wishes it is intended to meet.

Next, as to changes within the College, considered apart from the larger question of widening its scope.

I have already, under vii., indicated a number of respects in which changes appear desirable, but all will depend for their effectiveness upon an active Governing Body. I am, therefore, in hearty general accord with the "Memorial on Suggested Reforms" which I have signed. On points in which I differ, I quote from a proposal I circulated in November, 1905, certain general principles which, I think, should have weight in determining any scheme of government of the College. They are not mere abstract principles—each of them has been suggested by actual experience within the College itself.

1. An executive body, to be efficient, must be *small*.

This is universally acknowledged.

2. Its members should not be markedly unequal in their qualifications for dealing with the matters which may come before them.

For if a small body deals constantly with particular kinds of business in regard to each of which some members know but little, the result is either that the business in each department is left to the most expert member, while the others are more or less dummies—or else the others, who are not equally well informed, alter or hamper the member who does know. In the first case, the Committee's decisions are those of a despot, with great advantages or great disadvantages, as the case may be,—in the second, they are probably poorly conceived compromises.

Hence in successful administration we find the executive authority exercised by small bodies of specially qualified men, whose general policy may be laid down by a larger body, but who, in matters of detail, are freed from the interference of those who know but little of the particular matters dealt with.

3. It should not be composed chiefly of men whose age is over sixty-five.

4. Such a body should be selected so that, as far as possible, those who have the control should not be inferior in point of knowledge and efficiency to those over whom the control is exercised.

For, unless that be the case, their decisions do not carry weight when criticised, they are not loyally carried out, and very often they are made on the advice of someone who is not a responsible member of the Committee, but whose judgment is accepted by the members of the Committee. This is a real danger. Such advice is not given under a sense of responsibility; there is no means of bringing the adviser to book, and it often gives rise to discontent and cliques. If it could be considered certain that such advice would be sought from the wisest and most experienced of the experts not on the Committee, of course no harm might result. Even in that case, however, the obvious answer is that they ought to be on the Committee, and have to face the responsibility of their advice. But it is historically notorious that irresponsible advice is often influential for other reasons.

5. The effective control should be, to a considerable extent at least, a *representative* control.

6. A large Committee is capable of deciding general questions of policy, but cannot deal effectively with detail.

The second point will be at once admitted. In regard to the first, while it is quite true that a small body may possibly come to a decision which, considered apart from the infirmity of mankind, might be better conceived, the larger body is more likely to act in the way which will be approved by the public opinion of those they represent, and anything that goes much beyond that is unlikely to succeed practically. Moreover, there are now so many diverse interests in a University that unless some are to be left without any representation, the Board which determines policy must be a large one.

Applied to the problem of College, these considerations indicate that matters of detail in the different branches of activity should be settled by different departmental Committees or Boards, composed of men specially chosen for their ability to deal with them; and that all these Committees should be subject to control by a General Board which would deal with points of policy rather than of routine.

The details might be worked out on somewhat the following lines:—

1. The routine administration of the College might be carried out by Departmental Boards, which would report to, and be subject to the control of, the General Board or Governing Body of the College.

(*a*) THE BOARD OF FINANCE.—This Board should have the care of the College property, the responsibility for the acceptance and due carrying out of all contracts and duties relating thereto, and the payment of all accounts. It would occupy the position of a trusted *agent* who looked after the pecuniary interests of the College, but was subject to the direction of the Governing Body.

(*b*) A BOARD OF DISCIPLINE AND INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.—It would deal with the conduct of students, the appointments of the College as a household, and the internal economy generally, including the giving away and furnishing of rooms, and such questions as the supervision of lodgings for students resident in Dublin.

(*c*) A BOARD OF STUDIES, with Committees for Arts Studies and for the different Professional Schools (as there now is a Medical School Committee). These Committees (not necessarily restricted to teachers in the Schools) correspond to the Faculties and Standing Committees in No. 12 of the "Memorial," and should have like powers and duties. From these Committees there would be found a Board of Studies, which would arrange courses of studies and lectures, and would appoint the Senior Lecturer and Honor Lecturers, Examiners, Demonstrators, etc., subject, of course, to the approval of the Governing Body.

And last and final authority—

THE GENERAL BOARD OR GOVERNING BODY OF THE COLLEGE, which would naturally consist in part, at least, of members sitting on the other Boards.

It would, in a true sense, be the Governing Body of the College; but in practice its functions would be far more restricted as to detail than those of the Provost and Senior Fellows. It would not usually deal directly with matters of detail, but would always decide large questions affecting the policy of the College—*e.g.*, whether it was the more necessary to spend money on building a Laboratory or a Hostel for Women Students, and all questions as to the general character of the University education. But, for instance, having decided that a Laboratory was to be erected, it would not decide on the contractor to put it up, nor select the Architect, unless it gave special instructions to that effect, nor would it in the ordinary course decide on such details as what text-book was to be used in a particular subject.

There are several strong reasons for adopting this form of government in preference to a single smaller Board which has on it a certain small number of Junior Fellows and Professors :—

It enables the most suitable men to be chosen for each department, and thus avoids the jealousy and dissatisfaction which would almost inevitably arise if one or two Fellows or Professors were placed in a position of greatly superior authority as compared with their seniors or equals.

If, say, three Fellows and a similar number of Professors were elected to sit on the Board with the Provost and the representatives of other electoral bodies, it is almost certain that the Fellows and Professors so chosen, though they might be the best all-round members who could be selected, will not be as competent as some of the other Fellows and Professors in regard to any one of the special matters which may come before them. A Fellow elected because of his superiority in some department, or for some other reason, might give a wrong vote on a matter affecting, *e.g.*, the conduct of a student brought before the Board by the Junior Dean, and, especially if it happens that in point of seniority he is Junior to the Dean, much irritation might result, and the decision, so far as it is due to him, will lack the authority which age and custom now associate with even erroneous decisions of the Board.

At present Junior Fellows cannot agitate against the members of the existing Board ; they must accept their decisions whether right or wrong, unless there is an appeal to the Visitors ; but decisions considered wrong, and made by Fellows and Professors placed in authority by their colleagues, will give rise to much soreness of feeling, and waste of time and efficiency in the College work when the question of a fresh election is discussed. Jealousy between Junior Fellows and Members of the Board is now, in this sense, almost impossible. It might become a most unpleasant and permanent factor in College life if two or three of our number were put in a position so much superior in power and influence to that of their colleagues, and the objection in the case of the Professors is quite as serious.

Under the proposed plan these difficulties would be reduced to a minimum. To be on one of the Departmental Boards would give one little power over one's colleagues ; and that power would be exercised only by those who had been recognised as the best men in the College to exercise that particular power, and it would be exercised in conjunction with others equally expert. The emoluments, if any, would be very small, and would excite no envy, especially as they would be shared among so many ; and, moreover, would be below rather than in excess of the payment for the time spent, the chief reward being the knowledge that one was serving the general interest of the College.

In regard to some matters—*e.g.*, the management of the property of the College—it would secure a continuity which is very necessary. There would, for instance, be no danger of such inconvenience as might result from the sudden illness of a Bursar at a time when the details of a complicated transaction were being carried out. It would result in training up the most suitable men to take the responsibility of the care of the College property, a duty which is now necessarily thrown on one of the seven Seniors, who may have had no previous experience whatever in regard to the management of estates or the investment of large sums of money.

No doubt, those Fellows and Professors who were put on the Governing Body would exercise a certain amount of control over their colleagues, but as it would be chiefly a control in larger matters, there would be none of the irritation which would arise under the system of one small Governing Body, which determined all details.

By doing away with the present excessive difference in authority between Senior and Junior Fellows, and between Fellows and Professors, such a plan would render it possible and easy to introduce a Professor into the Body of Fellows without making him junior to the youngest member who has got it by examination. This is more fully dealt with under the last heading —that of Finance.

With regard to the electoral bodies proposed in the scheme for widening Trinity College, which I and my colleagues have submitted, I approve the principle of the grouping of Fellows and certain Professors together, and their subsequent division into two electoral bodies. But the further details of the scheme need caution. If, for instance, all the existing Divinity Schools in Ireland were to be brought under the scheme, and all the teaching posts were treated as Professorships, then it would evidently be fatal to the lay element for all those Professors to have votes. This might be met by naming the Chairs to which votes should be attached, or, perhaps better, by giving definite representation to each of the Faculties, and then letting the teachers in these Faculties elect the men who were to have votes on its account.

STATEMENT XI.

E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.

I strongly approve the idea of giving votes to Senior Moderators. But if it is quite unrestricted, the body will become unwieldy in numbers, and, being dispersed over the world, it will get out of touch with the University. This might be met by a time-limit and a residence-limit.

I am probably in a small minority in strongly urging that some direct representation be given to the students. They might be restricted in the choice of their representatives, but I believe that a serious mistake has been made in the past by letting the government of the College get out of touch with the students. It should be kept in close touch with both teachers and students. I believe that the effect of such a course is not only to improve the government itself, but also to improve the teachers and the taught.

With regard to the Advisory Committee, I would call attention to an answer of Bishop O'Dwyer in his evidence before the late Royal Commission. It appears to me to lay down, better than I have seen it put anywhere else, the proper relation between the control such a body should exercise and the freedom of a University Professor. He said (Q. 753) :—"I believe the late Professor Huxley was an eminent biologist. If he was teaching Biology he might teach it all his life, as long as he confined himself to Biology. But if he gave his Lay Sermons to the students, and went on to show the impossibility of Revealed Religion and the impossibility of the Supernatural, then I would stop him."

All Trinity College lecturers would welcome such an exposition of their rights and their duties, provided the words are used in their plain meaning, and that the lecturer would not be stopped unless he did go on to show the impossibility of Revealed Religion.

In regard to Tutorial Lectures, I would go somewhat beyond what Bishop O'Dwyer says, especially in the Freshman years. In cases where the Visitors were satisfied that without explicitly attacking the doctrines of a particular Church, a lecturer yet taught in such a way as to undermine the faith of the students attending him, I think it should be the duty of the College to arrange that students of that Church were not required to attend that lecturer. I suggest this distinction because the relation between the lecturer and the class is so much more intimate in Tutorial than in Professorial lectures.

With further regard to the "Memorial on Suggested Reforms," and which I have signed with certain reservations——

In the idea of toning down the line of demarcation between Fellows and Professors I strongly approve the Memorial, as the separation of interests in the two branches of the Staff has for many years appeared a weak spot in the constitution.

In the introduction of other methods of selecting Fellows than by examination I am also in full sympathy with the Memorial, since not only does the examination afford no test of fitness in some respects which are of hardly less importance than distinguished scholarship, but, by its very severity, it tends somewhat to defeat its own object. Competition is discouraged, and even with those who are successful there is no guarantee that the mental strain may not be itself injurious, and tend to weaken enthusiasm for investigation. For it can hardly be doubted that while the pursuit of a line of study in which one is interested is almost always stimulating to the mind, the result of making up the same course again and again for the Fellowship exam., with all its attendant strain, is more likely to serve as a deterrent than as an incentive to a life of research. But if the scheme for widening Trinity College, which has received such strong support, be adopted, I think the Commissioners ought rather to mend than to

STATEMENT XI.

E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.

end the system. For it would then be almost impossible to over-estimate the advantage of a mode of selection which cannot be challenged on either political or religious grounds. But if such a scheme be not adopted, I should disagree with (21) of the Memorial, which advises that there should as a rule be an annual examination for Fellowship. Even if there were no other objection—and I think there are serious ones—the competition is at present too small to justify the proposal.

The suggested re-arrangement of the Tutorial system would also conduce much to economy of effort.

In connection with this matter of economy of effort, I think it is a great mistake to withdraw a Fellow from the teaching staff to fill the post of Junior Bursar. It will be found that for many years past one of the most capable of the Tutor Fellows has invariably been taken from academic duties to fill a post which requires only probity, business accuracy, and moderate intelligence, but of which the salary is, nevertheless, higher than that of a Senior Grade Tutor, or Professor.

There are other matters, notably, that of finance, which must necessarily come before the Commissioners, but my statement is already so long that I do not think it desirable to enter on them. In particular, I cannot accept responsibility for the statements on finance which are contained in the Memorial, as I have not fully considered them.

But I must express my strong dissent from the proposal in (8) of the "Period of Transition." The interests of the College will not be properly served by it, unless the Commissioners themselves secure such large changes as are implied, *e.g.*, in an alteration of the existing system of short lecture Terms with excessive time devoted to examination.

EDWARD P. CULVERWELL.

STATEMENT XII.

Rev. Thomas T. Gray, S.T.F.C.D.

XII.

Statement submitted by the Rev. Thomas T. Gray, S.F.T.C.D.

I hoped that I should have been able before the 31st July, 1906, to have prepared a statement of my views on some of the most important of the subjects which the Royal Commission is directed to inquire into and report upon regarding Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin. But other engagements having prevented my doing so, I had intended at present merely to ask that I might be permitted to send in such a statement at a later date, and to supplement it by *viva voce* evidence before the Commissioners when they meet in October for the purpose of receiving such evidence.

I became aware, however, that a document is being sent in to the Commissioners by certain "Fellows, ex-Fellows, and Professors of Trinity College, and the University of Dublin," who "desire to submit to the Royal Commissioners the outline of a scheme the object of which is to modify the constitution of Trinity College, so that it may become the National University of Ireland."

It is against this scheme that I wish, at once, to enter my solemn protest, and for the following reasons:—

(1.) It is in direct violation of our charters and statutes.

(2.) It professes to modify, but in reality it destroys, the constitution of Trinity College.

(3.) It has no parallel, and would not be tolerated in any University in England, Scotland, or Wales.

(4.) It is subversive of all freedom of thought and freedom of teaching, without which there can really be no higher education.

(5.) It introduces into Trinity College and the University of Dublin that curse of everything in Ireland, and especially in matters affecting education, the system, namely, of balancing one religion against another, and of making religion a qualification, nay, even the principal qualification, for office.

(6.) No subject would be free from the interference of its Board of Invigilators, euphemistically styled "An Advisory Committee."

(7.) Life and work in such a University would become unbearable.

(8.) It would, in the end, degrade the University, and kill higher education in Ireland.

Again, the framers of this scheme carefully avoid any mention of, or even allusion to, the Council, a body which, under our statutes (vol. ii., pp. 349-356), "co-operates and has a share with the Provost and Senior Fellows in the regulation of the studies, lectures, and examinations in the College, and in the appointment and election of Professors, and the regulation of the tenure of office and of the duties of Professors."

That men, some of whom are themselves members of the Council, should ignore the existence of so important a body, is somewhat remarkable. Yet such is the fact. A moment's consideration of the Council, its constitution, its duties, its powers and its privileges, would have shown them that in it adequate provision is made for the representation of Roman Catholic, as well as of all other, interests on the Governing Body. There has always been, ever since its foundation, at least one Roman Catholic on the Council; and for the last thirty years one of our two Visitors has been a Roman Catholic. Our Council, consisting of the Provost and sixteen elected members, resembles very closely, both in numbers and in the mode of its election, the Council of the Senate at Cambridge and the Hebdomadal Council at Oxford, the principal point in which we differ being that in all matters in which the Council co-operates with the Board the acts of each body are subject to the approval of the other.

The object which this scheme professes to have in view is, to make Trinity College "the National University of Ireland." I confess I do not know what the word "National" means in this expression, which occurs more than once in the document. I never heard of the "National" University, or "National" Universities of England, or of Scotland. But, assuming that this pompous expression merely means that the object of the scheme is to increase the usefulness of "the University of Trinity College" in the country, I maintain that the only obstacle to the more extended usefulness of Trinity College in Ireland is to be found, not inside the walls of Trinity College, nor in the constitution of its Governing Body, but in the action of the Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church, who have placed a ban upon Trinity College, and forbidden the Roman Catholic youth of Ireland to mix with their countrymen and to take advantage of privileges which their co-religionists in every other part of the kingdom have been satisfied to accept.

And here occurs another most remarkable omission on the part of the framers of the scheme. They make no allusion whatever to the most important and most notorious fact connected with university education in Ireland, namely, this ban placed upon Trinity College by the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church.

It is this "stringent ecclesiastical pressure limiting the freedom of Roman Catholic parents" which has created, and keeps alive, the so-called Irish University question. The simple solution of the question therefore is, "Withdraw this Ban." There is no violation of principle involved. Oxford and Cambridge are more Protestant than Dublin. Yet Oxford and Cambridge are under no ban. English Roman Catholics are permitted by the heads of their church to frequent these universities. Surely what is safe in Oxford and Cambridge cannot be dangerous in Dublin. Roman

Catholics form but a small proportion of the population of England. In Ireland the great majority are Roman Catholics. Consequently, one would expect that the Faith and Morals of Roman Catholics in England would need to be, if anything, more carefully guarded than the Faith and Morals of Roman Catholics in Ireland. And accordingly an attempt was made to place a ban upon Oxford and Cambridge. But Englishmen would not allow any "stringent ecclesiastical pressure" to limit their freedom as parents. They appealed to Rome, and the ban was withdrawn. "Withdraw the Ban," then, from Trinity College, Dublin, and the Irish University Question is solved. What was right in England cannot be wrong in Ireland. I maintain that this solution is the only solution which a statesman, who really has the welfare of Ireland at heart, should adopt. All other solutions are mere makeshifts, satisfying no one, and only prolonging the agony. If this solution were adopted, the University of Dublin would at once cease to be the battleground of political parties, its usefulness would increase, and its Fellows and Professors would be enabled to pursue their educational work in peace and quietness.

The views I have expressed are based upon a long experience of Trinity College, Dublin, and of Ireland in general. I have been a Fellow of Trinity College for forty-four years, and have had a larger and more varied share in the work of the place than most of those connected with it. I have filled most of the important offices. In particular, I claim to possess a more intimate knowledge of student life within our walls than any other member of our body, having had for nineteen years the whole discipline of the students in my charge as Junior Dean.

THOMAS T. GRAY,

Trinity College, Dublin,
July 30th, 1906.

STATEMENT XII.
Rev. Thomas T. Gray, S.F.T.C.D.

P.S.—I beg to point out that the Terms of Reference contain an entire misrepresentation of the most important fact in the whole case. Both the Warrant of Appointment and the Circular Letter of June 22nd represent "Trinity College, Dublin," and "the University of Dublin" as two separate bodies or corporations. This is altogether erroneous. For proof, I beg to refer the Commissioners to the elaborate judgment of the Master of the Rolls, delivered on June 2nd, 1888, deciding that a bequest to "the Corporation of the University of Dublin" vested in Trinity College. See Statutes Vol. II., p. 507-532.

For my purpose it is only necessary to quote one or two sentences:—

"Both phrases, Trinity College, Dublin, and University of Dublin, are used interchangeably, as well in Acts of Parliament as in the Charters and Regulations" (p. 520).

In the Act of Union, "The University of Trinity College" (p. 520).

"It was to Trinity College and its University of Dublin, inseparably and undistinguishably blended with it that he owed his training and his degree" (p. 530).

It follows from this that "The State of Trinity College," and "The State of the University of Dublin," mean one and the same thing. This reduces Sections I. and II. of the Circular Letter to a single head.

Similarly, Sections V. and VI. mean one and the same thing. The "Government of the University" *is* the "Government of the College."

Again, in Section XI. Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin are only different names for one and the same *organ* of the higher education in Ireland.

Finally, in Section XII. *its* usefulness, not *their* usefulness, is the correct expression. T.T.G.

XIII.

STATEMENT XIII.
E. J. Gwynn, Esq., F.T.C.D.

Statement submitted by Edward J. Gwynn, Esq., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

In preparing the subjoined Statement I have confined myself to two or three topics, partly because I had not sufficient time at my disposal to discuss other matters; partly because I believe that, so far as the internal condition of Trinity College is concerned, the one thing imperatively necessary is the reform of our Governing Body. If that is effected, other reforms will be made, and can best be made, from within.

Subjects of Inquiry V. and VI.—Method of Government of the University of Dublin, and of Trinity College.

I have signed a Memorial to the Commission which deals with the subject, and, therefore, need not here go over the same ground.

It will be observed that this memorial contains no criticism on the present *regime*. The intrinsic defects of our traditional system of government are so patent that we who signed the Memorial felt it unnecessary to undertake the invidious task of exhibiting the ill results which the system actually produces. I will here merely enumerate the most obvious weaknesses of our present constitution—

(i.) There is no selection of members of the Board; every Fellow, if he lives long enough, succeeds to it, without regard to his fitness to govern.

(ii.) There is, consequently, no security that the Governing Body represents the general opinion even of the Fellows; it is quite possible that the opinions of the seven Seniors may be opposed to the unanimous feeling of the Junior Fellows, who are about twenty-five in number.

(iii.) The Professors are entirely unrepresented on the Board. Consequently, there is no security that there shall be any member of the Board who understands the need of the various Professional Schools.

(iv.) The average age at which Fellows reach the Board is between 65 and 70, so that they do not begin to gain experience of administrative work until an age at which in most services men have to surrender such responsibilities.

(v.) As the chief College offices are limited to Senior Fellows, there is not a sufficient area of choice to ensure that they shall be held by thoroughly competent persons; and there is no pressure of competition to induce each officer to discharge his duties efficiently; at the worst, if he loses his office he is sure to be given another very nearly as well paid. Besides, the members of the Board are responsible only to one another, and are, therefore, likely to judge one another's shortcomings with leniency.

(vi.) The Board is, to a great extent, screened from the public opinion of the College, since its financial management is kept secret, and the rest of its official acts are not published in any way, and become known only piecemeal, and by irregular channels.

(vii.) The Council has hardly any power, being little more than a Board of Studies, with the right of nominating to most (but not all) Professorships.

(viii.) The Senate is absolutely impotent; it cannot meet unless convoked by the Board, and cannot even express an opinion on any point, unless requested by the Board to do so.

It will easily be understood how difficult it is, under these conditions, that the Governing Body of the University should be in touch with the life of the country, with the movements of thought in other Universities, or even with the desires of its own Graduates.

It must also be obvious that insurmountable obstacles will be placed in the way of serious reforms; and that even minor reforms will require an amount of effort altogether disproportionate to the results achieved.

STATEMENT XIII.

E. J. Gwynn, Esq., F.T.C.D.

Subjects of Inquiry—Nos. VII. and VIII.—Suggestions under these heads will be found in the memorial which I have signed.

I should like to add one recommendation which seems to me extremely important, namely, that a certain period of residence should be required of all who wish to take our degrees.

It is an old and just reproach against us that we confer degrees on persons whom we have never taught. At the same time it is fair to note that the number of our students who graduate without having been in residence is much smaller than is commonly supposed. Some years ago an inquiry was made into this subject, and a list was made of the number of persons who graduated in the five years 1892-3 to 1896-7, with the object of finding the proportion who took out their courses without ever having been in residence. The result was that this proportion came out as 11·5 per cent. Probably that figure is a little too high: there are always a few men who atend irregularly, or who attend only certain professional lectures, the returns for which do not appear in the books, which were examined. Besides the number of purely non-resident students is certainly decreasing. A fresh scrutiny would probably show that the proportion was about 10 per cent.

It does not seem worth while for the sake of this small class to maintain what many people regard as an abuse of University powers. I am not clear that we could at present afford to insist on continuous residence during the whole undergraduate course, but even a shorter period would be much better than nothing.

To impose such a condition would no doubt mean a certain loss in numbers, and a consequent diminution of income, but I do not think the amount need be very serious. A certain number of those who do not at present reside would probably be able to do so if it became a necessary condition for taking our degree. It will be found, I think, that College opinion would generally be in favour of this measure. A resolution in this sense was adopted this year by the University Council. If important changes are to be made as a consequence of the present Commission, I hope this point will not be forgotten. It should be taken into account in any consideration of our finances, as such a reform would no doubt involve a certain money sacrifice.

It should be understood that in what has been said "residence" does not mean residence in College rooms. We are not in a position to insist on this since our accommodation is limited. I understand by "residence" attendance on lectures in Trinity College.

Subject of Inquiry—No. XI.—1. Circumstances have made Trinity College more and more a University of the professional classes. The changes in political and social conditions since the Act of Union, together with the increased facilities for travel, have caused the gradual disappearance of the *Filii Nobiles* and Fellow Commoners who once formed a considerable fraction of our numbers. Very few men now come to Trinity College simply to amuse themselves; and that is on the whole a gain. On the other hand, not many of our students can afford to devote themselves entirely to the cultivation of their minds or the prosecution of research, and this is certainly a loss. As the social character of the University differs in this respect from Oxford, so, on the other hand, it differs (I believe) from the Scotch universities. The number of students we draw from the farming class is relatively small. By far the largest proportion are sons of professional men; and their main object in coming to the University is to qualify themselves for a profession.

2. It is well to bear this fact in mind when we come to consider the relation of the University to the religious communities which divide the country. It would be natural to expect that the relative numbers of students we draw from each denomination should be proportional, not to the total numbers which each denomination counts in the country, but to the numbers which belong to the professional classes. As every one knows, the proportions between Roman Catholics, Protestants of the Disestablished Church, and other Protestants alters very rapidly as you rise in the social scale. I have not been able to find definite information on this point, but no doubt it will be accessible to the Commissioners.

3. Still, after making such allowances, it is clear that we have not in Trinity College that proportion of Roman Catholics which one would expect if Roman Catholics made use of the University with the same freedom as Protestants do. What then are the causes which prevent their doing so? The main proximate cause is obviously that the University of Dublin has been condemned by the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland as a place dangerous to the faith and morals of their people. This leads to the further questions: is this condemnation reasonable? and can any steps be taken which will induce the Roman Catholic Bishops to withdraw it?

4. The first of these questions will be differently answered according to the principles from which we start. One answer will be given if we assume the ideal of university education which inspired the Tests Act of 1873 and the revision of our Statutes in 1874, and which still rules in Trinity College. Whereas if we adopt the ideal implied in various pronouncements which have issued from the Vatican, and in manifestos published by the Irish Bishops, the answer we shall reach will be very different.

The ideal which we in Trinity College have kept before us since 1873 is that the University should be the meeting ground of all sections of the community; that it should be, as it always has been, a place of religion and learning; that the direction of its affairs, and the teaching of secular knowledge, should be free from partisan spirit and religious bias; that the moral and spiritual welfare of the students should be cared for as well as their physical and intellectual development; and that, to this end, such discipline should be imposed, and such facilities afforded, as are best adapted to the needs of the several denominations.

5. I believe this to be a fair description of the aims which, since 1873, we have tried to realise so far as in us lay. I deny altogether that we have desired or endeavoured to maintain the ascendancy of a single religious denomination. We have offered the same opportunities to all alike; we could not force anyone to take advantage of them against his will. Any Roman Catholic who has come to us has had absolute fair play. He has had an equal chance of success in the various fields which the University opens to a student. With the exception of positions connected with the Divinity School, all posts and all honours have been accessible to him, not merely in theory, but in fact. He has not been made to suffer in any way for maintaining the beliefs and opinions in which he was nurtured. His faith has been safeguarded both by an express provision in our Statutes, and by the force of public opinion.

Yet something was wanting. We could not impose on him religious discipline, nor offer him religious teaching. We had no chapel where he could attend the observances of his Church. We had no Professors to train him in theological doctrine. In these respects he was certainly at a disadvantage as compared with his Protestant fellow-students. But who were in fault? Not those who revised our Statutes in the spirit of Fawcett's Act. They altered the Statute *De Pœnis Majorum Criminum* so as to safeguard the faith of Roman Catholic and Protestant alike. They withdrew none of the provisions which formerly existed for maintaining the character of the University as a place of religion, but they removed all phrases which would limit these provisions to the benefit of a single denomination. Thus the ground was cleared for the introduction of religious teaching suited to R.C. students. But it could not be actually introduced without the co-operation of the Roman Catholic Bishops. A scheme was outlined in a series of resolutions adopted by the Board in November, 1874, under which a Roman Catholic Divinity School might have been created, had the Bishops been willing, which would have stood in the same relation to Trinity College as the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland (Report of last Commission, vol. iii., p. 203, col. 2). Overtures were made, informally, to Cardinal Cullen, with a view to establishing religious instruction for Roman Catholic students on lines similar to the catechetical teaching provided for Protestant students (*Ibid.* p. 204, col. 1). But these advances were not accepted. Thirty years later, in 1901, and again in 1903 they were renewed (Report as above pp. 203-4; and see minutes of the Board of Trinity College, November 14 and 20, 1903). They met with no better welcome. The proposals made directly to Cardinal Logue were peremptorily rejected. It has often

been said that Roman Catholics cannot find in Trinity College the religious supervision and teaching which they require; but it has never been pretended, I think, that any effort has been made by the heads of the Roman Catholic Church to obtain such arrangements as are made for the benefit of the Protestant Churches.

It appears, then, that there exists no inequality in the position of Roman Catholics which it is in the power of Trinity College to remedy. From the point of view hitherto adopted, the condemnation pronounced by the Roman Catholic Bishops is wholly unjustified.

6. But it is necessary to consider the matter also from a different standpoint. There is another ideal of University Education which has the sanction of the Vatican, and which is officially maintained by the Roman Catholic Bishops. It is not always made prominent by those who discuss the question from the Roman Catholic side. For example, in the evidence given by Dr. Delany before the late Commission it is kept well in the background. But there is no doubt that this ideal has continuously influenced the action of the Roman Catholic Bishops as to the University Question. Any apparent departures from this ideal must be regarded as due to the exigencies of circumstances, concessions to the prejudices of English Liberals, or to the pressure of lay opinion within the Roman Catholic Church. It is not for a Protestant to attempt to describe this ideal fully; but it is at least clear that it cannot be reconciled with what is called "mixed education." It is essentially exclusive. Its object is to keep the growing mind of the student in an atmosphere where nothing can intrude that might be hostile to the religious beliefs in which he has been trained, until such time as his mind has thoroughly set in the mould of those beliefs. Of course this view is not carried to equal lengths by all Roman Catholics, not even by all clerics; but I think that some such ideas as those here indicated have underlain almost all the thought and action of the heads of that Church in regard to the University Question. It is certain that many of the best minds among them have been so pre-occupied by the fear of danger to religious convictions that they have regarded with distrust the free play of the intellect. This attitude of mind may be recognised in the evidence given before the late Commission by various distinguished ecclesiastics, and even by certain laymen.

7. I may illustrate by quoting an utterance of Dr. O'Dea, formerly Rector of Maynooth, and now Bishop of Clonfert. The passage occurs in the preface to a pamphlet in which his evidence before the Commission is reprinted (*Maynooth and the University Question*, p. ix.). He is urging that Maynooth must aim at producing some men of high intellectual acquirements. "This is rendered imperative," he goes on to say, "by the growth of reading, which will receive a new impetus from the settlement of the University Question, and the *consequent ubiquity of immoral and anti-religious thought*." And this is the result he anticipates from a settlement relatively favourable to his ideas!

In this connection, it is worth while to read also the evidence of Dr. Clancy (Report of last Commission, vol. i.) It is evident that for him the first and great concern is to secure that education shall be throughout, and in all respects, under the guardianship of religion, that is, of his own religion. Dr. Clancy has not, I believe, taken a prominent part in educational matters, but he is a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, and that fact is sufficient to secure that his influence will be felt in the decision of the question; and it may be taken that he is not singular in his views. On the contrary, I believe that the great majority of the Roman Catholic clergy are in fundamental agreement with him.

8. From this point of view, then, it is perfectly natural that the clergy should desire and work for a settlement which would leave the education of their students, to all intents and purposes, in the hands of orthodox adherents of their own faith, and that they should be opposed to any settlement which would allow Roman Catholic Undergraduates to mix freely with those of other denominations. This is, in fact, the attitude which they have consistently maintained. This was the ground the Bishops took when they condemned the Queen's Colleges in 1847. It was on this principle that, in 1871, they denounced Trinity College, the Queen's Colleges, the Model Schools, "and all similar institutions" as intrinsically dangerous (Report *ut supr.* I. 383.) It is worth while to observe that in these resolutions of 1871, as elsewhere, "Godless"—that is, I presume, purely secular—education and "mixed" education, such as Trinity College aims at giving, are confounded in an inclusive condemnation.

I wish to emphasise these facts because, familiar as they are to us in Ireland, they do not seem to be generally understood by Englishmen who write on the subject. Such writers often assume that the reason why Roman Catholics do not come to Trinity College is that we refuse to do something, to make some changes, which the heads of the Roman Catholic Church have asked for, and which they have a right to expect. But the fact is that no such demands, no approaches of any sort have been made from that quarter, and for the very good reason that the University could not be adapted to meet the views they hold without completely changing the principles on which it rests. This has been explicitly recognised by Archbishop Walsh, in his book on the University Question (p. 34). Speaking of certain concessions to Roman Catholic interests made by Trinity College in 1854, he adds:—"Nothing was done—and indeed *it is not possible to suggest anything which could have been done*—to bring the general system of the College into conformity with the essential requirements of Catholic principle." Can anyone, after reading that sentence, blame Trinity College for having failed to attract greater numbers of Roman Catholic students? The responsibility rests on other shoulders.

Therefore, it is unnecessary to examine the arguments by which Dr. Delany has sought to establish that Trinity College is a "Clerical Protestant College," and equally unnecessary to confute those who (like the late Mr. Butt) attempt to show that Trinity College is purely secular and "Godless." These opposite contentions may be left to destroy each other. On either side they are mere dialectic fence, designed to cover the true key to the situation. The pith of the argument may be shortly stated. The Roman Catholic Clergy dislike all forms of mixed education. Trinity College seeks to unite all creeds in a system of mixed education. Therefore the Roman Catholic Clergy dislike and denounce Trinity College.

9. The proportion of Presbyterians among our students also seems lower than one might expect, considering the numerical strength of the Presbyterian body.

Here, however, a different kind of consideration must be taken into account—the local distribution of denominations. The Presbyterians of Ireland are less widely diffused than the Roman Catholics or the Church of Ireland. Ninety-six per cent. of the entire number belong to Ulster, and the great majority of these are concentrated round the town of Belfast. They have in the Queen's College an excellent institution well suited to their needs, and, in point of fees, somewhat less expensive than Trinity College. It is only natural that they should make use of the Queen's College. At the same time many of them come to us: some of the best students I have ever had to teach have been northern Presbyterians. The comparatively small body of Dublin Presbyterians also sends a fair number of students. In spite of the severe criticisms which have been directed against certain features of Trinity College by a section of the Presbyterian clergy, I do not believe that any Presbyterian who desires, on other grounds, to come here, will allow theological jealousies to deter him.

The points to which the clergymen I have referred to take exception are, I understand, the College Chapel and the Divinity School. I do not propose to discuss the validity of their objections with any fulness. It may be sufficient to note briefly, *first*, that, in maintaining these institutions, we are carrying out the express injunction of our Statutes, as revised after the passing of the Act of 1873. *Secondly*, that the authorities of Trinity College have expressed their willingness to grant to Presbyterians advantages exactly similar to those which the Disestablished Church enjoys. If Presbyterians do not desire these advantages, that is no reason why they should be withdrawn from those who do, so long as their existence causes no harm or hindrance to students of

STATEMENT XIII.

E. J. Gwynn, Esq., F.T.C.D.

other denominations. *Thirdly,* if we suppressed our Chapel and our Divinity School in order to conciliate a section of Presbyterians, we should alienate the whole Church of Ireland. *Fourthly,* by making the University completely secular, we should render it more than ever unacceptable to Roman Catholics.

Subject of Inquiry—No. XII.—1. have now to consider the steps proper to be taken to increase the usefulness to the country of Trinity College and the University of Dublin.

Evidently, whatever measures increase the general efficiency of the University will increase its usefulness to the country. But the special problem which this question is intended to raise is, no doubt, how the University can be so modified as to make it perform for the other religious communities, but especially for the Roman Catholic community, the functions which it already discharges for the Church of Ireland?

The question divides into two alternatives—

1.—Can we so modify Trinity College that, without losing its present usefulness for Protestants, it shall acquire equal usefulness for Roman Catholics?

2.—If not, can the University be so altered, without affecting the present usefulness of Trinity College, as to realise this end?

It is fair to put the problem in this way, for a solution which rendered the University acceptable to Roman Catholics, but destroyed its usefulness to Protestants would be no solution; we should have settled one University Question only to raise another.

2. So far as the Roman Catholic Clergy are concerned, the answer to the first of these questions has already been indicated. According to Archbishop Walsh, "it is not possible to suggest anything that could be done to bring the general system of Trinity College into conformity with the essential requirements of Catholic principle." It has been shown that the attitude of the Bishops has been accordant with this declaration. They have made no overtures to Trinity College; they have repulsed the overtures made to them. If we are to make any fresh attempt at conciliation it is abundantly clear that we must address it elsewhere.

3. It is not so clear what the attitude of the Roman Catholic Bishops will be on the second question. They have indeed repeatedly announced that what they claim is a separate University. "We have claimed but one thing," says Archbishop Walsh, "the establishment and endowment of a Catholic University" (The Irish University Question, p. 386). Their ideal is, admittedly, a University with a distinctly clerical constitution, under the government of the Bishops of the Church, and, therefore, ultimately subject to the authority of the Pope (Dr. O'Dwyer's evidence, Report of last Commission, vol. I., question 445). But they have signified that they would accept one of several solutions which fall short of their ideal. One of these is "the establishment of a second College in the University of Dublin, conducted on purely Catholic principles." Archbishop Walsh has for years urged this solution: what measure of active support it will receive from his fellow-prelates the present Commission will, no doubt, ascertain.

The constitution of the new College has been differently conceived by different persons, but two essential features are common to all variations, and, for the purpose of my argument, further details are not required. These are—

(*a*). The new College will form part of the University of Dublin.

(*b*). It must be such as Roman Catholics can freely use.

4. Now, this latter condition, as it is interpreted, means a demand for privilege. I am quite aware that this statement would not be admitted on the Roman Catholic side. The Bishops, for instance, in their declaration of 1871 (*apud* Walsh, 92) lay stress on the word *equality*; they suggest "the establishment of a second College within the University of Dublin, in every respect equal to Trinity College," but they add the significant words, "and conducted on purely Catholic principles." This would imply that Trinity College is conducted purely on the principles of some Protestant denomination, an assumption which is entirely untrue. There would be no parity between Trinity College and a College conducted on purely Catholic principles. And even if the Bishops were to reduce their demand, and were satisfied with a mere "Catholic tinge" (to adopt a phrase of the Chief Baron's) the disparity would remain; the demand on the Roman Catholic side would still be a demand for privilege.

(*a*). For, first, the demand implies that teachers and pupils tacitly agree to accept certain guiding principles, and a certain body of dogmatic beliefs, and that the influence of these beliefs shall always be felt, both in what is said and in what is left unsaid. This means an intellectual atmosphere very different from that of Trinity College, and the difference is not simply the necessary difference between Roman Catholicism and any one variety of Protestantism. There is in Trinity College a great variety of religious opinions among both teachers and learners. The consequence is that one does not presuppose on either side one definite attitude of mind, or one special set of religious beliefs. I know it is often said that our atmosphere is a Protestant atmosphere, and there is a sense in which this is true. But I must point out that the term *Protestant* contains an ambiguity of which advantage is constantly taken. It is used sometimes as meaning merely "non-Catholic," sometimes as including the various non-Catholic Christian communities; sometimes as designating in particular the late Established Church of Ireland. Now when a College is demanded "as Catholic as Trinity College is Protestant," the plausibility of the demand depends on the meaning attached to the word *Protestant.* If you write, "as Catholic as Trinity College is non-Catholic," then the plausibility at once disappears. If you say, "as Catholic as Trinity College is Church of Ireland," then I reply that Trinity College is no longer a Church of Ireland College: not actually so; still less potentially so. Its teaching is not coloured by the peculiar tenets of the Church of Ireland; its courses are not specially adapted to the needs of Church of Ireland students; it is not subject to the influence of the ecclesiastical heads of that Church.

(*b*). There is another respect at least equally important, in which the Roman Catholic claim is a claim for privilege. The Governing Body of the proposed College must be so constituted that Roman Catholics shall have practical assurance of a permanent ascendancy. It is vain to attempt to cloak this fact. It has been expressly admitted (for instance) by Dr. Delany (Report of last Commission, I., 93), and, indeed, though the supporters of the scheme generally evade this point, I do not think they have ever sought to meet it with a denial. Dr. O'Dea, it is true, in the preface to his pamphlet, (p. xxiii.) declares that *de jure* the whole Staff, all the students, fifteen out of the seventeen who would form the Governing Body, and two of the visitors might be non-Catholics. But would he pretend that if this state of things became actual, the College would still be satisfactory to Roman Catholics? If so, why is Trinity College condemned? No, the demands of the Roman Catholic Bishops will certainly not be satisfied by any constitution which does not give practical assurance that the control of the College will remain in Roman Catholic hands. Now, in Trinity College no denomination has any such assurance, and we do not desire that any denomination should have any such assurance. We are content to look forward to a future in which other denominations than the Church of Ireland will be in the ascendant, provided only that this ascendancy is fairly won by personal merit, in open competition. For we are convinced that if so won it will not be abused.

5. But, if this question of privilege were the only obstacle, it need not be insurmountable. Not only politicians, but others who wish to see this vexed question settled, might think it worth while to legislate specially in favour of a single class, if the result were likely to be lasting harmony. And this particular solution has, at first sight a great deal of attractiveness. To men who have been in the habit of regarding the old English Universities as the ideal to keep in view, it seems right and desirable that a University should include more than one College, and they naturally see, in fancy, two co-ordinate Colleges, one mainly Protestant, the other mainly Roman Catholic, each maintaining its individuality, and yet sharing in the common life of the University. They know what advantages belong to the system which combines a

friendly rivalry with free intercourse between several Colleges, and they naturally suppose that the same advantages can be achieved in Ireland.

I am afraid that a closer acquaintance with the conditions of Irish life will dispel this roseate illusion. The English system rests on certain pre-suppositions, so general, so familiar, that they are not usually remarked. They are elements of the air that is breathed in Oxford or Cambridge, as vital, and as little thought of.

The vast majority of those who seek these Universities have been trained in boyhood under like conditions; they have similar habits and traditions and ideals; they recognise the same code of conduct, and, underneath all differences of class and party lies the sense of community of race and country. From these conditions there issues a feeling of mutual goodwill, of readiness to agree and to combine, which rapidly strengthens and defines itself in that corporate sentiment which we know as the University spirit.

How different the case of Ireland is I need hardly insist. It is only too notorious that the country is divided from end to end by a deep chasm, which differences of race, of religion, of class, and of politics have formed, and are still widening. The most sagacious observers are agreed that, after all the remedial legislation which the last hundred years have seen, the schism is more profound, the feeling of alienation more intense, than when Lord Lyndhurst's famous phrase was uttered. A member of the present Commission has pronounced an opinion on this point, and there is no one whose opinion is entitled to more respect. In his evidence given before the late Commission, Chief Baron Palles said—"Contrasting the relations between the Roman Catholic and Protestant denominations, I regret to be obliged to state, from my own personal experience, that they are not as cordial as they were some fifty years ago" (Report II., 128, col. 1).

6. If then two Colleges are to co-exist within the University of Dublin, what will be the state of feeling between them? The Roman Catholic College will not only have its distinctive religious colour; by race it will be mainly Celtic, by political conviction mainly Nationalist; in point of social standing also it will probably differ from Trinity College. Is it in the least degree probable that this College will from the start be animated by friendly feelings towards its rival? I am afraid it is only too easy to see that the tone of feeling between the Colleges will resemble that which tinges not only public but private life in Ireland; that is to say it will be normally a tone of reserve and suspicion, ready to blaze out on occasion into open animosity. And occasions will not be wanting. Moments of political excitement are not rare in Ireland, and at all such moments the College will supply some of the most inflammable elements. It is idle to say that this ought not to be so; it is so, and will be so as long as young men are young men. I will take a recent example. During the war in South Africa political feeling ran high in Dublin. Every defeat of the British arms was celebrated by illuminations and acclaimed by the newspapers of one party. The students of Trinity College were equally eager on the other side. Large numbers of them accepted commissions in the English Army, and volunteered in the Yeomanry*. Those who remained at home were, naturally enough, indignant when the death and capture of their class-fellows, at Lindley and elsewhere, were reported by certain of the Dublin newspapers with open exultation. When the tide of fortune turned, the news of Mafeking and Ladysmith were hailed by our students with counter-demonstrations. Now, let us suppose that a second College had then been in existence. Its sympathies would, certainly, have been strongly anti-British, and, as certainly, would have found emphatic expression. Can anyone doubt that we should have had hostile mobs of undergraduates breaking each other's heads in the streets of Dublin?

Here is a still more recent illustration. I regret that it concerns an institution which I have no desire to assail. At the ceremony of conferring degrees in the Royal University last year, a band of undergraduates thought proper to object to the National Anthem, and the organist was forcibly interrupted. If such a thing were to happen at a University function in the future when the undergraduates of Trinity College and those of the proposed College were present it would instantly lead to a faction-fight. It may be objected that there will always be a risk of similar explosions if you try to unite different parties in one College. I shall consider this point later; for the present I wish to show that, as between two Colleges of different political complexions, collisions are sure to occur, and that, even when collisions are avoided, friction and soreness will remain.

7. But will not the constant intercourse between the two Colleges tend to humanise their relations, and mitigate unkindly feelings?

If it would, that indeed would be an immense gain; it is just in this way that one hopes that University life, by bringing together young men from both sides, at the impressionable age, will ultimately help to create a better state of feeling throughout the country. Therefore, it is well worth while to examine carefully whether it is by the two-College plan that this consummation is most likely to be hastened.

In Trinity College we find that undergraduates of different denominations do mix with entire freedom. I have known plenty of Roman Catholics who lived in College rooms, and many more who took a full share in the life of College Clubs and Societies They got on just as well as anybody else. I do not think either their religion or their politics—when they were politicians—made any difference to their comfort or their success. I can recall Roman Catholics who have (within recent years) been Auditors of the Historical Society, Presidents of the Philosophical Society, Captains of the Boat Club, the Cricket Club, the Football Club, and so forth. In proportion to their numbers, they have held at least their fair share of such positions. But it would be fallacious to argue that, because relations are thus easy and natural between individual students within one College, they will therefore be equally so between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant College. So long as you mix individuals, not classing them according to fixed religious or social categories, differences of belief and opinion need not create obstacles to free intercourse. The differences are then merely incidental circumstances which do not challenge attention, and are unimportant compared to the similarities of character and occupation which draw men together. It is quite another matter when a whole College is labelled as Roman Catholic and Nationalist, or as Protestant and Unionist. Then these differences at once become prominent; the prejudices associated with those party names are at once aroused. The members of each College will regard those who belong to the other College in quite a different spirit. I do not desire that either the Roman Catholic or the Protestant student should conceal or be ashamed of his convictions; but I say that if you separate them into two camps you at once remind them of their differences, of old quarrels and antipathies; and that the individual members of the two camps will regard each other with a feeling totally unlike that which would exist if they had met and mixed in a society where the question of their points of difference was not raised at all, or, if at all, only incidentally and in passing.

7. The prejudices of social standing will operate similarly. This is a subject on which "least said is soonest mended," but it is necessary to note the danger that class distinctions would arise, which would both be injurious to the prospects of the new College and also tend to prevent free and friendly intercourse with Trinity College.

8. These tendencies making for separation would be reinforced by a powerful and permanent influence, that of the Roman Catholic Clergy. Everybody knows what an immense power they wield, and how deeply they are interested in all that touches Education. But, over and above their great moral influence; over and above the social influence which their organisation and their control over large funds secure, it is worth while to note two circumstances which must give them extraordinary power over the destiny of any Roman Catholic College or University.

(*a*).—In the first place, the Roman Catholic Schools are, as the Bishops truly say, "almost entirely under ecclesiastical direction" (Report of

* Between 1900 and 1902 the numbers on our books fell suddenly from 1,076 to 936. This fall, which was really due to the inconsiderate loyalty of Irish Protestants, has been cited in the House of Commons as a symptom of decline in our efficiency. Our numbers have now risen again to the normal level; in December, 1905, there were 1,114 Students on our books.

STATEMENT XIII.

E. J. Gwynn, Esq., F.T.C.D.

last Commission, I., 388). Naturally, the heads of the Schools have great authority over their pupils; if they say "you must not go to such and such a College, it is dangerous," they will almost always be obeyed. If, then, the new College does not keep on good terms with the heads of the Church it may at any time find that the supply of students is cut off, and that it is left high and dry, like the Queen's Colleges of Cork and Galway.

(*b*).—Secondly, the immense social influence of the Roman Catholic Clergy throughout the country makes them able to control all sorts of positions, such, for example, as dispensary appointments; their favour means a great deal as to the worldly prosperity of Roman Catholics in all sorts of business. This social influence can be used, and is used, in support of those who have been educated at institutions of which the Roman Catholic Clergy approve; it has had a great deal to do with the success of the Cecilia Street School of Medicine, which is under the direct patronage of the Bishops. Obviously, it is an immense advantage to such a School that its students, when they are candidates for appointments, are assured of the support of the clerical organisation, as against competitors trained in other schools.

9. These are points which must be regarded as cardinal in judging the whole question. A great deal of stress has been laid on the amount of representation the clergy are to have on the Governing Body of whatever College or University may be established for Roman Catholics, and many people imagine that if no clergyman sits on that Body clerical influence will be excluded. This is to shut the stable door when the horse is stolen. The very *ratio essendi* of the new College (or University) is, that it should be guaranteed as safe to faith and morals. And who are the judges where faith and morals are concerned? The Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church. If, therefore, the institution in not conducted on lines that they approve, they have only to pronounce that it is no longer a place where faith and morals are secure. By raising that danger-signal, they can, at any moment empty its halls. Therefore, it is idle to suppose that such an institution can ever be free from clerical control, though its Governing Body include not a single ecclesiastic.

10. And it cannot be doubted that the influence of the clergy, overt or secret, will be directed against the free intercourse of Roman Catholics and Protestants. Their emphatic pronouncements against mixed education sufficiently prove this. A policy of separation and exclusiveness is part of the general system of the Roman Catholic Church. This tendency is less remarked in England, where Roman Catholics are, numerically speaking, an unimportant minority; but here, in Ireland, where they are the great majority, the truth of my assertion is painfully familiar.

It is remarkable that even those clerics who have spoken in favour of affiliation to Dublin University evidently think of the relations with Trinity College as (at best) a condition of armed neutrality. The recent pamphlet of Professor John Hogan of Maynooth, which is an argument designed to show that Trinity College is essentially Protestant, assumes throughout that the great object of its Governing Body, and of its staff, is to promote the interests of the disestablished Church of Ireland. He describes our present Board as composed of "four clergymen, solemnly pledged at their Ordination to forward the interests of their Church with all the zeal and ability at their command, and well known for their capacity and success in that field, supported by four laymen, equally zealous and watchful in promoting the interests of their Church" (*Irish Catholics and Trinity College*, p. 22). Again (*ibid*, p. 6) "In Trinity College Catholic students would be cut off from the clergy of their own Church, and made to associate with the clergy, ecclesiastical students, and professors of a Church which is working might and main for the overthrow and annihilation of their own." Yet, Professor Hogan argues (p. 129) in favour of placing a Roman Catholic College in intimate connection with Trinity College, though the latter is governed—so he declares—in the interests of a Church which is working might and main for the overthrow and annihilation of his own!

But Professor Hogan is, after all, a somewhat lukewarm supporter of the two-College scheme. This cannot be said of Archbishop Walsh, who has worked unremittingly to this end for the last twenty years. An experienced tactician, he has generally seen the expediency of maintaining a correct attitude towards Trinity College, and save for a few indiscretions,* he has, until recently, usually abstained from hostile criticism. But there is throughout his book a significant absence of such a spirit as would make one suppose that he anticipated that the inter-Collegiate relations would be really amicable, or that he hoped for a fusion of Roman Catholic and Protestant elements in a common life. His attitude is one of challenge. He looks forward to a wrestle, *corps-à-corps*. 'If the competition that is now beginning to be talked about be ultimately shirked, the refusal to face it will not have come from the Catholic side. So far from shirking it, we challenge it" (p. 226). That is his tone throughout. And if anyone doubts as to his real feeling towards Trinity College, I will refer him to the speeches delivered by the Archbishop in July, 1905, and again in March, 1906, with the correspondence which ensued.† What His Grace's motive may have been I cannot guess; the fact is that twice over, and without the smallest provocation from Trinity College, he has made violent attacks on our School of Medicine. Each of these occupies about four columns of the *Freeman's Journal*. I am not here concerned with the matters of fact alleged by the Archbishop, nor with the conclusions he drew as to the low standard of our Degrees in Arts and in Medicine. On these points the Commissioners will have ample means of forming a judgment. What I do desire to call attention to is the spirit which animated Archbishop Walsh's onslaught. Such an attack, made by a person who occupies so great a position would, in any case, be sufficiently extraordinary; how much more so when one considers that he is at the same time urging proposals for a close alliance with the very institution whose credit he seeks to disparage! Is it possible that His Grace expects or desires that amicable relations can result from such overtures?

11. Besides producing this general spirit of antagonism, the clerical influence will make itself felt in the whole working of the University machine. It will find entry in the field of studies. An essential part of the English system is that the various Colleges should have meeting points in studies as in amusements; that besides the separate teaching given by the Colleges, there should be joint teaching given by the University. This is one means by which the sense of unity in variety is produced, and uniformity of standard is maintained. And it is obviously advantageous on financial grounds that there should be, as there is at Oxford and Cambridge, both community and reciprocity among the Colleges.

But this system is naturally opposed to the clerical ideal of separate instruction; in a University divided between a Protestant College and a Roman Catholic College, it would mean mixed education, the very thing which the second College has been created to avoid. At first, indeed, the clerical party might accept joint teaching, given by certain Professors. It is often necessary to put up with something you do not like in order to gain something you want; a prudent man will do so the more readily if he sees hope that he may subsequently rid himself of the troublesome part of his bargain. That will not be difficult. There will be plenty of weak points where the wedge of separation may be driven home. If anyone wishes to learn how easy it is to find grounds of offence, when you wish to do so, let him read Professor Hogan's pamphlet, "Irish Catholics and Trinity College." There he will find that there is really no University subject which a Protestant can be trusted to teach without wounding the susceptibilities of Roman Catholics. I hope that the Commissioners will find time to read this pamphlet; it exemplifies admirably the kind of difficulties that the two-College scheme entails. No doubt, the majority of Roman Catholics would exhibit a more reasonable and tolerant spirit than Professor Hogan. They would not expect that all the lectures they hear and all the books they read should take exactly their own point of view. But there will be among the eminent ecclesiastics who share Professor Hogan's dislike to mixed education some who will be more ingenious than he has shown himself in finding plausible occasion for appeals to

* As in the often quoted Speech at Thurles. See his book on the Irish University Question, p. 310. and c.f. pp. 225, 388.
† *Freeman's Journal*, 3rd July, 1905; *ibid.*, 10th March, 1906; *Irish Times*, 15th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd March, 1906.

prejudice. Incalculable harm, vexation, embitterment of feeling, could easily be caused by such persons taking advantage of some trifling indiscretion, some passing offence; for it is impossible but that offences will come. The result would be that these persons would get their way. For the sake of a quiet life, duplicate Chairs would gradually be established in all departments, wasting the resources of the University, and restricting to the narrowest margin the common ground between the Colleges.

12. Or, if this does not happen, then the alternative will be perhaps worse. Compromise will reign; we shall have as Professors only "safe men," persons who can be trusted not to hold strong opinions, and not to express with point and emphasis such opinions as they have. How well one knows them, those colourless mediocrities! Strife and wrangling are bad, but they are better than platitude and apathy.

13. In the arrangement of courses, likewise, there will be the same danger of clerical interference. I need not rehearse arguments similar to those already employed; I will only say that there would be the same tendency to eliminate everything that might possibly be regarded as controversial, everything that might conceivably wound a tender conscience; and that the excessive insistence on this point of view would not be consistent with intellectual liberty.

14. There is no part of University life where difficulties would arise so constantly, and in such distressing forms as in the examinations. There must be a certain number of University examinations in which the students of the two Colleges would compete. The result would be, as Dr. O'Dwyer puts it, "to turn the University into a cock-pit." Teachers would suffer even more than students. I believe some people consider that the inter-Collegiate competition at Oxford and Cambridge tends too much to turn College tutors into mere examination coaches. That is one of the disadvantages of even a friendly rivalry; and here the rivalry would not be friendly. Suppose that in some year the Trinity College candidates were badly beaten at the examinations; at once all the Nationalist and Catholic papers would, as Dr. O'Dwyer says, "flap their wings and crow" (Report of last Commission, I. 30). Archbishop Walsh, no doubt, would lead the chorus. And the Trinity College staff would feel annoyed, and would say "this must not happen again"; and next year we should abandon our proper methods of teaching, and give ourselves up to cramming our men for the examinations. University men will understand how fatal such preoccupations are to true culture and disinterested research.

But that is not the worst. We live in this country in an atmosphere of suspicion, and I am afraid it would invade our examination halls. Experience is more persuasive than prophecy, so I shall appeal to experience. I much regret that I must again go to the Royal University for an illustration. I do so with reluctance, and only because it is necessary to my argument. The Final Report of the last Commission contains a significant phrase (p. 24).

> "We have the spectacle of an examining University which fails to exhibit the one virtue which is associated with a University of the kind—that of inspiring public confidence in its examination results,"

and anyone who will take the trouble to read the evidence given in regard to the conduct of examinations, particularly those in Medicine, will realise what an amount of friction and suspicion can be generated between two bodies of men who do not start with entire mutual confidence. I am afraid it cannot be doubted that there would be many in the new Roman Catholic College who would start with a distrust of Protestant examiners. To see that, one has only to refer again to Prof. Hogan's pamphlet; and let it be remembered that Prof. Hogan is an advocate of affiliation to the University of Dublin, and, therefore, would naturally, in the interests of his argument, tend to present the best side of the relations between the Protestants and Catholics. Yet here is what he says. He is discussing the chances of Roman Catholics in competing for Fellowships in Trinity College, and he asks (p. 23)—"Would the contest be fair before the Junior Fellowships are reached at all? Would the contest be fair for the Junior Fellowships themselves, if Catholics went to seek them in any numbers?—I confess that I am sceptical on these points." He does not say in so many words that when Protestants are pitted against Roman Catholics, Protestant examiners would cheat. As he says elsewhere—"They would do nothing their conscience would not justify; but their conscience is not ours" (p. 32). Roman Catholics who have lived in Trinity College and learned to know their Protestant fellow countrymen, learn also to trust them, and do not, I imagine, share Professor Hogan's apprehensions. But, if the University of Dublin were divided, as the Royal University is divided, between Colleges of different denominations, who can doubt that a similar condition of feeling would prevail?

15. When we come to consider the constitution of the Governing Body of the enlarged University, it will appear how misleading is the analogy of Oxford and Cambridge. The introduction of a Roman Catholic College into either of those universities would make little or no difference in the conduct of University affairs; its influence would be entirely swamped by the large number of non-Catholic Colleges. But in a University composed of two Colleges it will be a different story. It may be taken for granted that the new Roman Catholic College would have equal representation on the Governing Body of the University. Nothing less would satisfy those who demand "Equality." Thus the control of the University would be equally divided between two parties, whose ideas would be quite different, and on many points antagonistic. What will the result be? We may find an answer in the state of things which we have before our eyes in the Royal University. The Senate which governs that University has been described by one of its own members, Dr. O'Dwyer. "It is," he says, "a very queer body—it is doubly denominational in every respect; for wherever you put a Catholic you must put on a Protestant to balance him; and wherever you put on a Protestant you must put on a Catholic. That seems to me a very bad arrangement, and the grotesqueness of it is apparent" (Report *ut sup.*, I., 30). In this case, as in the case of the other mixed Boards which manage Irish Education, a working compromise has been reached, on the principle of turn and turn about. Every appointment is made on this principle; if it is the turn of the Roman Catholics, then the place goes to a Roman Catholic; next time it will go to a Protestant. This principle is bad enough when applied to Primary Education; it is a thousand times worse when it is extended to University Education. I confess I cannot contemplate without anger and disgust the prospect of seeing such a system invade the University of Dublin.

Yet that would be the most peaceable issue one could hope from such a situation. It is quite possible that the issue might not be peaceable. It is quite possible that Trinity College might regard such a compromise as dishonourable, and might fight for her old principles. It is not impossible that the influences which reigned in the new College might be hostile to Trinity College, and might aim at her destruction. In that case, we should have civil war, a struggle for supremacy in the University. These apprehensions may seem overstrained to Englishmen accustomed to the tranquility of English University life. They will appear less fantastic to Irishmen. At all events those who believe that the two-College scheme will introduce an era of harmony and reconciliation must begin by proving either that the Roman Catholic clergy will henceforth abandon their settled policy in matters touching education; or else that the Roman Catholic laity will in future be able and willing to resist the pressure of clerical influence. Either of these alternatives is possible; both are opposed to past experience. For my part, I believe that this scheme, which professes to bring peace and goodwill, will, if it becomes a reality, bring not peace, but a sword.

16. Certain persons, foreseeing, no doubt, these objections against the introduction of a Roman Catholic College into the University of Dublin, have invented an ingenious way out of the difficulty. They have substituted for the English conception of a University which combines several Colleges a new mechanism. The University of Dublin (or a National University) is to include two (or three) Colleges, each of which is to be perfectly autonomous and perfectly independent of the others. The University is to be a mere

STATEMENT XIII.

E. J. Gwynn, Esq., F.T.C.D.

envelope, an attenuated abstraction; it is to be represented solely by a Senate having power to confer degrees, but no other function.

I do not know whether I rightly describe this proposal, which remains an impalpable and indefinite outline. It has been talked of for some years, but has received no more precise description than the vague sketch which was adumbrated in a letter to the Press, dated 1st January, 1904, and signed by Lord Dunraven. It may here be enough to ask how the different Colleges are to be articulated into this ghost-University without having certain points of contact, and whether these will not be also points of friction? What is to secure the standard of uniformity among the Colleges if there is to be no central authority? And if there is to be a central authority, will it not just as much as ever be a gladiatorial arena where the three parties will wage a combat *à outrance*? And in the name of common sense what is gained by herding the three denominations into three separate pens, and then declaring that they are at last united in a National University? You will not even have saved expense by this precious expedient, since each of the three Colleges must, to all intents and purposes, be a separate University with its full apparatus of teaching staff and laboratories. But to criticise this unfathered and abortive scheme is to fight with a shadow, a *forma tricorporis umbræ*. For the present it may return to the limbo whence it came.

17. I do not, however, wish to confine myself to destructive criticism, or to abandon the hope that Irishmen of different creeds may yet mix freely in a real University. It may be that the Roman Catholic clergy may yet be induced to alter their attitude towards Trinity College. But in any case it is well to remember that the clergy are not the persons most nearly concerned: it is the laity who have sons to be educated. The Commissioners will, no doubt, ascertain how far the laity share the objection of the clergy to mixed education. I believe it will be found that many of them have no such objection, and would not insist that their sons should be taught always, and in all subjects, by members of their own Church. What many laymen do desire, I apprehend, is that their sons should find at the University due instruction in religious doctrine, and proper facilities for performing their religious duties; and, as many parents live at a distance from Dublin, they will expect that persons recognised by the College authorities should see to it that the opportunities offered are not neglected. Further, it seems to be agreed that even laymen would require that there should be alternative Chairs of Philosophy, and possibly of one or two other subjects, one Chair in each case being held by a Roman Catholic. These seem to be the positive requirements; the negative are more difficult to define, but they presumably amount to this, that an effective guarantee should be provided that nothing in the teaching given by the University, nor, so far as possible, in the daily conditions of life, should endanger the religious and moral welfare of Romal Catholic students.

18. So far as the positive requirements are concerned, it is obvious that they depend on the co-operation of the clergy. All that the University can do is to find the necessary funds and afford the necessary opportunities. These things Trinity College is, I believe, ready to do. The only point here on which there has been no official declaration is the duplication of Chairs of Philosophy, and I do not think that this would constitute a serious difficulty. If then the negative requirements are satisfied, the responsibility of refusing a settlement will rest with the clergy, and it will remain to be seen whether there exists in Ireland a body of lay opinion in favour of a settlement, strong enough to overcome their resistance, as it has been overcome in other countries.

As to the negative requirements, it has already been pointed out that Trinity College provides a double guarantee—the guarantee of College opinion, and the guarantee of the Statutes. We who have lived a long time in Trinity College, have full confidence in the efficacy of these guarantees. But it is intelligible that they should not seem equally satisfactory to parents who perhaps take their notions about Trinity College, and about its prevailing tone, from accounts supplied by their clerical advisers, or from newspapers whose political bias inclines them to misrepresent us. Such persons may feel that guarantees require a sanction; that the ultimate sanction is the power of the Governing Body; and that the Governing Body is, in point of fact, entirely non-Catholic. If they were represented on the Governing Body (so they may argue) they would feel sure that when a crucial case arose their views would be fairly represented; till they have that assurance they cannot conscientiously expose their sons to the dangers against which they are so emphatically warned. Thus the argument runs in a circle; we in Trinity College maintaining our principle that the Governing Body must be selected from those who have lived in the place and have worked for it, or desire to work for it; and the Roman Catholic laity maintaining their principle, that they cannot make free use of a College on whose Governing Body their special interests are not represented. How much weight they attach to this question of a Governing Body will at once be evident to anyone who reads the manifesto of the Committee of Irish Catholic laymen, dated 23rd November, 1905, (see Fottrell, *What is a National University?* p. 75).

19. Now, if the recommendations as to a reconstruction of our Governing Body referred to under Subject V., or any similar scheme, were carried into effect, a great step would have been taken towards getting over this difficulty. Under present conditions, a Roman Catholic could only reach a place on the Board of Trinity College by first winning a Fellowship, and then rising in the list of Fellows by seniority, a process which takes from thirty to forty years. But, if our Governing Body is made elective, then he will become eligible for it as soon as he becomes either a Fellow or a Professor. If then Roman Catholics began to enter Trinity College in large numbers, under such a reformed constitution, they would be practically certain to win representation on the Governing Body within a few years. The difficulty is altogether over the first step. Even under a reformed constitution, as there are at present only two Roman Catholics on our Staff, Roman Catholics would have to consent, for a few years at all events, to come to a College governed exclusively, or almost exclusively, by Protestants—and this, they consider involves a danger to their faith and morals.

20. The only way out of this *impasse* seems to be through a temporary concession of principle on one side or the other, and, as even the principle of academic self-government is less sacred than principles which involve considerations of religion and morals, it is, perhaps, from Trinity College that the concession ought to come. In a document which will, I understand, be laid before the Commission, a temporary scheme is suggested under which Roman Catholics, *as such*, should be given immediate representation on the Governing Body. I have not signed this paper, because it contains further suggestion with which I do not agree. Besides, I consider that the concession suggested is one which should be offered only if we have sufficient assurance that Roman Catholics will be ready to take advantage of it. For I hold that it is of the highest importance to maintain our principle that academic distinction, and the will and capacity to serve the University, are the only proper grounds on which the Governing Body should be chosen; and if I consented even to a temporary and limited departure from that principle I should do so with great reluctance, and only because I saw reason to hope that by this sacrifice we might, in time, bring about a real solution of the whole problem. If the required assurance can be obtained; if we have good reason to believe that a large body of Roman Catholic laymen, who do not feel able to make use of Trinity College under present conditions, would find their difficulties removed once they saw their way to immediate representation on the Governing Body, then I should be prepared to make the sacrifice. Only, once more, let the grounds on which it is to be made be perfectly clear. As I understand, it is not proposed to secure to Roman Catholics permanent representation in proportion to the numbers of students they contribute, or the number they may count on the Teaching Staff. It is merely intended to give them assurance that whenever subjects come before the Governing Body in which religious or moral interests are concerned, there shall be members of that Body who will be competent to put forward the Roman Catholic point of view. This, I think, is all that Roman Catholics can reasonably claim. And whatever mechanism is adopted for giving Roman Catholics, *as such*, immediate representation, any such arrangement must be only temporary. If it fails of the desired effect it should be discontinued; if it succeeds, then Roman Catholics

will come freely to Trinity College, and at the end of (say) twenty or twenty-five years, there will be a certain number of Roman Catholics on the Governing Body; not a fixed proportion, but a variable number; since, if once relations of mutual confidence are attained, men will be elected to the Governing Body entirely, or mainly, for their distinction and their business qualities, and religious differences will generally be disregarded.

21. In what has been said so far, it has been assumed that the religious difficulty is the sole obstacle which prevents Roman Catholics from entering Trinity College. As a matter of fact, political antipathies also come into play. When the Church of Ireland had been disestablished and the power of the landlords broken, Trinity College remained the most prominent of the institutions which Nationalists had been accustomed to associate with the old ascendancy. Consequently we have been made by political partisans the mark for invectives which have of late years rather increased than diminished in volume and bitterness. Anyone who has read the *Freeman* regularly for the last five years will corroborate this assertion.

I have no intention of entering into a political discussion. I merely wish to say that the existence of these political antipathies seems to me the worst possible reason for confining Roman Catholic Nationalists to a separate College in the University of Dublin. And I confidently assert that the political tone of Trinity College is habitually misjudged by those who see us through the medium of party prejudice, and from without. No doubt, the great majority of our undergraduates—it is the undergraduates who really matter—would say if challenged on the point, that they were Unionists. But, for the most part, they trouble themselves very little about politics. And among those who do interest themselves in political questions, the prevailing tone, so far as one can judge by outward signs, is thoroughly liberal and tolerant. If you examine the records of the various clubs and societies where our students are perfectly free to exercise their own discretion, and pay honour to whom they please, you will find that neither political nor religious considerations have prevented capable and brilliant men from winning the positions their talents deserved. In the Historical Society, for example, the oldest and most famous of all our College Societies, a very considerable proportion of those who have filled the various offices have professed opinions quite opposed to the traditional conservatism of Irish Protestants. Anyone who has lived in this and other College Societies, knows that their constant tendency is to relax the stiffness of the prejudices in which most Irishmen are from birth encased. If in after years the liberal ideas which men have learned at College too frequently disappear, this is due, not to their College training, but to the narrowing and hardening influences of Irish life, with its sharp antagonisms, and its atmosphere of perpetual conflict.

Surely, if Nationalists regard the tone of Trinity College as hostile to their political creed, the best way to modify it is to pour in a stream of young men holding different ideas. Perhaps these also would make none the worse citizens if the vehemence of their political convictions were a trifle mitigated. I cannot think that anyone really concerned, not for the predominance of a party, but for the general good of Ireland, would wish to see our political antagonisms perpetuated by a system which would keep the young men of different parties separated in rival institutions.

STATEMENT XIII.
E. J. Gwynn, Esq., F.T.C.D.

XIV.

Statement submitted by George V. Hart, Esq., LL.D., Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law in the University of Dublin.

STATEMENT XIV.
G. V. Hart, Esq., LL.D.

As Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law in the University of Dublin, I beg to make the following observations in reply to the letter of the Secretary of the Royal Commission, dated 22nd June, 1906.

These observations relate to Nos. VII. and VIII. of the matters enumerated at the head of that letter, and are confined to the system of instruction and examination in the Law School.

The Law School of Trinity College, Dublin, considered as a professional school, is closely connected with the King's Inns. The King's Inns regulate the course of study and examinations for candidates for admission to the Irish Bar, and no one can be called to the Irish Bar except he comply with their regulations. The usual course so prescribed occupies three years, in the first of which the student, whether he be a Trinity College student or not, must attend the lectures of two of the Professors in the Trinity College Law School, one of them being the Professor of Feudal and English Law—the other, such one of the other three Professors as the student may select. The student must not only attend the lectures, but must also pass the examination held by the Professor after the conclusion of each term, and the annual examination at the end of the year's lectures.

In the other two years the usual course is completed by attendance on the lectures of the two Professors at the King's Inns, and passing the required examinations. But Trinity College Law Students may complete the first two years of the course by attendance at lectures in the Trinity College Law School, provided they obtain Honors and Moderatorship in Legal and Political Science.

As a professional school, therefore, the Trinity College Law School is not at present regarded by the King's Inns as complete in itself, but the complete professional school is constituted by the Trinity College Law School, together with the King's Inns.

One result of the co-operation of the two schools is that a considerable number of King's Inns students who are not Trinity College students attend lectures, and are examined in the Trinity College Law School along with the Trinity College students. For example, in the year 1903-4 out of a total class of sixty-nine, twenty-nine were King's Inns students not on the books of the College; and in the two following years the proportions were—twenty-seven out of sixty-four, and twenty-two out of sixty-six.

The only contribution which these students, or the King's Inns on their behalf, make towards the maintenance of the Chair of Feudal and English Law is one guinea a head for the annual course and examinations. It is submitted that this payment is inadequate, and that the College should receive some substantial annual contribution from the King's Inns to the funds available for the Law School.

The Chairs of the Professors at the King's Inns are invariably held by practising Barristers. This is also the case with the Professorship of Feudal and English Law. This principle is important, for the lectures in these practical branches of the law should be delivered by Professors who have had legal training and are kept by their daily business in constant contact with the subjects upon which they lecture. This is specially the case with the Law of Real Property. The ultimate object of the student should be to ascertain and comprehend the present state of the law in this country. But as the law has never been codified it is continually necessary that the student in order to understand it should be brought back to its foundations and endeavour to trace its development and find out how far in each particular the old Common Law has been affected by the Legislature, the influence of equity or the decisions of judges.

In order to guide the students in such an inquiry, the Professor must have a practical as well as a scientific knowledge of the subject, and it is submitted that such knowledge can scarcely be found in any one except a Barrister whose professional duties keep him in constant touch with the changes in and the development of the branch of law upon which he

STATEMENT XIV.

G. V. Hart, Esq., LL.D.

lectures. In Real Property Law these changes are continuous, and the text books to which the student may refer are chiefly compiled for English readers, with the result that the numerous statutes dealing with Ireland alone are seldom referred to. On the other hand these books do not generally show that certain important statutes in England, such, for example, as the Land Transfer Acts, do not apply in this country.

The tenure of the Chairs in the King's Inns is for three years only. Occasionally a Professor is continued for a second term of three years, but never, I believe, for a longer period. This is unfortunate, because it takes some time to understand the needs of the class and how best to satisfy them, and the Professor vacates his Chair just as he is becoming really useful.

The Trinity College plan is better; the tenure of the Chair of Feudal and English Law is for five years, and the Professor is eligible for re-election at the end of each five years. The nomination to the Chair is made by the Council, subject to the approval of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Professors at the King's Inns are appointed by the Benchers. That body possesses the best information for making good appointments, being thoroughly acquainted with the professional reputation and qualifications of the candidates.

It has been recently suggested that the Faculty of Law in Trinity College, that is to say, the Law Professors, should themselves nominate to any vacant Chair in the Law School, but in my opinion such a change would not be an improvement. If, for example, the Chair of Feudal and English Law were vacant, the other Professors would not constitute a suitable tribunal for deciding on the relative merits of the professional experts who might be candidates for the Chair.

At present there is a desire to make the Trinity College Law School a complete professional school in itself without the assistance of the King's Inns. But there are no funds available for the endowment of additional Chairs. Some time ago it was proposed to get over this difficulty by halving the salaries of the existing Professors. Another method would obviously be to make one Professor do the work of two. There would, therefore, be the danger that the Faculty would not elect the best expert in Real Property Law, but would prefer the candidate who would give the greatest number of lectures on the widest variety of subjects for the smallest stipend. The present mode of nomination by the Council is much better.

GEORGE V. HART.

STATEMENT XV.

H. Brougham Leech, Esq., LL.D.

XV.

Statement submitted by the Regius Professor of Laws.

While the constitution of Trinity College and the whole fabric of its system require reconstruction from the foundations, and while it includes no department which is not capable of expansion and improvement, it will yet be found that the main and most important questions lie in the direction of economy and finance. If the existing revenues could be equitably distributed, on the principle that remuneration should be in proportion to the quality and amount of the work, it would be comparatively easy to remedy many of the existing defects.

The Governing Body.

The College is governed by the Provost and seven Senior Fellows—an arrangement established by the Charter of Charles I. At that time there were nine Junior Fellows, and no Professors. Now there are twenty-five Junior Fellows, and twenty-seven Professors, besides Lecturers and Assistants; but none of these have any share whatsoever in the government. If, however, the Governing Body were the best conceivable, and if the average age of its members were thirty-six only, instead of double that figure, its existence would nevertheless be, under present conditions, a fatal obstacle to all progress and reform. For its cost to the College has been estimated at about £15,000 per annum, and judging from the figures given in Parliamentary Paper No. 334 of 1889, which states the net income of the College then at £55,987 0*s.* 8*d.*, and the sums paid to the Governing Body at £11,786 19*s.* 10*d.*, exclusive of the income of the Provost's estate and the burden of other emoluments and privileges, I believe that this estimate closely approximates to the fact.

The Academic Council.

The Academic Council, which is the representative body, comprising four representatives of the Board, the Junior Fellows, the Professors, and the Senate respectively, with the Provost as Chairman, occupies a position almost equally indefensible. It shares with the Board the regulation of the curriculum, and the appointment of most of the Professors. In all other matters, the Board alone has supreme authority. Further, the Governing Body, numbering eight persons, is more strongly represented on the Council than either the Junior Fellows, the Professors, or the Senate. It has five votes to their four, and as it provides the Chairman, it has sometimes a sixth or casting vote. If the powers of the House of Lords and House of Commons were interchanged, and the Lords were allowed to send representatives to the Commons, and to provide them with a Speaker and Chairman of Committee, a somewhat analogous position would be produced. The Council, numbering seventeen, is a useless and unwieldly body. It carries no weight, and does nothing which would not be better done by a Council one third of its size. Its principal merit, under the circumstances, is that its members are unpaid.

A new Governing Body.

It is therefore reasonable to suggest that these two bodies should cease to exist, and that their places should be taken by one smaller body, composed of persons engaged in the actual working of the institution. With this view, I would suggest that the Faculties, six in number, *i.e.*, Arts, Science, Theology, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, should occupy more distinctive positions than at present, and that each of these should furnish a member, who with the Provost, should constitute the Governing Body. I consider this arrangement preferable to the proposal that the whole body of teachers should elect six representatives. There would be less wire-pulling and less electioneering; the smaller Faculties would not run the risk of being left without representatives on the Governing Body. Each Faculty would readily ascertain in which of its members a business capacity was most largely developed; and this, the most important qualification for such a position, especially during a period of transition, when the satisfying of vested interests would strain to the utmost our too scanty endowments, would certainly be less regarded by a constituency composed of the whole body of teachers.

The Governing Body thus constituted would be well adapted to act as a Board of General Studies, and would take over with advantage these duties from the more numerous, and, therefore, less responsible body which now discharges them. Meanwhile each Faculty, or a committee of its members, would act as a Board of Special Studies, and would make its recommendations to the Governing Body, which, if the constitution above described were adopted, would always have a member able to interpret and explain the objects and intentions of his own Faculty. It may be said that the Faculties of Science and Arts, with only two members, would be insufficiently represented in a body of this number. The answer to this is twofold:—1. The Provost would generally belong to one or other of these Faculties, and each member of the body, while specially representing his own Faculty, would more or less represent also Science or

Arts; 2. It is not to be assumed that the main *business* of each member is to consist in a devotion to the interests of his own Faculty. His principal duty would be to aid in the carrying on of a going concern, for which a business capacity is the most important qualification.

I think that seven is a convenient number for a Governing Body, and that nothing would be gained by increasing it so as to include either an outsider, or the Bursar and Senior Lecturer. The three Queen's Colleges have in each case been successfully governed by a President and council of six. If seven is a proper and convenient number, every addition thereto would decrease its efficiency. As to the Bursar, he might be in attendance when required. As to the Senior Lecturer, I would suggest that his presence should be always ensured by assigning to the Provost his duties and those of the Catechist. This would have the double advantage of providing some employment for that functionary, while it would remove to some extent the imputation that his position is merely decorative. And at the same time it would save the annual sums paid to those officials, which appear from Parliamentary Paper No. 334, to amount to £726 16*s.* 2*d.*

I do not underrate the advantage of bringing the University into touch with the civic life of the community, but for obvious reasons I refrain from suggesting that any attempt in this direction should be made at present.

The Fellowship System.

The abolition of the Board involves the abolition of the Fellowship system, which is in itself desirable on many grounds. A Fellowship is the sole avenue to the Board: each annual election, by creating a new vested interest, and imposing an additional strain upon the College resources, postpones the establishment of a more healthy and beneficial system.

But, apart from this consideration, the Fellowship system, which worked well enough in former and less exacting times, is now vicious in the extreme. It is costly and ineffective—injurious to the College, disadvantageous to the students, and damaging to the Fellows themselves. The examination is one of unique severity. It is rarely that a candidate succeeds within five years of obtaining his B.A. Degree. Eight and ten years are not uncommon intervals. During this time the candidate is obliged to devote himself to several subjects, one or more of which may be uncongenial. The process often undermines his physical strength, and tends to damage his not unlimited store of intellectual power. During these —the best years of his life—his sole object is to acquire that kind of knowledge which will enable him to answer at an examination. He has no time to think for himself; and if he succeeds he often finds his faculties too jaded to permit of his doing any original work. Nor does the system offer him when he has succeeded any inducement to renewed intellectual exertion. His progress is regulated by seniority, merit being practically of no account. As to the man who fails, *i.e.*, whose career the system has ruined, he is seldom heard of again.

As to the interests of the students:—It will be admitted that the primary function of a University is to teach. The student at any rate comes to the University to be taught, and expects such services in return for his fees. But it is a mere accident whether a teacher selected in this way can teach at all. Even if able to impart the knowledge he has acquired, he may be wholly unable to control a large class. It often happens that he has lost in the desperate struggle a good deal of the enthusiasm—of the go—assuming that he ever had it—which forms so important an element in the inspiration of a desire for knowledge in the young. If the College, having ascertained his capacity to teach, had taken him at the age of twenty-two or twenty-three, it would have got a more effective man, and he would have been satisfied with a lesser income, while both from the physical and intellectual point of view he would be a gainer. Moreover, the student would not only secure the advantage of more effective teaching, but he might also gain the benefit of a reduction of his fees, which are excessive as compared with those of the Scottish Universities, and are in some cases deterrent. This point, however, will presently be discussed more in detail.

It is clear, then, that by insisting upon an examination of this sort, the College authorities limit their choice of teachers, not only to a very small class, but to a class composed altogether of students reared in the Trinity groove, that they deprive themselves of the power of bringing new blood and new methods into the system, for the salaries attached to the Professorships are so small, and the tenure so uncertain, that these positions are not sufficiently attractive, and lastly, that by applying the examination test, they surrender the possibility of ascertaining whether the candidates selected for these important positions are capable of discharging the primary duty for which they receive their salaries.

Cost of the System.

A vital question next presents itself—what does the College pay for the maintenance of this system, which is thus defective in all essential particulars? It is impossible to be absolutely accurate on this point, but Parliamentary Paper No. 334 supplies some information. Of the twenty-four or twenty-five Junior Fellows (the number is variable, as there is an annual election) nineteen are Tutors—each having a number of pupils varying with the popularity of the Tutor. This has nothing to do with giving instruction: the Tutor is the person to whom the pupil is entitled to apply for advice and direction, or for help out of a difficulty. The Tutors are divided into three grades, Senior, Middle and Junior. The Middle Grade has nine Tutors, the Senior and Junior five each. According to the Bursar's figures given in 1889, the average income of a Senior Tutor is £963 17*s.* 7*d.*, that of a Middle Grade Tutor £687 1*s.* 0*d.*, and that of a Junior £491 18*s.* 6*d.*

The contrast of these salaries with the Cambridge figures is somewhat startling. It has been calculated that the average income of a University Professor at Cambridge is about £550 per annum, and that of a Teacher who is not a Professor about £250.* It must be remembered also that the Cambridge Professors are experts and specialists, selected for eminence in the respective subjects with which the Professors have to deal.

The Professors.

It is equally curious and interesting to contrast further with the Fellowship salaries those paid to the Professors who are not Fellows. These officials are charged with almost all the professional instruction, and with a large portion of the higher instruction in the department of Arts. The same Paper (No. 334) shows that omitting the two Divinity Professorships, which with their salaries of £1,200 and £700 have been reserved exclusively for Fellows, the average income of the Professors who are not Fellows is £245. The tenure of most of the Professorships is for a limited period—generally for five—sometimes for seven years, at the end of which a notice is published inviting candidates to come forward as applicants for their chairs. They have no academic rank: in the statement of the "Order of rank in the College" (see p. 16 of Calendar 1905-6), they are not even mentioned.

The result of the system is that except in the rare cases where the professorial incomes are subsidised by students' fees, it is almost impossible for Trinity College to secure an expert at all. The professorial incomes are too small to attract men of eminence in special branches of learning, and a Fellowship cannot be offered to any person, however distinguished. Hence it becomes necessary to offer Professorships to those of the Fellows—few in number—who may be deemed competent to undertake the duties. The result is that which might be expected.

It is not worth while to add further arguments to these; but it is worth while to notice that an annual sum of not less than £500 is expended in encouraging the system which has been shown to be so productive of evil results. The money prizes given each year (including the Madden prize) to the unsuccessful candidates for Fellowships generally exceed this sum.

* See "Quarterly Review," April, 1906, pp. 314 and 315, and Return relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Parliamentary Paper, No. 214 (1886).

STATEMENT XV.

H. Brougham Leech, Esq., LL.D.

Non-residence and Examination Degrees.

Another point of first rate importance with regard to which we are open to criticism is the practice of granting Degrees to non-residents, who appear from time to time and pass the prescribed examinations. This mischievous practice has been so roundly condemned by the Royal Commission of 1903, that argument is unnecessary. In the two Irish Universities this system is still maintained, that is to say, in the country in which it is most necessary that the inhabitants of the outlying districts should be brought into contact with the forces of progress and enlightenment, the inducements which would compel them in this direction are withheld.

Effect of this System on the Classical School.

It is not known who devised this vicious system, which appears to have originated in the earlier half of the 18th century. In my opinion it has had far-reaching and mischievous effects beyond those which are usually ascribed to it. Trinity College has always enjoyed a considerable reputation in the department of Mathematics. As regards Classics, on the other hand, its reputation has never stood, and does not now stand high. I believe that its failure in this respect, though the connection is not at first sight apparent, may largely be ascribed to the system of Examination Degrees. For this system produced a series of minor examinations in short courses, held three times in each year. These examinations were for many years confined to Mathematics and Classics, which are still the most important subjects. There grew out of this, about seventy years ago, a practice of holding Honor Examinations in somewhat more extended courses for the students who acquitted themselves creditably in the ordinary examinations. It became usual for such students to compete with one another regularly for these Honors. Whether as regards Mathematics and other subjects this has had an evil effect, I am not competent to say positively; I believe that it had; but as to its mischievous influence upon classical studies, and the cultivation of a true scholarship, I entertain no doubt whatsoever. The time of the student is completely occupied in making up a succession of set courses and defined books. He is constantly cramming, and constantly speculating upon the line of examination which his examiners will take. What aggravates the mischief is that the system is peculiarly suited to the natural bent of the Irish character. The genius of the Irishman naturally lends itself to a spurt. He is capable of short and brilliant efforts, as has often been proved in war; but of the sustained and continuous work which is not only the more fruitful in the end, but also a better training as regards success in life, he is not so capable as his more dogged and persevering neighbours. Now this inclination, which requires to be checked, is encouraged by the system of short and frequent examinations. No doubt the student acquires the knowledge of many books; but he does not become a scholar in the true sense of the word. Moreover the knowledge which he acquires is gained in such a way that he is apt to forget most of it shortly after it has ceased to be of immediate service. The mischief is aggravated by the large part which *vivâ voce* translation plays in these examinations; and in the Scholarship Examination this is pushed to such an extent, that it is possible for a man to obtain a University Scholarship without being able to write a respectable piece of Greek or Latin prose composition.

The Fees Payable by Students.

The opinion is widely entertained that the fees exacted from students are heavier than they ought to be. Each student pays an entrance fee of £15, and eight half-yearly fees of eight guineas. Even if the student saves a year by passing, shortly after entrance, the October Examination of the Junior Freshman Class, thereby obtaining his Degree in three years instead of four, he is charged the same sums. It is obvious that these fees are excessive; as a matter of fact they are in many cases deterrent. The fees charged at the Scottish Universities are far less than these, and it would be difficult to maintain that those institutions, which enforce residence, do not give as good value for the money. Ten guineas would be a sum more proportional to the value which the student receives in return; and a fee of two guineas might reasonably be charged for the Entrance Examination. This change would not diminish the College revenue to the extent which might be apprehended, for the reduction would bring in a larger number of students, and the balance of the loss could easily be recouped by economies in other departments. This point, however, will be more conveniently discussed in connection with the general subject of Finance.

The Law School.

As the education of students for the Bar is carried on by Trinity College in conjunction with the Honourable Society of the King's Inns, the discussion of this subject involves a statement of the relationship between the two institutions, and the parts they take respectively in preparing the student for a legal career. In my opinion this arrangement is financially disadvantageous to Trinity College, and ill-adapted to meet either the educational interests or the convenience of the Trinity Law students.

The Hon. Society of the King's Inns is alone entitled to the privilege of admitting to practice at the Bar, and hence of necessity it controls the legal education of the students. The Benchers receive from each student £108 3*s.* 0*d.*, and are bound, in return, to provide him with a legal education. They provide this education by supplying the services of two Professors appointed by themselves, viz., a Professor of the Law of Personal Property, Contracts and Torts, and a Professor of Equity, Pleading and Practice, and by utilising the services of the four Trinity Professors, viz., the Regius Professor of Laws, the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, the Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.

The student is bound, during his three years of probation, to attend annual courses of lectures, *i.e.*, two courses with two of the Trinity Professors (one of which must be the Real Property course) and the courses of the King's Inns Professors during the second and third years. Out of the £108 3*s.* 0*d.* paid by each student to the Hon. Society, as mentioned above, there is paid to each of three Trinity Professors, the sum of one guinea. This covers twelve lectures during each of the three terms, with an examination at the end of each term. The Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law derives no benefit from this arrangement. The reason is that this Professorship was established, or rather revived, only in 1902, and that the then existing arrangement, made when there were three Trinity Professors only, was not disturbed.

This arrangement would appear to be rather of the nature of a *Leonina* Societas. But there are other serious objections to it, which I think it my duty to state. It must be understood that in doing this, I make no reflections upon individuals. I confine myself to a bare statement of facts, which, however notorious, would otherwise be likely to escape the notice of the Commissioners. When men pay for instruction they ought to be provided with the best that can be secured, and further, care should be taken in the arrangements that this instruction should be as effective as possible. It is well known that as regards the King's Inns Professorships, neither of these considerations has ever had its rightful influence; and that it has not been the practice to appoint on the ground of merit alone. Nevertheless, if in the other arrangements the interests of the students were considered, there might be some compensation for initial mistakes. But the Professor does not get a chance; at the end of three years, whether he is doing his work well or ill, he is turned out, and another, possibly better, but possibly also worse, as he has had no experience whatsoever, is elected in a similar manner. Formerly a practice began to grow up of re-electing for a second period of three years. But this did not allow the Professorships to circulate with sufficient freedom among the members of the Bar, and it is now only rarely, and under very special circumstances that a Professor's term is thus extended. Moreover the course of each Professor extends over two years, and it takes that time for a man to estimate his pace and ascertain how he can best comprise all his subjects in the prescribed number of lectures. At the end of two years, having been once round the course, he has got into his stride, and sets off upon the second round; but when he is half way through, and is becoming competent to conduct an examination, he is

pulled up, and another takes up the running. And in addition to these disadvantages under which Trinity students labour, the lectures are delivered at 4.30 p.m., an hour fixed to suit the convenience not of the students, but of the Lecturers. And last of all the lectures are delivered at the King's Inns in Henrietta-street. To go there and return occupies almost another hour, so that during two years, on four days in each week during the term, the Trinity student spends practically two hours in the afternoon in attending a lecture which it is the practice to read from a manuscript. It is hardly necessary to observe that the adoption of this practice has never yet made for any man a reputation as a Teacher.

In the year 1902 considerable changes were made in the Trinity Law School, but not only was the opportunity missed of making an attempt to correct these deficiencies, but any such attempt was made more difficult in the future. In that year, acting upon the advice of a Committee selected by the Board, from which every Law Professor had been excluded, the College authorities determined to establish a Moderatorship in Legal and Political Science, *i.e.*, an Honor Degree in Arts, to be preceded during two years by the usual courses of lectures and examinations connected with Law and Political Economy.

Theoretically, we all believe that the examination system has been overdone; but this makes no difference in practice, and accordingly six additional examinations were introduced into the course in Arts, which included such technical subjects as Real Property, Contract, Criminal Law, Equity, the Law of Evidence, and Private International Law.

I protested against this on the following grounds:—

I. That a Degree in Arts ought not to be given as the result of an examination in subjects so largely technical and professional.

II. That as the Law student has ample time for the study of his professional work both in the interval between his Degree and call to the Bar, and more especially after his call, it is a pity to encourage him to restrict the period and extent of his Arts or general education.

III. That in Ireland, where the school education is distinctly inferior, the last-mentioned objection applies with twofold force.

IV. That the adoption of such a course was a distinct sacrifice of the interests of the College, inasmuch as

(*a*) the proposed extension of the Law School, which involved additional expense, would make it almost equivalent to a complete professional school, and would therefore entitle the College to ask for fees for such tuition.

(*b*) the introduction of legal courses of study into the Department of Arts, whereby every student would become entitled to attend the law lectures free of charge, would make it more difficult to obtain an equitable arrangement, and would place the Honourable Society of the King's Inns, whose interest it was to maintain the existing arrangement in a stronger position.

I was supported in these views by the majority of my colleagues, as well as by the only member of the Council, who had been a King's Inns Professor, and in particular by Sir Edmund Bewley, lately a judge of the High Court, who had been not only a King's Inns Professor, but also Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law in Trinity College. But in spite of the opinions of the experts, the proposals of the Committee were carried by an overwhelming majority.

As the matter stands at present, the course of legal study in Trinity College embraces not only the subjects belonging to the scientific side, *i.e.*, Roman Law, Jurisprudence and International Law, but also all the modern and technical subjects with which the King's Inns Professors deal, except Pleading and Practice. Neither institution gives any instruction in conveyancing. If a Professorship in the Pleading, Practice and Conveyancing were instituted in Trinity, the Law School would be a complete professional school.

I suggest that the Faculty of Law should be separated from that of Arts, that such a Professorship should be added, and that a moderate fee for the two years course—say £10 per annum should be charged—students are apt to derive more benefit from lectures for which they pay.

If this were done the school would be almost, if not altogether self-supporting. It would at any rate be an arrangement more for the advantage of the College than that under which the Honorable Society of the King's Inns obtains the services of the four Trinity Professors for a sum of about £100 per annum, which is distributed among three of them.

If these suggestions were adopted, Trinity College would be in a position to demand that the arrangement which has worked so well in Edinburgh between the University and the Faculty of Advocates, should be established here. The Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh calls to the Bar students who, having complied with the other conditions, hold the LL.B. of a Scottish University. This involves, as with us, a B.A. previously obtained. Fees for education are paid solely to the University or other teacher. The fees paid by a Law student in Edinburgh for the courses which lead to the LL.B. Degree, and thus entitle to a call to the Bar, amount to about £27 or £28. At the figure suggested above—£20—the Law School in Trinity ought soon to become self-supporting. In 1902 I drew up a more detailed scheme in connection with this proposal, of which a copy, if required, can be supplied.

Reconstruction and Administration.

It is easier to criticise than to reconstruct; yet there should be little difficulty in framing an economical and effective scheme. The transition period, during which vested interests must be provided for, presents the most difficult problem, and the whole must be considered in connection with the subject of finance. The figures showing the present financial position not being within my procurement, this calculation will be an approximate one, but though roughly sketched and in outline only, it will be sufficiently accurate for the present purpose.

The following reconstruction scheme is suggested:—

I. That the present Board should gradually disappear, and be replaced by a Governing Body consisting of the Provost and six representatives of the six Faculties, one being chosen from each by the members of that Faculty. Such persons are not generally remunerated, the duty being considered a part of the Professor's work, but as unpaid work so often falls short of the proper standard, I would suggest that a salary of £100 should be paid to each of the representatives.

The next vacancy on the Board should be left unfilled; after that, the new scheme should commence to operate, the representatives of the Faculties coming in in the order of their Collegiate importance. It would take fourteen or fifteen years to complete the constitution of the new Governing Body, but in less than half that time the stirring influence of the newer element would have produced a beneficial effect.

II. That the whole of the Fellowship and Tutorial system should also disappear, and that the practice of applying the test of a special examination, for the purpose of selecting Teachers, and thus shutting out all consideration of the question whether they are able to teach, should be absolutely abandoned.

III. That the teaching staff should consist of Professors and Lecturers with such assistants as might be required. Their number, position, and remuneration should be determined by the Governing Body. According as vacancies occur among the Fellows who are not Professors, the place should be filled, if necessary, by a Lecturer. During the last five and twenty years, a Fellow has been elected every year, whether his services were required or not. Neither these lectureships nor any position upon the teaching staff, should be limited to graduates of Trinity College. The practical limitation of almost all the valuable Collegiate positions to such persons has had a disastrous effect.

IV. That the Professors in each Faculty, or, should they be too numerous, a Committee of them, should be a Board of Special Studies for such Faculty, and that it should be the duty of each

STATEMENT XV.

H. Brougham Leech, Esq., LL.D.

such Board to make suggestions to the Governing Body, who should discharge the function of a Board of General Studies.

V. That all members of the teaching staff should retire at the age of sixty-five, pensions being provided for them in accordance with the principles adopted in the Rules of the Civil Service.

VI. That the Divinity and Law students should cease to be exempted from payment of fees for professional education.

VII. That a general office should be established for the transaction of the financial and administrative business of the College, that of the Library being kept apart, as heretofore. The office should supply to students all information as to Lectures and Examinations. Two of the members of the teaching staff should be appointed for the discharge of the tutorial work, which is now distributed among nineteen of the Fellows, and which under such an arrangement, would be much reduced in amount.

This is an outline of a scheme, which, if it could be completely adopted at once, would be found vastly superior both as regards effectiveness and economy to the outworn system which now prevails. As this cannot be done, it must be shown in what manner the College, if left to its unaided resources, can meet the strain which the equitable satisfaction of large vested interests must involve.

Finance.

The net annual income of the College is set down in Parliamentary Paper No. 334 of 1889 at £55,987 0*s.* 8*d.*, and it may be inferred from the same statement that in the year 1888 sums amounting to £18,501 14*s.* 3*d.* were paid to the twenty-seven Junior Fellows, of whom ten were Professors, and sums amounting to £6,944 6*s.* 0*d.* to the twenty-four Professors who were not Fellows, making together £25,446 0*s.* 3*d.* The cost of the Board or Governing Body is about £15,000. The balance is presumably expended on assistants, prizes, the library, and the various offices, printing, and the general administration, maintenance, and upkeep of the College.

The suggestions which I have made would reduce the College income in two ways. The reduction of the fees would diminish the income from this source by about one-half. The students' fees in 1888 amounted to £12,960 6*s.* 6*d.*, the number of undergraduates being 961. The loss in this department may, therefore, be estimated at an annual sum of £6,500. The loss which the abandonment of Examination Degrees would entail may be estimated at £1,000 annually or thereabouts, the result being that assuming the numbers to remain unchanged, the College would have a disposable income of about £48,500 0*s.* 0*d.*

But against this may be set the practical certainty of an increase in the number of the students. They are in fact increasing, the present number being 1,114, of whom 69 are women. It cannot, however, be doubted that the reduction of the fees from sixteen guineas to ten, and the substitution of an entrance fee of £2 for the deterrent £15 at present exacted, would have a wholesome effect. This increase in the number of students (153) as compared with 1889, adds about £3,000 annually to the fees, which for each student amount to something over £20, the entrance fee being taken distributively. As the reduction would halve this sum, it may be assumed that if this reduction were made, the College would have a net income of £50,000, more likely to increase than diminish. Other economies might be effected in various directions. The discontinuance of the Fellowship Examination would save upwards of £500 per annum, now expended on prizes in the maintenance of a system the cost of which is not its most disastrous feature. The exaction of fees for professional instruction from the Divinity and Law students would help to make up the deficiency, and other obvious economies, such as the reduction for future occupants of the wholly disproportionate incomes now attached to the Divinity Chairs, would place the College, even during the earlier and more difficult stage of the transition period, in almost as good a position, despite the reduction of fees, as at present. A comparison of the figures given in Parliamentary Paper No. 334 with those of the Report of the Trinity College Estates Commissioners of 1905 indicates that the income from the College estates has not decreased since 1888. In the Paper the net income of the College estates, including the city estate, is set down as £33,370 0*s.* 4*d.* In the Report, Table I., p. 6, the rent of the estates (excluding the city estate) is given as £35,406 12*s.* 5*d.* for 1881, and £35,423 9*s.* 6*d.* at present. The figures given in the two documents are not easy to reconcile. As already shown from Parliamentary Paper No. 334 the sums paid in 1888 to the Junior Fellows and Professors amounted to £25,446 0*s.* 3*d.* There are now twenty-seven Professors who are not Fellows, and twenty-five Junior Fellows of whom eight are Professors. If these, *i.e.*, the thirty-five Professors and the seventeen Fellows who are not Professors were paid according to the Cambridge standard, the sum of £27,750 would be required. But so large a sum is not necessary. For the experience of the Queen's Colleges shows that men of real ability—even in some cases senior wranglers—can be secured at lesser figures. And, further, the opportunity for professional practice which a metropolis affords permits many of the Professors to accept a smaller remuneration. If, therefore, instead of the £550 and £250 of Cambridge, the thirty-five Professors enjoyed an average income of £450, and the seventeen non-Professors an average income of £200, the sum required would be £23,400, or £2,000 less than that allocated for this purpose in 1888. This would suffice to secure men of eminence for the more important chairs, and when it is remembered that the average income paid by the College to the Professors who were not Fellows was only £245 in 1888, and is possibly less now, the real value of the change will be understood.

It is to be remembered that the present expenditure upon the Governing Body covers the retiring allowance for the eight senior members of the group of Fellows, *i.e.*, those who, roughly speaking, have attained the age of sixty-five. The new Governing Body should not cost more than £3,000 per annum. The University of Edinburgh, with an income of nearly £90,000, gives to its Principal the annual sum of £1,500. Is there any reason why the less wealthy institution in Dublin should pay two and a half times that sum for services of the same rather ornamental kind. Provision must be made for extending to the whole teaching staff, though not in so lavish a fashion, the benefit of retiring allowances, now the exclusive privilege of the Fellows. An annual sum of £7,000 should amply provide for the persons, varying in number, but generally between fifteen and twenty, for whom, with an active staff of between fifty and sixty, it would be necessary to provide. Allowing both for this and for the cost of the Governing Body, there would be, when the new system was in full working order, a saving of £5,000 per annum on the present cost of the Board.

Assuming these suggestions to be adopted, there would be but one risk, viz., the danger that the reduction of the fees might subject the resources of the College to too severe a strain. No doubt, while the millstone of vested interests is hanging about our necks, this embarrassment may possibly arise; but the worst that could happen from a reduction of the fees would be a reduction of the incomes best able to bear it. If, however, it were thought advisable to diminish the risk, the reduction in the heavy entrance fee might be made as a preliminary step. This, I think, would produce some effect. It would make entrance into Trinity more easy; and once a man was there, he would strain every nerve to stay.

A good deal has been heard lately about making Trinity College more attractive to students of other denominations. Special measures may be advisable, but there is only one way of making it more attractive to students of *all* denominations—that is, by giving them full value for their money—in other words, by reducing their payments and making the teaching more comprehensive and more effective.

There are many other subjects upon which I should have desired to touch, and other defects which I should wish to see remedied, *e.g.*, the absence of any encouragement for certain studies, among them

Classical Archæology, and for post graduate study and research. But these things are matters of detail which a strong governing body, having control of the revenues, should be able to regulate without assistance or advice. I have confined myself to those matters of which I have had special experience. As to my criticism of the Classical School, having graduated at Cambridge as well as in Trinity College, I have had special opportunities of comparing the two systems; and I may mention that the only other official or ex-official of Trinity College—the Resident Commissioner of Education—who has had the same experience, has arrived, as I believe, at the same conclusion.

As regards the Law School, I have been a member of its staff for eight and twenty years—from 1878 to 1888 as Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law, and from the latter date as Regius Professor of Laws. As regards organisation, administration, and the financial position generally, it happens that an experience of an unusual kind has fallen to my lot. I have for fifteen and thirteen years respectively been in charge of two departments of the Civil Service—the Registry of Deeds and the Registry of Titles. The former of these I practically reorganised, and, as to the latter, I have constructed it from the foundation.

It may be thought that the changes here suggested, involving as they do the complete reconstruction of the edifice, are of too radical and too drastic a character. It must be remembered that during the last fifty years, while the Universities of Great Britain and other countries have been progressing, the University of Trinity College has simply been marking time; and, as in the analogous case of commerce, to stand still, or even to advance a little, while others are advancing rapidly, is equivalent to going back. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick is of opinion that "if we set to work at once to bring the country into "line with the rest of the modern world in higher edu-"cation, it would take twenty years before the effects "of the change began to be felt, and fifty years before we "had made up an appreciable part of the leeway that "has been lost." Agreeing with this view, it is my opinion that a complete scheme of reconstruction is necessary, and that nothing short of this can save us from the evil traditions of a system which has hardly even attempted to respond to the continually progressive requirements of these later times.

STATEMENT XV.

H. Brougham Leech, Esq., LL.D.

H. Brougham Leech, LL.D.,

Regius Professor of Laws, University of Dublin; Member of the Academic Council; sometime Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge; Associé de l'Institut de Droit International.

XVI.

Statement submitted by the Rev. W. R. Westropp Roberts, M.A., B.D., F.T.C.D.

STATEMENT XVI.

Rev. W. R. Westropp Roberts, M.A., B.D., F.T.C.D.

Sir,—In reply to your circular letter of the 22nd June, I beg to submit the following observations:—

Subject of Inquiry No. I.

The Present State of Trinity College.

It is, I think, generally held that, as now existing, the Fellowship and Tutorial Systems require some alterations to meet the demands of a more modern education.

It is also stated that the constitution of the Supreme Governing Body needs drastic change to make it efficient, and it is urged that a Board, composed exclusively of men of advanced age are incapable of initiative, and must regard all endeavours on the part of the Junior Fellows to advance the welfare of the University, and to improve the methods of her teaching, so as to render her more useful to the country at large, with equal apathy and indifference.

Indeed, some hold that men over sixty-five years of age are alike incapable of government or interest in educational matters, and that salvation for Trinity College is alone to be found by replacing the present Board by a new Governing Body, composed of younger men, to be elected on account of their greater receptivity, their sympathy with modern methods of education, and their willingness to bear the burdens and undertake the offices of their Seniors.

With regard to the Fellowship system, I hold that appointments to Fellowships should be safeguarded by competitive examinations, though, at the same time, credit should be allowed for original work done by the candidate.

One of the chief objections to the present method of election is to be found in the fact that, as a general rule, many years elapse before a candidate is successful, and any scheme of reformation should aim at removing this serious defect.

I am in favour, then, of a scheme of reformation such as that proposed by Dr. Tarleton, S.F.T.C.D., and entitled, "Suggested Alterations in the Constitution of Trinity College, Dublin," which is drawn up on a sound financial basis, and aims at preserving the essential characteristics of Trinity College, while remedying its defects.

I am strongly in favour of the Section headed "Fellowship and Tutorial Systems," though I think the number of Provisional Fellows might be somewhat less than stated in the scheme.

Education in colloquial French might be provided for in the manner I suggested to the Board some little time ago, namely, by appointing a French gentleman as assistant to the Professor of Romance Languages, whose salary would be forthcoming by suppressing a Tutor Fellowship in the existing state of things, or under Dr. Tarleton's scheme, by appointing him as a Provisional Fellow.

Subject of Inquiry No. V.

The Method of Government.

The Board of Trinity College should consist of the Provost and seven Senior Fellows, who should be elected, as at present, by the Board from the Junior Fellows, on the ground of seniority.

To these should be added two of the four members of the Council elected by the Junior Fellows, and one of the four members of the Council elected by the Professors who are not Fellows, and one of the four members of the Council elected by the Senate. Such members of the Council should be elected to seats on the Board by a second appeal to their respective electors.

Under the present Board many large educational reforms have been carried out, and every effort has been made by them to extend the sphere of influence of the University, as well as to increase its usefulness, while the Governing Body have always considered with attention, and indeed, carried into effect, every valuable suggestion which has been made by a Junior Fellow.

Several of our leading Statesmen have, some years ago attained the age of sixty-five years, and some are now in their seventieth, and, if the Government of the British Empire is, by common consent, entrusted to men of such an age, surely the fact that a member of the Board of Trinity College has reached an equal age, should not, in itself, be sufficient to disqualify him from sharing in the government of his College.

There is, however, one matter requiring careful consideration, and that is the existing Retirement Scheme, which should be so amended as to enable members of the Board to retire, when they so desired, and without stating that they were incapacitated for work.

Subject of Inquiry No. XII.

I would wish to see Trinity College the National University of Ireland.

I am heartily in sympathy with my colleagues and the Board in their offer of a Roman Catholic Chapel established within Trinity College.

Should the Roman Catholic Bishops so desire, a Faculty of Theology under their direction, should be established in Dublin University.

STATEMENT XVI.

Rev. W. R. Westropp Roberts, M.A., B.D., F.T.C.D.

But I am strongly opposed to any alteration of the present character of the Board, except in the manner above indicated, and, further, I hold that the members so elected should receive no salary, as I believe that a state of things, in which members elected by the Junior Fellows and Professors should receive salaries for their services, would be followed by corruption and dishonour.

The Catholic Emancipation Act was but a measure of justice; it was, however, at the same time, the Act of a great Statesman who, while removing the disabilities of Roman Catholics, did not introduce disorder, discontent, or rancour, by depriving existing holders of their offices, in the vain hope of effecting what was not humanly possible.

All true Reformation is slow.

The best ends are not reached in a moment of time.

The wisest measure of reform is one which is simple, but far-reaching in its consequences, one which produces neither convulsion nor dislocation; a measure, the truest test of the greatness of which is to be found in the smoothness and tranquillity of its operations.

Our offers to our Roman Catholic brethren have been renewed. Personally, and I think my views are shared by many, I am in favour of alternate courses in History and in Ethics, but beyond this, and the changes advocated above, reform should not go. Unwise reform is always destructive of what is best.

In conclusion, I desire to say, that if the usefulness of the University, in the highest and truest acceptation of the term, is to be increased, it can only be effected by making her the home of Religion, Learning, and Culture.

There are now no religious tests, nor can there be, but ample provision should be made for the religious instruction and supervision of students of different denominations by clergy of their own.

The eminent men our University has produced furnish eloquent testimony to the soundness of her systems.

All that is now needed is a wise and temperate reform.

Religion must hold her place, for without religion the highest aspirations of the human soul must remain unsatisfied, and the University tend to become a mere congeries of Professional and Technical Schools.

W. R. WESTROPP ROBERTS.

Trinity College, 28th July, 1906.

XVII.

STATEMENT XVII.

R. A. P. Rogers, Esq., M.A., F.T.C.D.

Statement submitted by Reginald A. P. Rogers, Esq., M.A., F.T.C.D., with reference to election to Fellowship in Trinity College, Dublin.

I. *Objections to the present mode of Election to Fellowship.*—The candidate, starting usually within two years of his B.A. Degree—sometimes much later—presents himself annually at a very difficult examination. His success depends not on freshness or vigour of critical or constructive thought, but on a thorough knowledge of the bookwork, together with a capacity for doing well at examinations. (No doubt the last two qualities are often united to the first, but they are not inseparable from it.) The average number—for the past ten years—of attempts made by successful candidates is *five*. Anyone who hopes to succeed must be prepared to devote himself for at least five years to strenuous and persistent intellectual labour, with the main object, not of increasing the sum of human knowledge, or even of learning what has been written about those subjects which interest him, but only of passing well at an annual examination. I believe that this system—in spite of the excellent way in which the examination is conducted—fetters originality of thought at an age when fresh ideas are most lively, and, by setting up an examination ideal, tends to distort natural talent. A worse evil arises from the fact that the prolonged strain, increased by a natural anxiety as to the future, may have an injurious effect on the physical health of the candidate, and may make him disinclined for subsequent research.

II. *Age-limit.*—An age-limit is objectionable, if the present examination system is in other respects preserved, because—

(*a*) It would cause young men to over-work in their hurry to succeed before the fatal year.

(*b*) It would consequently encourage cramming for pure examination purposes.

(*c*) Like the present system, it would fetter originality of thought at an age when fresh ideas are most lively.

III. *Scheme suggested by the undersigned as an improvement on the present system*:—

To hold a Qualifying Examination, confined to men under M.A. standing, in those subjects in which teachers are required. Any candidate whose marks reach a certain total (or percentage), or who satisfies the examiners, to be eligible for a Readership. No candidate who has once qualified to be allowed to compete a second time.

A Reader to have (say) not more than one Lecture a day during Term and no other work, so that he may, if he wishes—and he will be expected to—either

(i) prepare for some profession or coach pupils, and thus not run the risk of wasting his life; or,

(ii) engage in purely academic work, increase his knowledge by reading, prepare theses, or do independent work in those subjects in which he is best qualified, and in which a Fellow is required.

A Readership to be tenable for three years (or any other suitable period).

At the end of each of these years, the lecturing of each Reader to be inspected.

The Fellows to be elected from the Readers, weight being given to (1) their lecturing capacities (as inspected); (2) presented theses (original in form or matter) or original work done or published; (3) the style (and if thought desirable the quantity) of their answering in the Qualifying Examination, and their general knowledge. In case of doubt, the Reader of longest standing to be elected; if two Readers have been elected in the same year, the marks gained at the Qualifying Examination to be decisive.

Advantages claimed for this scheme:—

(*a*) The Qualifying Examination will ensure a good groundwork of book-knowledge.

(*b*) Good lecturing will be encouraged.

(*c*) Freedom of thought (one of the greatest of academic virtues) will be stimulated by tempting Readers to engage in independent inquiry.

(*d*) There will be less chance of intelligent men spoiling their lives by risking all for Fellowship, and failing in the end. Possible candidates will recognise this, and will be encouraged to compete.

(*e*) Unsuccessful candidates who have been Readers, having had lecturing experience, will be more eligible than they are now for good educational posts elsewhere.

Note.—The above scheme does not preclude the election of a second class of Readers from the Moderators.

REGINALD A. P. ROGERS,

(*Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College* (1901); *Examiner and Lecturer in Mathematics and Philosophy*).

XVIII.

Statement submitted by Francis A. Tarleton, Esq., LL.D., Sc.D., Senior Fellow and Bursar of Trinity College; late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin; President of the Royal Irish Academy.

Subject of Inquiry—No. XII.

The features in the constitution of Trinity College which seem chiefly to require improvement are—the Tutorial System, the Fellowship System, and the Governing Body.

In October, 1905, I laid before the Board of Trinity College a detailed scheme of the alterations which seem to me desirable. By several members of the Board this scheme was received not unfavourably, but the change of Government and the appointment of a Royal Commission prevented the Board from seriously considering changes of any importance.

I now submit my scheme for the consideration of the Commission; but as it is rather long, and somewhat complicated in its financial details, I give a short statement of the objects I had in view, and the means by which I proposed to accomplish them.

The plan of electing Fellows on the result of competitive examinations seems to me admirably suited to bring forward young men of talent and vigour, and to secure in the election freedom from religious or political bias.

The defects of the Fellowship System, as at present existing, are:—

That the field of examination is, in the present state of knowledge and education, not sufficiently wide.

That the competition is too severe.

That after a young man has obtained a Fellowship there is no sufficient inducement held out to him to cultivate the more advanced study of the subject, or subjects, by which his Fellowship was obtained.

Intimately connected with the Fellowship System is the Tutorial System. Every Fellow, usually very soon after his election, becomes a Tutor. He has then to look after the Collegiate interest of those students who are his pupils, and various posts of an administrative character, but requiring no literary or scientific qualifications, are open to him. His income is increased by augmenting the number of his pupils and obtaining some of these posts. He is thus under a strong temptation to neglect the advanced study of the subjects with which he is acquainted. In this way the time and energies of young men fitted to become leaders in science or literature are frittered away in trivial occupations.

The evils which I have enumerated I propose to remedy in the following way:—

By increasing largely the number of subjects by means of which a Fellowship can be obtained.

By doubling the number of Fellowships open to competition each year.

By making every Fellowship when first obtained, temporary, or in accordance with the nomenclature used in my scheme, Provisional.

By greatly diminishing the number of Tutors having pupils under their care, and greatly increasing the number of Tutor Professors.

By giving permanent Fellowships to those Provisional Fellows only who are elected to Professorships, Assistant Professorships, or Tutorships with pupils, before the expiration of their Provisional Fellowships.

The duties I propose to assign to the Provisional Fellows are extremely light, and would leave these Fellows ample time for scientific study or the prosecution of a profession, and I venture to hope that, if my plan be adopted, the Provisional Fellows will supply not only eminent Professors but also many leading men in the great professions outside Trinity College.

The details of my plan I have worked out with considerable minuteness, especially the financial details.

The supreme Governing Body at present consists of the Provost and the seven Senior Fellows. From the latter the chief officers of the College are annually elected.

Of these the most important are the Bursar, the Senior Lecturer, and the Registrar, and, if the Provost be absent or incapacitated, the Vice-Provost. I propose that these officers shall, as at present, be annually elected by the Board from the Senior Fellows, and that the Board, or supreme Governing Body, shall, with the Provost as Chairman, usually consist of these four officers and of four other members—two elected by the Junior and Provisional Fellows and two by the Professors not Fellows; but that on the day of the election of the annual officers the Board shall consist of the Provost, the four members elected by the Fellows and Professors, and the seven Senior Fellows.

By adopting this plan a sufficient amount of stability will, I think, be secured for the Governing Body, and at the same time there will be the highest probability that any change or new development of opinion among the junior members of the teaching staff will produce a corresponding change in the Governing Body with rapidity.

FRANCIS A. TARLETON, Senior Fellow and Bursar, Trinity College; late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin; President of the Royal Irish Academy.

12th July, 1906.

To the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

SCHEME referred to in the foregoing STATEMENT.

SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS IN THE CONSTITUTION OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Brought before the Board of Trinity College in October, 1905.

In the constitution of Trinity College the important constituents which chiefly appear to need alteration and improvement are the Fellowship System, the Tutorial System, and the constitution of the Governing Body.

In the design of Trinity College it is obvious that the Fellowship System is intended to supply the supreme Governing Body and the main part of the teaching staff.

In the present state of human knowledge and educational requirements the subjects comprised in the Fellowship Examination form only a portion of those which the University is called upon to teach; and the ever-growing deficiency leads to a continual increase in the number of Professors who are not Fellows. If the Professors who are not Fellows become a more important and distinguished body than the Fellows, the Fellowship System must soon cease to exist.

STATEMENT XVIII.

F. A. Tarleton, Esq., LL.D., SC.D., S.F.T.C.D.

Such a change in the constitution of Trinity College cannot be contemplated without distrust and alarm. Under the Fellowship System Trinity College has achieved all its successes in the past. In any country such a system would have the obvious merit of making possible a successful career to a young man of ability and industry, whose position is obscure, who has no influential friends, and who is modest in forcing himself on the notice of others. Such a system would have also the still higher merit of enlisting in the pursuit of science some of the most vigorous intellects of the rising generation. In Ireland it seems impossible that any system of selection not based upon competitive examination can be free from religious and political bias. Without the safeguard of competitive examinations the mere absence of religious tests is comparatively useless. The abolition or weakening of this safeguard in Trinity College seems, therefore, most unwise, and likely to be disastrous.

As regards the Fellowship System, we are then confronted by the problem how to preserve its main features while remedying its defects.

With the Fellowship System the Tutorial System is intimately connected. The worst shortcomings of the former are chiefly due to the influence of the latter.

The Tutorial System, as at present existing, fritters away in trifling and petty occupations the most valuable part of the lives of most of the Fellows. These occupations do not require either learning or high ability; and proficiency in them does not improve the literary or scientific position of the proficient.

A young man who obtains a Fellowship is usually able, with scarcely any preparation, to deliver Ordinary or Honor Lectures in the subjects in which he has answered for Fellowship. Scarcely any inducement is held out to him to reach higher excellence in these subjects; and his financial position is most readily improved by devotion to occupations which might be carried on better by a shop accountant, a police-constable, or a country attorney. It is not, therefore, surprising that a comparatively small number of Fellows attain a high position in the scientific and literary world; and that even in a subject examined in for Fellowship, it is not always easy to find a man entirely fitted to fill the post of a Professor in a great University. It seems, indeed, that the only merit of the Tutorial System consists in the financial arrangement of Senior, Middle, and Junior Grade.

The chief defects attributed to the supreme Governing Body of Trinity College are: that it is composed exclusively of men of advanced age, who take no part in teaching, and are out of contact with the students; and that a change of a religious or political character among the Junior Fellows cannot reach the Governing Body except with extreme slowness. On the other hand, the Governing Body has the great merits of being small, harmonious, and composed entirely of men who have passed almost their whole lives in the actual work of Trinity College, and whose interests and sympathies are bound up with its welfare.

The following scheme is an attempt to remedy the main defects, whilst preserving the essential characteristics, of the constitution of Trinity College.

FELLOWSHIP AND TUTORIAL SYSTEMS.

The Fellows shall be composed of Senior Fellows, Junior Fellows, and Provisional Fellows.

The Senior Fellows shall be seven in number, and shall, as at present, be elected by the Board from the Junior Fellows on the ground of seniority.

The Junior Fellows shall not, except under special circumstances, exceed nineteen in number, and shall be elected by the Board from the Provisional Fellows.

The Provisional Fellows shall be twenty in number, and shall be elected by the Board on the ground of answering at a competitive examination.

PROVISIONAL FELLOWS.

Two shall be elected each year, and shall hold their Fellowships for ten years.

They shall each receive from the College an annual stipend of £150.

They shall be entitled to rooms and commons free of charge.

It shall be the duty of a Provisional Fellow to deliver one Lecture per day during that part of the Term in which Lectures are held in Arts, and to examine at the Ordinary Term Examinations, when called upon to do so by the Senior Lecturer. A Provisional Fellow may be called upon to examine for Honors, but shall not be required to do so except with his own consent. He shall receive the usual fee for examining.

The following shall be the subjects of the Fellowship Examination and the maximum number of marks assigned to each subject:—

Mathematics, Pure and Applied,	1000
Physics, Theoretical and Practical,	600
Chemistry,	500
Geology and Mineralogy,	300
Botany and Physiology,	300
Classics,	800
French,	300
German,	300
Logics and Ethics,	400
History and Political Science,	300

Not more than one Candidate who answers in Mathematics, nor more than one who answers in Classics, shall be elected in the same year.

No Candidate shall be permitted to present himself for examination both in Mathematics and in Classics.

A Provisional Fellow may, for a specified period, be released by the Board from the duty of lecturing, in order that he may carry on linguistic or scientific studies in a foreign country.

JUNIOR FELLOWS.

A Junior Fellow shall hold his Fellowship for life.

The regular number of Junior Fellows shall be nineteen.

They shall consist of the Junior Bursar, Five Tutors receiving pupils, Eight Tutor Professors, Five Tutor Assistant Professors.

The Junior Bursar shall be paid as at present.

Out of each half-yearly payment from a student, in addition to the amount paid at present, the Junior Bursar shall pay the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* to the Bursar for the Cista Communis.

Out of each half-yearly payment the sum of 7*s.* 6*d.* shall be paid to the Tutor of the student making the payment. The remainder of the Tutorial Fund shall be divided between the Tutors, Tutor Professors, and Tutor Assistant Professors according to their seniority.

There shall be three Grades, Senior, Middle, and Junior, of Tutors, the numbers in these Grades being five, eight, and five respectively.

The amounts paid to the Fellows in these Grades shall be proportional to the numbers 4, 3, and 2.

The following Professorships may be held by Tutor Professors:—

Mathematics.
Natural Philosophy.
Experimental Philosophy.
Chemistry.
Geology and Mineralogy.
Botany.
Physiology.
Pathology.
Greek.
Latin.
French and German.
Moral Philosophy.
History and Political Science.

The following Assistant Professorships may be held by Tutor Assistant Professors:—

Mathematics.
Natural Philosophy.
Experimental Philosophy.
Chemistry.
Classics.

Out of these eighteen Professorships and Assistant Professorships only thirteen shall be held at the same time by Tutor Professors or Assistant Professors.

When a Tutorship becomes vacant, the Board shall elect as Junior Fellow and Tutor a Provisional Fellow, the preference being usually given to the most senior. When a Tutor Professorship or Assistant Professorship becomes vacant, if a Provisional Fellow be appointed to fill the post, the Board shall elect him a Junior Fellow, and he shall become a Tutor Professor or Assistant Professor.

If a Tutor be appointed a Professor or Assistant Professor, or if an Assistant Professor be appointed a Professor, the standing in the Tutorial Grades of the person appointed shall not be affected.

If the person appointed to fill the Professorship or Assistant Professorship, which had been held by a Tutor Professor or Assistant Professor, be not a Fellow, so

that the number of Tutor Professors and Assistant Professors falls below thirteen, for each unit by which the number is less than thirteen, the Junior Bursar, out of the Tutorial Fund, shall pay to the Bursar, for the Cista Communis, the share of one Tutor in the Junior Grade.

If a Provisional Fellow be appointed to a Professorship not tenable by a Tutor Professor, or to a Professorship so tenable, but of which the preceding holder was not a Tutor Professor, if the Professorship be of sufficient importance, the Board may elect the new Professor a Junior Fellow. In reference to his right to become a Senior Fellow, his seniority shall count from the date of his election. If this Fellow shall subsequently be appointed a Tutor Professor or Assistant Professor, his seniority in reference to his share of the Tutorial Fund shall date from his appointment as Tutor Professor or Assistant Professor.

The Tutor Professors holding the following Professorships shall receive each a salary of £200 per annum from the Cista Communis.

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Experimental Philosophy, Geology and Mineralogy, Greek, Latin, French and German, Moral Philosophy, History and Political Science.

Those holding the following shall receive, as at present, a share of the fees paid by the Professional Students receiving instruction from them;—Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Pathology.

The Professor of Botany shall receive a salary of £130 per annum from the Cista Communis, and the Professors of Chemistry and Pathology a salary of £50 each.

The Tutor Assistant Professors in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Greek and Latin shall receive each £150 per annum from the Cista Communis.

Those in Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry shall receive each the same salary, or a lesser salary and a share of the special fees paid by the students receiving instruction from them.

It shall be the duty of each Tutor to attend to the interests of his pupils, to deliver three Lectures per day, on the days on which Lectures in Arts are held, and to examine when called upon by the Senior Lecturer.

It shall be the duty of the Tutor Professors to examine for Fellowship, Scholarship, and Moderatorship, to lecture Fellowship and Moderatorship Candidates, and advanced Post-Graduate Classes, if there be such, to superintend the Laboratories, if any, in their respective departments, and, in the case of those connected with the Professional Schools, to lecture Professional Students.

In subjects in which there is a Tutor Assistant Professor, Moderatorship Candidates may be lectured by the Assistant.

The Professors shall examine in their respective subjects when called on by the Senior Lecturer.

If there be no Fellowship Candidate in any department, the Professor shall deliver another Course of Lectures, instead of those for Fellowship Candidates. The Professors of French and German, Moral Philosophy, and History and Political Science, shall each deliver at least two Courses of Lectures during the Term.

The Tutor Assistant Professors shall lecture Moderatorship Candidates if they are not lectured by the Professors.

The Tutor Assistant Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Classics shall each deliver two Courses of Lectures during Term.

The Tutor Assistant Professors of Experimental Philosophy and of Chemistry shall lecture and give Laboratory instruction in their respective subjects.

Senior Fellows and Governing Body.

The Board of Trinity College shall consist of the Provost, the Vice-Provost, Bursar, Senior Lecturer, Registrar, Two Fellows elected by the Junior and Provisional Fellows, and two Professors elected by the Professors who are not Fellows. The four latter Members of the Board shall hold office for five years, and shall receive each a salary of £100 per annum. On the day of the election of Annual Officers the Board shall consist of the Provost, the seven Senior Fellows, and the four Members elected by the Fellows and Professors.

Any Member of the Board, except the Provost, who is absent from a meeting of the Board, shall pay the sum of £2 to a substitute. The substitute for an ex-officio Member of the Board shall be the most senior of the Fellows who is not already a Member of the Board. The substitute for an elected Member of the Board shall be one of two Substitutes who shall be elected along with the Members, two Fellows by the Junior and Provisional Fellows, and two Professors by the Professors not Fellows.

The salary of a Senior Fellow, and that part of the salary of the Provost which is the same as that of a Senior Fellow, shall be £1,000 per annum.

The salaries of the Annual Officers elected from the Senior Fellows shall be:—

Vice-Provost, £350; Bursar, £500; Senior Lecturer, £400; Registrar, £300; Auditor, £300; Senior Dean, £100; Cathechist, £100; Senior Proctor, £200.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor, in addition to his present duties, to assist the Bursar by entering the rents received in the Estates Books, and by making out the corresponding receipts ready for the Bursar's signature. He shall also draw up at the close of the financial year a Report on the Benefactions, with a statement of the receipts from each which ought to be invested.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE FOREGOING SCHEME.

[*The sums of money stated are in many cases only approximate*].

Fellowship and Tutorial Systems in the most probable case.

Gain to Cista Communis.	£	Loss to Cista Communis.	£
Incomes of Senior Tutors,	1,600	Salaries of Provisional Fellows,	3,000
Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Greek,	2,100	Commons and Rooms of Provisional Fellows,	1,000
Professors of Experimental Philosophy, and of Latin,	400	Salaries of Five Assistant Professors,	750
Professor of Moral Philosophy,	100	Salaries of Seven Professors at £200,	1,400
Professor of Chemistry,	275	Salary of One Professor at £50,	50
Professor of French and German,	400		
Salaries and Commons of Five Fellows,	280		
Additional Payment from Tutorial Fund,	250		
	5,405		
Balance of loss to Cista Communis,	795		
	£6,200		£6,200

Governing Body.

Gain to Cista Communis.	£	Loss to Cista Communis.	£
Diminution in Salaries of Provost and Senior Fellows,	480	Salaries of elected Members of the Board,	400
		Balance of gain to Cista Communis,	80
	480		£480

Total amounts of Gain and Loss to Cista Communis.

Gain to Cista Communis.	£	Loss to Cista Communis.	£
Balance of gain in Salaries of Governing Body,	80	Loss in Salaries of Fellows and Professors,	795
Total balance of loss to Cista Communis,	865	Probable additional cost of Fellowship Examination,	150
	£945		£945

Transitional Period.

In order to preserve the financial rights of existing Fellows in the transitional period, during which this Scheme is coming into effect, and at the same time to prevent the imposition of too great a burden on the Cista Communis, the following arrangements shall hold good:—

When the office of Senior Tutor becomes vacant, it shall not be filled up. When the office of Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, or Greek becomes vacant, if a Tutor be elected to the post, he shall continue to occupy the same position in the Tutorial Grades.

In each of these cases all Fellows, not Tutor Professors, existing at the time at which this Scheme begins to take effect, shall be compensated out of the

STATEMENT XVIII.

F. A. Tarleton, Esq., LL.D., SC.D., S.F.T.C.D.

Cista Communis for whatever pecuniary loss they may incur in consequence of the loss of promotion. A Tutor Professor shall be compensated for loss of promotion in the Tutorial Grades, but not for any difference between his income when in the Senior Grade and that of a Senior Tutor.

If a Provisional Fellow be elected Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, or Greek, he shall receive the salary of a Tutor Professor in the Junior Grade, and, when a Tutorship becomes vacant, shall become a Tutor Professor.

When a Tutorship becomes vacant, the regular promotion shall take place, but the Tutorship which is finally left vacant shall not be filled up, and the Tutorial dividends of the vacant Tutorship shall be paid to the Cista Communis.

During the transitional period, when this Scheme begins to take effect, one Provisional Fellow shall be elected the first year, one the second, two the third, one the fourth, one the fifth, two the sixth, and so on, so long as the Board shall think fit; and the Board shall have power to determine the intervals between two elections at which more than one Provisional Fellow is elected, until all right to compensation for loss of promotion has ceased.*

For ten years after this Scheme begins to come into operation the dividends of Tutors existing at that time, and the payments made to them on account of their own pupils, shall be calculated on the old principles.

Tutors existing at the time at which this Scheme begins to take effect shall not be required to deliver more than two Lectures in the day.

During the transitional period, if the number of regular Lecturers should be insufficient, additional Lectures shall be paid for out of the Cista Communis, each Lecturer receiving the sum of £16 for a course of Lectures for one Term. The Lecturers shall, if possible, be Fellows or Professors, the preference being given to the former.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF SCHEME DURING TRANSITIONAL PERIOD.

So many different combinations of circumstances may arise during the transitional period, that it would be very difficult to discuss the financial results in each particular case; but it would seem that the period at which the loss to the Cista Communis will be greatest will be about ten years after the scheme begins to take effect. There will then be thirteen Provisional Fellows, and five Junior Fellowships will probably have been abolished.

Owing to compensation to existing Tutors for loss of promotion, the gain to the Cista Communis from the abolition of a Senior Tutorship will be the share of the Tutorial Fund payable to a Tutor in the Junior Grade, together with the sum payable on account of his own pupils to the Tutor receiving compensation for not having been appointed a Senior Tutor.

The profit and loss account of the Cista Communis as regards the Fellowship and Tutorial Systems will then be:—

GAIN TO CISTA COMMUNIS.	£ s. d.	LOSS TO CISTA COMMUNIS.	£ s. d.
Five Tutorial Dividends, Junior Grade, . .	1,250 0 0	Salaries of Thirteen Provisional Fellows, .	1,950 0 0
Salaries and Commons of Five Fellows, . .	280 0 0	Rooms and Commons for same, . . .	650 0 0
Payments to Two Tutors on account of their own Pupils, . . .	100 0 0		
	1,630 0 0		
Balance of loss to Cista Communis, . . .	970 0 0		
	2,600 0 0		2,600 0 0

Another interesting epoch in the transitional period is that at which only five original Tutors will be left. At this time the number of Lecturers in the Fellowship and Tutorial Systems will be least, and the payment for additional Lecturers greatest.

The number of Lectures delivered by the regular Lecturers will then be:—

Lectures delivered by five Tutors, . .	10
Lectures delivered by thirteen Provisional Fellows, ...	13
Lectures delivered by three Assistant Professors, ...	6
	29

At this time the gain to the Cista Communis may be taken as normal. The loss will differ from that in the fully established state of things in three particulars. There will be two additional items of loss, viz.: compensation to two Tutors for loss of Senior Tutorship, and payment of special additional Lecturers. At this period each Tutor will probably be receiving at least £150 per annum as payment for his own pupils, and the compensation for loss of Senior Tutorship to be given to each will therefore be about £150. As ten additional Lectures will be amply sufficient, the payment for additional Lectures may be taken as £480. The loss to the Cista Communis will thus altogether be increased by about £780. On the other hand, as there will be only thirteen Provisional Fellows, the loss belonging to the fully-established state of things will be diminished by the expense of maintaining seven Provisional Fellows. This may be taken as £1,400.

On the whole, therefore, the loss to the Cista Communis will be less than that in the fully-established state of things by about £620 per annum.

FRANCIS A. TARLETON.

* A simpler, and perhaps a better, method of producing a saving of expenditure, would be to limit, during the transitional period, the duration of a Provisional Fellowship to seven years. At the end of ten years the balance of loss to the Cista Communis, in respect of the Fellowship and Tutorial Systems, would then be £1,170 instead of £970.

XIX.

Statement submitted by W. H. Thompson, M.D., M.Ch., R.U.I., Sc.D., Univ., Dublin (Hon. Causa); Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Member of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland; King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine (Physiology and Histology) in the School of Physic; late Dunville Professor of Physiology, Queen's College, Belfast.

To the Chairman and Members of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

GENTLEMEN,

As King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine (Physiology and Histology) in the School of Physic, I beg permision to lay before you the following statement concerning the origin, present position and working of the Medical School of Trinity College.

The matter which I now submit deals with clauses i., vi., vii., and xii. of the terms of reference. Further facts giving information concerning the affairs of the Medical School which would come under clauses iii., iv., and xi. I hope to be able to present either jointly with some of my colleagues, or separately, before the Commissioners meet in October.

CLAUSES I., VI., and VII. "THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC IN IRELAND."—The present state of "The School of Physic in the University of Dublin." and of its relation to the Corporation founded by Act of Parliament and entitled "The School of Physic in Ireland," can, I think, only be appreciated by tracing the development of medical teaching in the University, and in the City of Dublin so far as they mutually concern each. I am aware that a statement has been presented on behalf of the Royal College of Physicians, the nature of which has been communicated to me, and also that information has been given by some of my medical colleagues in the School of Physic.

In the present account of the origin and position of the Medical School of Trinity College, I have sought to supplement and co-ordinate both the foregoing. I therefore crave the indulgence of the Commissioners to be permitted to lay it before them.

The documents from which this has been compiled are:—

1. Some account of the Origin and Early History of the College of Physicians in Ireland, by Aguilla Smith, M.D. Dub., July 7, Med. Sc. Vol. xix., p. 81 (1841)
2. Records of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland (including the following two memoirs), by T. W. Belcher, M.D. Dublin, 1886.
3. Memoir of John Stearne, Founder and First President of the College of Physicians.
4. Memoir of Sir Patrick Dun, M.D., &c.
5. The various Acts Relating to the Founding of a School of Physic.
6. The Calendars of Trinity College and Orders of the Board of Trinity College and of the College of Physicians, for the Government of the School of Physic.
7. History of the University of Dublin, by J. W. Stubbs, D.D.
8. The Book of Trinity College, Dublin (1892).
9. The Life of James Macartney, by Alex. MacAlister.

In 1628, thirty years after the foundation of the University, the following passage occurred in a letter from Provost Bedell, then in London, to Archbishop Ussher, touching a proposal for the founding of a College of Physicians:—"I suppose it hath been an error all this while to neglect the faculties of Law and Physic and attend only to the ordering of one poor College of Divines."

In the same year one of the Fellows was made Professor of Medicine, and directed to deliver lectures in that Faculty every term.

It was not, however, till nine years later that provision was made by charter for one of the Fellows to devote himself to the study of medicine. For a time the successive medical Fellows were also professors of Medicine.

The last of the Fellows to hold the dual office was Dr. John Stearne, appointed to his Fellowship in 1660, and to the Professorship of Physic in 1662.

Prior to this, (1654), Dr. Stearne had taken steps with the object of founding a Medical School and also of establishing a Society of Physicians. A building outside the College, situated near the present St. Andrew's Church, had been granted in 1617 to Trinity College by the Corporation of the City to use as a residence for students. On the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion in 1641 it became dangerous for students to reside there, and Trinity Hall, as it was called, fell into disuse. This house, with the ground attached, was first assigned in 1654 to Dr. Stearne under certain conditions by the Provost and Fellows of Trinity "for the sole and proper use of Physicians." The grant was confirmed in 1661 by the new Provost and Senior Fellows, who were appointed on the Restoration of King Charles II., the condition being attached that the hall and land belonging to it should be set apart in perpetuity for the advancement of the study of Physic in Ireland.

This Hall appears to have served the purpose of a Medical School for about thirty years. At all events Anatomy was taught there. Meanwhile, out of it grew the College of Physicians, with Dr. Stearne as President for life, the right of electing subsequent Presidents being vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

In 1680 a change in the manner of this election was effected by mutual agreement. The President was in future to be chosen and nominated by the College of Physicians, Trinity College agreeing to confirm their selection if the President-Elect were a Protestant of the Church of Ireland. This last proviso led to a rupture seven years later. The Provost and Senior Fellows gave up the right to appoint the President of the College of Physicians on condition that Trinity Hall should be handed back to them. It was restored probably in 1683. But the connection between the two Colleges did not cease. Trinity College, which all this time carried on its own teaching of medicine, still entrusted its Examinations for Degrees to the College of Physicians.

In 1692 a new charter was granted to the College of Physicians, Dr. (afterwards Sir) Patrick Dun being President. Sir Patrick Dun died in 1713, and bequeathed his estates for the purpose of founding one or two Professors of Physick, to read public Lectures and make public Anatomical dissections, &c., "*for the instruction of studients of Physick, Surgery and Pharmacy.*" One of these, entitled the "King's Professorship of Physic in the City of Dublin," was founded the following year by letters patent (2 Geo. I.).

STATEMENT XIX.

W. H. Thompson, Esq., M.D., sc.D.

Meanwhile (1710), Trinity College established Lectureships in Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany. An Anatomy House containing a lecture theatre and laboratory was built the following year. That is to say, the College had now, a Medical Fellow, a Professor of Physic, and the three Lecturers already named, the examinations of the School being carried on by the College of Physicians. A University Anatomist was added in 1716, whose duties were to assist in teaching practical anatomy.

Under the foregoing conditions medical education in Dublin continued for about thirty-five years till the second in succession of the "*King's Professors of Physic in the City of Dublin*" died (1849), when two additional Professors on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun were created. To provide for this change an Act of Parliament had been obtained in 1841 (15 Geo. II.). The three King's Professors were to be called—*King's Professor of Physick in the City of Dublin, King's Professor of Surgery and Midwifery in the City of Dublin, and King's Professor of Pharmacy and the Materia Medica in the City of Dublin.* "They were to read public lectures, in such convenient place in or near the said City of Dublin, and at such times of the day for the instruction and improvement of students in Physick, Surgery, and Pharmacy, as should be appointed by the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians."

The election of the King's Professors was vested in the Provost, the Regius Professor of Physic, the President and the two Senior Censors of the College of Physicians. In November, 1752, the King's Professors were ordered each to lecture thrice weekly in the Philosophy School of Trinity College.

Some years later (1761), owing to a dispute about the admission of a practitioner of midwifery to the degrees of the University of Dublin, the College of Physicians declined to examine in future for the University, whereupon Trinity College ordained that its examination in medicine should be entrusted to the Praelectors in Chemistry and Anatomy, together with the Professor of Physic. The Lecturer in Anatomy declined to fall in with this arrangement, and in consequence was dismissed, another lecturer being appointed in his stead. The King's Professors, however, continued to lecture within Trinity College, the Provost and Regius Professor of Physic still taking part in their election.

Matters proceeded thus for nearly five-and-twenty years, till (in 1785) an Act (25 Geo. III., cap. 42) was passed for establishing a "Complete School of Physic in Ireland." Under this Act (clause II.), instead of three King's Professorships, five were provisionally established, viz.:—

1. A Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
2. A Professor of Practice of Medicine.
3. A Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
4. A Professor of Natural History.*
5. A Professor of Midwifery, when the funds should permit.

The Professors were to be called King's Professors in the City of Dublin, on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun.

Under clause VIII. of the same Act the three Lectureships in the University for the teaching of (1) Anatomy and Surgery, (2) Chemistry, and (3) Botany, were changed to "University Professorships" of Anatomy and Surgery, of Chemistry, and of Botany. The School of Physic was to be under the joint control of the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians on the one hand, and of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College on the other. It was also enacted that the lectures should be given in Trinity College unless otherwise ordered, as concerned the King's Professors, by the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians, and as concerned the University Professors by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College. The words of the Act are that "The said lectures shall be given in Trinity College, Dublin; and proper rooms shall be provided in the said College for giving the said lectures."—(Clause XXX.).

The electors to the King's Professorships were five, three chosen *ad hoc* from among the Fellows of the College of Physcians, together with the Provost and Regius Professor of Physic in Trinity College. Other provisions were made in the Act concerning the support of clinical lectures and the purchase of books.

No University Anatomist was appointed under this Act. The office had lapsed in 1761.

An amendment Act to the foregoing was obtained six years later (1791), but its provisions never came into operation.

The Act of 1785 laid the foundation of the present Medical School of Trinity College, but both it and the amendment Act of 1791 were repealed and replaced by the Act of 40 Geo. III., cap. 84, known as "The School of Physic Act," which therefore governs the Medical Corporation or College entitled "*The School of Physic in Ireland.*"

Clause II. of this latter Act repeated the provisions of the same clause in the Act of 1785, except that instead of five King's Professorships four were established. The King's Professorship of Natural History, which had never been filled, was left out. The order, tenure, titles, and provisions for regulating the conduct of the King's Professors were the same, with the addition of a right of appeal to visitors named in the Act.

The King's Professors were also to be elected in the same manner as prescribed in the Act of 1785.

The lectures of the King's Professors were to be delivered in a hospital to be afterwards erected, pending which a room or rooms was to be granted by the Provost of Trinity College. In addition the King's Profesors were to give clinical lectures upon the patients in the hospital.

Clause XIII. repeated the provisions of Clause VII. respecting the University Professors, entitled respectively a Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery, a Professor of Chemistry, and a Professor of Botany.

When the School of Physic Act was passed in 1800, the University Professors were accommodated in the old "*Anatomy House,*" the King's Professors in the "Philosophy School," in Trinity College. The Anatomy House was situated near the east end of the present library. As the number of students in the school grew additional accommodation was provided in the shape of a wooden shed for museum specimens. Permission was also granted in 1820-1 for lectures to be delivered in the public lecture room of No. 22, in the library square, T.C.D., also in 1824-5 in the Philosophy School, pending the erection of a new set of buildings. These were begun in 1823 on a piece of marshy ground lying east of the College Park, and called the Bowling Green. The buildings were opened in 1825 and provided accommodation for the University Professors.

Meanwhile Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital had been completed in 1816, and the King's Professors, in addition to giving clinical instruction, lectured there from 1818-1864. That is to say the School of Physic in Ireland for nearly fifty years after its foundation consisted of two different sections. One carrying on its work in the "School of Medicine" of Trinity College, the other in Dun's Hospital.

It is of interest to trace throughout the College calendars the relations of Trinity College towards its own Medical School, and also towards the *statutable foundation* known as *the School of Physic in Ireland.*

The earliest calendars, 1833-34, speak of the "*School of Medicine,*" no reference being made to the "*Complete School of Physic.*" Then for a period of ten years all reference to either is omitted. The earlier years of this decade were troublous for the Medical School. Disputes had arisen with the distinguished Professor of Anatomy —Macartney—which ended in his resignation in 1837. It is possible that the Board may have contemplated giving up the Medical School altogether, the majority of the students of which did not pass through Trinity College. However this may be, it was not till 1845 that the School again received recognition in the College Calendar, and then under the title "*The School of Physic.*" A short account of its constitution as provided for by the Act 40 Geo. III., c. 84, was added. No material change was made till 1860, when the name was changed to "*The School of Medicine and*

* The Professorship of Natural History was never filled. The Act of 1785 was repealed by the Act of 1800, and Trinity College established a Lectureship in Natural History in 1816.

Surgery" (Cal. 1860, p. 72). This alteration does not coincide with the founding of the Professorship of Surgery, which had been carried into effect in 1849. A University Professorship of Surgery had also been established in 1852, which was afterwards raised to the rank of "Regius Professorship of Surgery" in 1868. In 1860 the History of the "*School of Medicine*" is recorded (for the first time) in a different part of the Calendar, p. 196, from that which contains the notice referring to the "*School of Medicine and Surgery.*" The "History" is repeated in this form in the Calendars of 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.

In the latter year, the College of Physicians removed from Dun's Hospital to Kildare-street, and the King's Professors came back to give their lectures, other than clinical, in the Medical School of Trinity College. A new dissecting room was built, and additional lecture rooms provided. The College apparently had resolved to provide full accommodation for the Complete School of Physic in Ireland. Accordingly, in the Calendars of 1865-66, we find the two references above alluded to both given under the title "School of Physic."

In 1867 an amending Act to the School of Physic Act of 1800 was obtained by the College of Physicians. One of the provisions of this Act deprived the Provost and Regius Professor of Physic in Trinity College of their former right to take part in the election of the King's Professors, and placed the election in the hands of the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians. In the same year (1867) the College Calendar, p. 74, first speaks of the "*School of Physic in the University of Dublin*" by way of contrast to "*The School of Physic in Ireland,*" which is also mentioned, p. 266. The former is, however, acknowledged to be under the joint control of the Board of Trinity College and of the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians. The latter is defined to be a Medical Corporation or College governed by the Statute of 40 Geo. III. Additions made to the statutable foundation are also related.

No essential change is made in the Calendar references till 1870, when (p. 89) the joint control of "*The School of Physic in the University of Dublin*" is no longer admitted. It is still acknowledged (p. 294) for "*The School of Physic in Ireland.*" Thus matters continued for fifteen years with the exception of a trifling alteration in 1875 which brought the Calendar references together. In 1885 the acknowledgment of joint control for "*The School of Physic in Ireland*" is withdrawn also.

About this period Trinity College had expended large sums of money in providing additional house room for its School of Physic. A spacious museum was built in 1875-6, to which was added, in 1880, the School of Physiology, while in 1885-87 the Medical School was almost entirely rebuilt.

In the Calendar of 1886, the "joint control" paragraph of the "*History of the School of Physic*" is replaced by the two following:—

> "The Buildings and Laboratories of the School of Physic belong to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and no person can lecture or demonstrate in them without the permission of the Provost and Senior Fellows."
>
> "The discipline of the School, as regards the Intern and Extern Students is entirely in the hands of the Provost and Senior Fellows."

The position thus established is in effect that "*The School of Physic in the University of Dublin,*" has wholly swallowed up the "*Complete School of Physic in Ireland.*" The Act of 1800, however, empowers "The President and Fellows of the College of Physicians to make rules and orders to regulate the conduct of the King's Professors." The Board of Trinity College on the other hand claims the right to exclude them at any time from the Buildings and Laboratories of the School of Physic in the University of Dublin. If this right were exercised, particularly in the case of a King's Professor who devotes his whole time to the services of the School of Physic, the Professor would apparently have no redress notwithstanding the loss of the greater part of his means of living. It is a condition which calls for readjustment.

To the statutable foundation of 1800, other Professorships and Lectureship have been added by Trinity College, namely:—

A Professor of Surgery in 1849.

A University Professorship of Surgery in 1852, which was raised to the rank of Regius Professorship of Surgery in 1868.

A Lectureship in Zoology in 1857, raised to Professorship in 1871.

A University Anatomist revived, 1861. The conditions of tenure were modified in 1891, and further modified in 1895. The University Anatomist no longer teaches in the School of Anatomy. The office, by virtue of the Act of 1867 (30 Vic., c. 9) carries with it that of clinical teacher in Sir P. Dun's Hospital, and the title is now only made use of to secure the services of its present distinguished holder to that hospital. Other means for the latter ought to be provided, and the title and office restored to the School of Anatomy.

A Professorship of Comparative Anatomy in 1872.

The Professorships of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy are now merged into one.

A Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence in 1888.

A Lecturer in Pathology in 1895.

Clause XII. I may perhaps be permitted also to indicate certain features in the regulations and working of Trinity College and of the University of Dublin, as also in the School of Physic, which admit of modifications, that I venture to think would tend to increase the usefulness of the College and of the University. I do so with great diffidence and not as having any claim whatever to speak with authority on such matters. It has happened, however, that I have been forced to observe and to some extent reflect upon the systems of University Education in Ireland from varying points of view. Thus I have been—(1) A student in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University; (2) a graduate, and subsequently an Examiner, of the Royal Universvsity; (3) an assistant for some years in the Medical School of Trinity College; (4) a Professor for several years in a Queen's College, subsequent to the dissolution of the Queen's University, and other than that in which a considerable period of my student life was spent; (5) a Professor in the School of Physic for some years.

The changes I would venture to indicate are:—

1. Reduction of the Arts Curriculum of Trinity College from four years to three years.
2. Abolition of the system which now exists, whereby a student who never attends a course of instruction in Trinity College may attain to the degrees of the University by passing term as well as other examinations and paying tutorial fees.
3. Substitution for the above, of recognition of attendance on courses of instruction in the Arts and Science Faculties of a College such as that of University College, Dublin, as being equivalent to attendance on similar courses of instruction in Trinity College.
4. This College to be adequately equipped and endowed by the State or by private benefaction, or both, so as to enable it to satisfactorily perform all the duties of an University College, and have different faculties.
5. Absolute restriction of such recognition to a College situated in Dublin. This would be necessary in order to preserve the local character of the University of Dublin and prevent it from becoming of the so-called federal type.
6. Such College need not at first, at all events, be restricted in respect to its teaching functions to preparing students for one University.
7. Representation on the examining boards and boards of studies of the University of Dublin, to be given to such College, this representation to be determined largely by the extent to which the degrees and privileges of the University are sought by the students of the said College.

STATEMENT XIX.

W. H. Thompson, Esq., M.D., SC.D.

8. The question of incorporation or not of such College in the University of Dublin to be one for future consideration; to be dependent on the results shown as to the workability of the scheme in the interim, and only to be adopted if no better solution, having regard to the provision of the best type of University Education for Ireland as a whole, has evolved itself in the meantime.

9. Reform in the internal affairs of Trinity College, with adequate compensation for disturbance of vested interests and for the loss of fees which the adoption of such a scheme would of necessity entail.

10. The recognition of attendance on medical classes in other Dublin medical schools has long been accorded by Trinity College, and would require no legislation other than to continue what is already granted.

11. Equality of fees chargeable to students in all Faculties of the two Colleges would be required.

12. Changes in the working of the School of Physic of a character to be subsequently indicated.

The advantages of the foregoing scheme appear to me:—That

1. It would make use of and involve very little change in existing conditions, would afford a useful working solution of one of the difficulties of University Education in Ireland, and at the same time confer the advantage of obtaining the degrees of Dublin University without serious difficulty on every Irish student who wished to have a University degree.

2. It would in a comparatively short time give clear indications of the best and safest lines (having regard to all the circumstances) on which to base a permanent solution of Ireland's difficulties in regard to University Education.

3. If it led to the incorporation of an additional College into Dublin University, the process would be one of *growth* on academic lines with possibilities of gradual adjustment to altered conditions which would be wanting in one of direct *implantation*.

XX.

STATEMENT XX.

J. H. Wardell, Esq., M.A., M.R.I.A.

Statement submitted by John H. Wardell, Esq., M.A., M.R.I.A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Dublin.

A.

MODERN HISTORY.

Although of late, and after frequent remonstrances, the authorities have instituted certain minor reforms, yet I feel bound to state that the position of history as a subject of study in this University is *most* unsatisfactory.

In my opinion, this state of affairs is largely, if not entirely, due to the constitution of the Chair of Modern History. The salary attached to this Chair is £80.

It is, therefore, necessary for the occupant to take other work, which work, being as a rule paid on a *lower* scale, absorbs that time which should be devoted to research. I respectfully submit that no man who has to deliver 280-300 lectures in the year can find the time which is requisite for genuine research. Nor can he acquire that minute knowledge of a "special period," which is absolutely necessary in the present state of historical learning.

History, if it is to be of any real value, must largely be written from MSS. sources, and no other form of work makes greater demands upon one's time and patience.

It is significant of the *general* attitude of Trinity College towards historical studies that the very word "History" is omitted from the circular containing proposals for the establishment upon a proper basis of certain Chairs in the University.

I claim—and I write with especial reference to Irish History—that the Chair of Modern History ought to be placed upon a proper footing, and endowed with such a salary as would enable the holder thereof to devote a considerable proportion of his time to research.

IRISH HISTORY.

With the exception of the Blake Scholarship (see "*D*"), a private foundation, no attempt has ever been made to afford the very slightest encouragement to the study of this subject. Up to the present year no one whose source of information was the University Calendar, would have had reason to suspect that such a subject existed.

I may be mistaken, but I believe I was the first to deliver a lecture on Irish History in Trinity College. I feel very strongly that the subject ought to form a very important portion of the Professor's work.

In every one of the recently instituted Honor Courses I included as much Irish History as was possible in the circumstances. But it is not easy to find good text-books. Anyone who has even attempted to study the history of Ireland speedily becomes aware that the greater portion thereof lies in the Record Offices of the United Kingdom, France, and Spain. Here again there is need of patient research.

HISTORY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, 1897-1900.

Number of Honor Examinations—7.

1 in Michaelmas Term. Junior Freshman Year.
1 ,, ,, Senior Freshman Year.
3 in the Junior Sophister Year.
2 ,, Senior Sophister Year.

Number of Lectures—18 during the year—for Senior Sophisters (Degree Candidates) only.

Average number of Students in attendance—5-8.

1906.

Number of Honor Examinations—9.

One in each term up to the Senior Sophister year, which is thus left free for Honor Degree work.

Number of Lectures—85-90. Essays are also set and corrected.

Senior Sophister Lectures (Official 18)—25-30.

Junior and Senior Freshman Years—20 Lectures per term. Lecturer—Mr. H. L. Murphy, B.L.

Number of Students in attendance varies between 10 and 20. I believe that this attendance might be doubled if one had more time to "get at" the men.

Acting upon a suggestion put forward by Mr. Murphy and myself, the College Historical Society is about to set apart a room for the purpose of a lending library. Mr. Murphy and I have undertaken to supply the nucleus of a collection of books for our department. If this system were to be encouraged by the authorities, and developed on the lines adopted by the American Colleges I believe it would be productive of much good.

Judging from my experience of nine years as an undergraduate and teacher, I believe that History, if encouraged by the authorities, would develop into the most popular subject in the University. Many men who now go through College with no other aim than the Pass Degree could be attracted to the Honor lists.

Despite the creation of new Moderatorships and Honor Courses (in particular, the Legal and Political Science Course), which have drawn away men who would otherwise have graduated in History, not only has no falling-off taken place, but there is a distinct tendency towards an increase in the number of History Students. For reasons stated elsewhere, I do not believe that Trinity College can ever establish a "Research" School, but I feel sure that a strong "Reading" School might be formed if the necessary encouragement and the due allowance of "time" be forthcoming.

JOHN WARDELL,

Professor of Modern History.

STATEMENT XX.

J. H. Wardell, Esq., M.A., M.R.I.A.

B.

THE ARMY SCHOOL.

[A very full abstract of all rules, etc., is given in the Introduction to the College Calendar, Vol. 1, p. 61*.]

This School was established in July, 1904, since which time I have acted as Registrar or Secretary. Lectures commenced in October (Michaelmas Term), 1904.

Subject	Lecturer.	No. of Lectures per Annum.	Salary.
Military Law and Administration.	Prof. F. St. C. Baxter, ...	40	£40
Engineering Tactics and Topography.	Mr. M. Backhouse, C.E., (Who has had many years' experience in preparing for Promotion and Military Examinations).	100	£200
Strategy and Military History.	J. H. Wardell, ...	60	£80 where-of £20 as Registrar.

At the Examinations in Military Subjects, which are conducted by the War Office, our students have been most successful. Only one failure has occurred, and this student is still within the limits of age.

At the Nomination Boards [two] held up to date, 5 Commissions have been obtained, which is the number awarded to Oxford and Cambridge. No other Universities have, as yet, sent forward any candidates.

Taking into consideration our comparatively small numbers and the important fact that but few of our students are possessed of the private means without which no man can afford to accept a Commission in the English Army, I submit that these results are as good as can be expected.

The future of the School will largely depend upon—

(*a*) The attitude of the Army authorities, which up to the present, save in one small respect, has been all that could be desired ;

And,

(*b*) The supply of students. Hitherto the scheme does not appear to have attracted that amount of attention, on the part of the public, which it undoubtedly deserves as a means of supplying a good type of Officer. This remark applies equally to the English Universities. As far as I have been able to learn, Oxford, with four times our number of students, has only registered twice our number of candidates (40, as compared with 19). This includes cavalry men, a class which we can hardly hope to obtain. Further, I may observe that our Army candidates are not permitted to "register" until Michaelmas Term—otherwise our numbers might compare even more favourably.

JOHN WARDELL,

Lieut. 5th Batt. the Rifle Brigade, Member Royal United Service Institution, Registrar of the Army School.

C.

APPOINTMENTS HELD BY ME IN TRINITY COLLEGE, WITH SALARIES THERETO ATTACHED, AND DATES AND METHOD OF APPOINTMENT.

Post.	Salary, &c.	Lectures.	Number.	—
	£ s. d.			
1. *Professor of Modern History*, ...	80 0 0	Official, ...	18	Essays also set and corrected.
Examination Fees (*about*), ...	20 0 0	Usually given, ...	25-30	
2. *Army School*—Lecturer, ...	60 0 0	The existence of this School only guaranteed for *five years*.	60	
Registrar, ...	20 0 0			
3. Indian Civil Classes—Salary, ...	50 0 0		*About* 120	
1. General Modern History, } Fees,				
2. English History, } current year,	21 10 6			
£4 4*s.* per pupil for complete course, two sessions. Least amount received £8 8*s.*, greatest amount, as well as I can recollect, £30.				
	250 0 0 varying to 230 0 0			

In 1901 I was appointed Lecturer to the Indian Civil Service Class. Payment was made by fees—£4 4s. per pupil, together with an equal amount per head from the College.

Amount—1st year, £16 16s. 1902.
2nd year,, £23 1903.

The pupils gradually increased in numbers, and this year (1905-6) I was placed on the same footing as a Fellow engaged in the same work, receiving a salary as above noted.

In 1902, Mr. Bury having been transferred to Cambridge, I was appointed (for one term) Lecturer in History to the Honor Degree Class, salary £20 ; and was reappointed the following term, salary £20, with a vacation allowance of £20.

In 1903 I was appointed to the same post for one year, with title of Reader. Salary £60.

In 1904 I was appointed Professor of Modern History, with the full salary of the Chair, as above stated.

In addition to these posts, I hold the Chair of Political Economy at the Queen's College, Galway ; to which I was appointed in succession to Dr. Bastable. The two Galway "Law Terms" have always lasted for six weeks in each year. At least two of these weeks fall within the Dublin vacation, and the other four fall at the very end of the Michaelmas and Trinity Lecture Terms. As my work in Trinity College commences two or three weeks before the beginning of Term, I can always give my full number of lectures. The Board of Trinity College, as in the case of my predecessor, has very kindly permitted me to retain this appointment.

JOHN WARDELL.

D.

HISTORY.

Research and Post-Graduate Studies.

With the exception of the Helen Blake Scholarship, a private foundation, no encouragement is given either to historical research or post-graduate study. The Blake Scholarship is worth £90-£100 per annum, is awarded every fifth year, and is tenable for four years.

Since the foundation of this valuable prize I believe that on only one occasion has there been any competition. This I attribute to the following causes :—

(*a*) In a University which consists of but one College a man's abilities become well known, and possible competitors are disheartened. This appears to be unavoidable.

(*b*) As far as I am aware, no encouragement has ever been given to the *idea* of research, and the students have absolutely no notion as to how to set about this kind of work.

Mr. Murphy and I have already made some slight efforts in this direction, and I believe that in the future some competition will be assured.

The establishment of at least one Scholarship of the House in History would do much to attract the attention of able men to this subject. It may, perhaps, be worthy of mention that the Honor Degree Class of this year contains two Classical Scholars.

The great majority of our students are poor men who, on obtaining their degree, must immediately proceed to some profession. For this reason, I fear

STATEMENT XX.

J. H. Wardell, Esq., M.A., M.R.I.A.

that there is no prospect of the growth of a "research" school. But I feel sure that with due encouragement a strong "reading" school might be formed. By the widening of the Honor Courses, and especially by the inclusion of a Thesis or Essay in the Honor Degree Course, this "reading" might be made profitable, and not a mere temporary memorising of facts.

If the Professor and his Assistant had more time at their disposal it might be possible to lay the foundations of a *local* history school, on lines similar to those of the English provincial Universities. The existence of such bodies as the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and the position of Dublin as a centre for field excursions, would be invaluable if the men could be taught to avail themselves of these privileges. The services of Graduates could be utilised. I have spoken to more than one who would be willing to give lectures in Elementary Field Archæology and such matters. The Irish Undergraduate, with very few exceptions, is at present ignorant of the history of his University, of his county, and of his country.

As an instance of what might be done by encouragement, I may mention that *four* of last year's Honor Degree Class would have merely proceeded to Pass Degree if they had not been "approached." One of these four obtained *first place* on very high marks.

E.

If it should be found possible to place the Chair of Modern History upon a proper footing, the following suggestions may be deemed worthy of notice:—

1. The Professor might deal with the senior students, one Indian Civil Class, and the *professional* history of the Army School.

2. The Assistant (who should be given some definite title and a proper salary, or the prospect of one) could deal with the junior students and with one Indian Civil Class.

3. The Professor and his Assistant could come to an arrangement whereby they could lecture each other's classes on subjects to which the lecturer had devoted especial attention. In this manner the History Honor Courses might be extended.

The foundation of a "Board of Studies" would greatly tend towards the development of a serious study of History and its kindred subjects. Such a Board ought to consist of the Professors of History, Economics and Jurisprudence, and their assistants, if any, together with one or more members of the governing body of the College. Such a Board would be competent to take into *intelligent* consideration matters such as the following:—

1. The division of time, and the arrangement of lectures to prevent the overlapping of subjects.

2. The management of a lending library on the American system, if such could be established.

3. The proper equipment of class-rooms, with maps, &c., &c.

If the proposed establishment of a History School could be effected, in my opinion it would be fatal to "brigade" it with an Arts faculty. If this should occur I cannot help fearing that History and its kindred subjects would be relegated to the background.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to state that I feel most strongly that the matters referred to in these papers ought to be the concern of the University authorities, and that the reforms indicated ought to have come from inside. The general indifference to matters of historical study has rendered this impossible. But if it be permissible to mention individuals I cannot conclude this paper without acknowledging in some way the assistance and guidance rendered by Dr. Mahaffy, Dr. L. C. Purser, and Mr. Goligher. Also I would wish to emphasise the zealous assistance afforded on every possible occasion, especially with regard to Irish History, by Mr. H. L. Murphy, who has been appointed as my Assistant.

JOHN WARDELL,

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.

APPENDIX TO FIRST REPORT—SECTION E.

Statements submitted by Registrars of Schools in Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

STATEMENT XXI.

Registrar of Law School.

XXI.

Statement on the Law School in Trinity College, Dublin, submitted by Robert Russell, Esq., M.A., Fellow and Tutor, Registrar of the Law School, Trinity College, Dublin.

To the Members of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

In drawing up some notes on the Trinity College Law School, I have thought it desirable to begin at the year 1858, and trace briefly its development.

There were at that time two Professors, viz., the Regius Professor of Civil Law, and the Professor of Feudal and English Law. The course extended over two years, and the Benchers of the King's Inns accepted the instruction given in the School as a part of the professional qualification for Call to the Bar. Professional students who were not students of Trinity College were permitted to attend the lectures and examinations.

In that year the method of qualifying for LL.B. by opposing and responding was replaced by one of the following:—

(*a*) Two years course of study in the Law School.

(*b*) An examination in the theory and practice of Jurisprudence.

(*c*) Six years practice in the Law Courts.

The exercises to be performed for LL.D. consisted of theses on subjects—two chosen by the Regius Professor, and two by the candidate.

A candidate for LL.B. was a graduate of at least three years' standing, and a candidate for LL.D. was of at least five years' standing as LL.B.

Since that time various changes have taken place, the general tendencies of which have been to provide more difficult tests and more extensive courses as qualification for Law Degrees, and to develop the teaching in the School.

In 1877 the Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law was appointed as an additional member of the staff, and this Professorship continued until 1888.

Mr. Richard Tuohill Reid had bequeathed a sum of money to found a Professorship of Penal Legislation, and in 1888 the staff was reconstituted as follows:—

The Regius Professor of Civil and International Law.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Reid Professor.

In 1901 the Board of Trinity College appointed a committee to consider and report on the state of the Law School, and they requested the Right Honorable Mr. Justice Madden (Vice-Chancellor of the University), the Right Honorable Lord Justice FitzGibbon, and Mr. Sergeant Jellett, as Benchers, to serve on it.

In consequence of the report the Board established an Honor School in Legal and Political Science, and increased the staff by appointing a Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law. It was also decided that series of Honor lectures should be delivered by three of the Professors during each term of the third and fourth undergraduate years, and that students who so desired might replace the ordinary examination for the Degree of B.A. by the Moderatorship Examination in Legal and Political Science. The subjects to be studied for the Term Honor Examinations and the Moderatorship Examination will be found in Calendar 1905-6, vol. i., pp. 100-103 and p. 117. These lectures and examinations are in addition to the four courses of lectures and examinations for professional students.

In the years 1903-5 there have been eleven Senior Moderators and six Junior Moderators.

With a view of fitting those of our students who might be Colonials, or who might desire to go to the Colonies, a Reader in Dutch Law was appointed in 1905, and this subject now forms one of the optional portions of the course for LL.B. (see Regulations for Degrees in Law, appended to this paper).

In recent years important changes have taken place in the regulations and courses for Law Degrees. The examination for LL.B. has been divided into two sections, and the courses for both LL.B. and LL.D. have been considerably extended.

At the Term examinations in Arts of the third and fourth years Law Students who have credit with two of the Professors in Law for a Term are excused one subject in the corresponding Arts examination. To obtain this privilege at the examination for B.A. a student must have obtained credit for the three terms in Law with each of two Professors.

The attendance at professional lectures since 1902 has been as in the following table:—

	Trinity College Students.	King's Inns Students who are not T.C.D. Students.
1902-3,	48	17
1903-4,	47	30
1904-5,	45	28
1905-6,	56	23

The following are the present members of the teaching staff of the Law School:—

Henry Brougham Leech, LL.D., *Regius Professor of Laws.*

George Vaughan Hart, LL.D., *Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.*

Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D., *Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law, and Professor of Political Economy.*

Robert Galloway Louis Leonard, B.A., *Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence.*

Charles Maturin, B.A., LL.B., *Lecturer in Roman-Dutch Law.*

ROBERT RUSSELL,

Registrar of Law School.

30th July, 1906.

STATEMENT XXI.

Registrar of Law School.

Appendix to the foregoing Statement.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN LAW.

1. *Bachelor of Laws.*

A *Bachelor of Laws* must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the Degree of Master of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin (unless he seek the degree *ad eundem* as LL.B. of Cambridge, or a B.C.L. of Oxford). He must also have passed the following special Examination for LL.B.:—

This Examination is divided into two sections, A and B, which may be taken separately or together, at the option of the candidate.

The subjects assigned to each section, and the marks allotted to each subject, are as follows:—

SECTION A.

1. Jurisprudence—100 marks.
   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Maine, Ancient Law (edited Pollock)].
2. International Law—100 marks.
   [Lawrence, Principles of International Law.
   Hall, International Law.
   Pitt Cobbett, Leading Cases in International Law.]
3. Roman Law—150 marks.
   ["The Institutes" of Justinian, edited by J. B. Moyle.]
4. Constitutional Law and History—150 marks.
   [Dicey, Introduction to the Law of the Constitution (6th edition).
   Anson, The Law and Custom of the Constitution.
   Thomas, Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.]

SECTION B.

1. The Law of Property (Real and Personal)—250 marks.
   [Strahan, General View of the Law of Property.
   Williams, Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
   Edwards, Compendium of the Law of Property in Land.
   Or,
   Williams, Principles of the Law of Real Property.]
2. The Law of Obligations—200 marks.
   [Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.
   Pollock, The Law of Torts.]
3. Equity—150 marks.
   [Snell, Principles of Equity.
   Or,
   H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]
4. Criminal Law—75 marks.
   [Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law.]
5. The Law of Evidence—75 marks.
   [Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

Candidates who have credit for attendance on the Lectures of the Reader in Dutch-Roman Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for 1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject:—

1. (*a*) Roman-Dutch Law—250 marks.
   [Van der Linden, Institutes of the Law of Holland;
   Grotius, Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence;
   Van der Kessel, Theses Selectae;
   Van Leeuwen, Commentaries on Roman-Dutch Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for 3. "Equity" the following subject:—

3. (*a*) Roman and Roman-Dutch Law, Special Course—150 marks.
   Justinian, Digest, Lib. 46, Titles, 1, 2.
   Voet, Ad Pandectas, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.

Candidates, selected for the Civil Service of India or engaged in that service, who have credit for attendance on the lectures of the Reader in Indian Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for—1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject:—

1. (*a*) Hindu and Muhammadan Law—250 marks.
   [Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage;
   Sir R. K. Wilson, Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for 4. "Criminal Law" the following subject:—

4. (*a*) Indian Criminal Law and Procedure—75 marks.
   [Indian Penal Code;
   The Code of Criminal Procedure.]

And for 5. "The Law of Evidence" the following subject:—

5. (*a*) The Indian Evidence Act—75 marks.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

The Examinations are mainly by Papers; but each Examiner is at liberty to supplement his Examination by questions *vivâ voce*.

Candidates presenting themselves at the Examination must either have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A., or be in a position to present themselves at that Examination. They must give a day's notice to the Registrar of the Law School. No fee will be charged for replacement.

Candidates who are not students of Trinity College, Dublin, must pay the fees necessary for the Degree *ad eundem* which they propose to take previous to presenting themselves at the Examinations for the Degrees of LL.B. or LL.D.

II.—*Doctor of Laws.*

A Doctor of Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing in either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; and must have taken the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree—

(1.) By passing an Examination.

The subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each shall be as follows:—

1. Roman Law—100 marks.
   [(*a*) The Institutes of Justinian.
   (*b*) Muirhead's Historical Introduction to the Private Law of Rome. 2nd Edition. 1899.]
2. English Law—100 marks.
   (*a*) The Law of Mortgage.
   (*b*) The Law of Negotiable Instruments.
3. Jurisprudence, Theoretical and Historical—100 marks.
   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Holmes, The Common Law.
   Jenks, Law and Politics in the Middle Ages.]
4. International Law (including Private International Law)—100 marks.
   (*a*) The Law of Neutrality.
   (*b*) The Law of Domicil.
5. Theory of Legislation—100 marks.
   [Bentham, Theory of Legislation.
   Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, chaps. iii.-xiii.
   M'Kechnie, State and Individual, Part 2.
   Dicey, Law and Public Opinion in England.]

6. Legal History—100 marks.
[Carter, History of English Legal Institutions. Digby, History of the Law of Real Property. Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law. Book I., Book II., chaps. i. and iv.]

Nos. (1) *and* (2) *to be compulsory; but every Candidate must in addition answer in two of the four remaining subjects.*

Candidates must send to the Registrar of the Law School notice of their selection one month before the Examination.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

A Candidate for LL.D. Examination must have passed for LL.B. one year previously. In special cases (reserved for decision of the Board) this rule may be relaxed.

(2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate shall be further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence, they may exempt the Candidate from the examination.

(3.) The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of original published work connected with legal or political studies, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree. The Examiners shall have power, if they consider it necessary, to question the Author personally on his work, and also on cognate subjects.

Candidates for Degrees by the methods (2) and (3) are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, one month before the Commencements, the particular qualifications which they propose to offer.

NOTE.—A Decree, of which the following was a clause, was passed by the Senate on the 16th of June, 1885:—

"Proviso tamen quod omnibus quibus unquam per Statuta licuerit Baccalaureatum vel Doctoratum in utroque jure secundum regulas antehac [ante annum 1885] vigentes capessere, post hac etiam liceat secundum eas regulas pro illis gradibus supplicare."

STATEMENT XXI.

Registrar of Law School.

In 1907 the Examinations for Degrees in Laws, will be as follows:—

LL.B. will begin on June 7	,	December 3.
LL.D. will begin on June 7	,	December 3.

Degrees will be conferred on February 12, April 18, June 29, December 19.

Bachelors of Laws of Oxford or Cambridge, who are also Bachelors of Arts in either of these Universities, may present themselves for the LL.D. Examination on taking an *ad eundem* LL.B. Degree in the University of Dublin. Fee, £11 15*s*.

Specimens of Papers set at recent Examinations for the LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees can be obtained on application to the Registrar. The Examiners require a minimum of 40 per cent. of the questions to be answered on the aggregate of the papers. The answering must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner.

At the Examination for the Degree of LL.D., and the examination for each section of the Degree of LL.B., candidates who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, and who have satisfied the Examiners in the several subjects of examination, will be arranged in two classes. The usual standard for first class shall be 65 per cent. for the LL.D. and Section B. of the LL.B. Examination, and 60 per cent. for Section A of the LL.B. Examination. In each class the names will be arranged in order of merit. The remaining candidates who have passed the Examination will be arranged in alphabetical order as unclassed candidates.

In the LL.B. and LL.D. Courses, as in the other parts of the University Curriculum, changes are introduced from time to time by the Board and Council, and also the publishers issue new editions of the books. But this latter change is not allowed to operate to the disadvantage of any candidate who has prepared himself for examination in the prescribed Course.

The fees for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are, respectively, £11 15*s*. and £22.

ROBERT RUSSELL,
Registrar of the Law School.

STATEMENT XXII.

Registrar, School of Engineering.

XXII.

Statement submitted by W. E. Thrift, Esq., M.A., F.T.C.D., Registrar of the School of Engineering.

To the Members of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

Much attention has been directed in Trinity College during recent years to Engineering and to the subject of Engineering education. During the public movement for the extension and proper equipment of the Science Schools of the University, which has led to the erection by Lord Iveagh of the new Physical Laboratory, the Board of Trinity College erected a special Laboratory for Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. This is quite up to-date and well-equipped for its present purpose, which is rather to give all students of the School a certain knowledge of these branches than to turn out fully-qualified electrical and mechanical engineers. Special teachers have been placed in charge of these departments.

Since the appointments in the Indian Public Works Department have been thrown open, by the abolition of Cooper's Hill Engineering College, a number of our students have been selected for these posts. A share of Engineering appointments in Egypt may be expected to be allotted to this College, when the teaching of the School becomes better known.

To these facts may be attributed, at least in part, the considerable increase in the numbers of the students in the School that is shown by the following table, which gives the numbers of students in the different School classes, and of those who obtained the B.A.I. degree in each of the past ten years :—

—	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905 6.
In Junior Year, ...	14	12	14	10	19	18	21	18	34	28
In Middle Year, ...	14	11	14	16	11	16	14	19	17	28
In Senior Year, ...	15	14	8	11	15	11	16	12	17	16
Total No. in the School,	43	37	36	37	45	45	51	49	68	72
Number who obtained the B.A.I. Degree.	10	14	13	9	6	11	9	18	13	18

I send herewith copies of the regulations of the School and the syllabus of its Courses. It will be seen from these that it is necessary for a student to obtain the B.A. Degree in order to obtain the B.A.I. Degree. This has often been found of much value to its graduates, when they look for appointments on leaving the School.

The object of the School is to fit men to undertake Engineering work, more especially, perhaps, Surveying and Railway work, immediately after graduating, and many of its students have filled with success, in various parts of the world, posts to which they were appointed either direct from the School or when they had gained a few months' practical experience after graduation.

With this object in view, as well as for their educational value, it has been sought to combine with the necessary theoretical training as many practical courses as possible.

Students must attend lectures and work through these practical courses, as well as pass the various School examinations, in order to obtain Engineering degrees.

The School is immediately under the control of the Board of Trinity College, who usually ask for a report or recommendation from a Committee of the Professors and Lecturers of the School before coming to a final decision upon questions relating to its students and curriculum.

WM. E. THRIFT,

Registrar to the School of Engineering.

STATEMENT XXIII.

Registrar, School of Education.

XXIII.

Statement with reference to the School of Education in Trinity College, Dublin, submitted by E. P. Culverwell, Esq., M.A., F.T.C.D., Registrar of the School.

As a teaching institution the school is in its infancy, so that there is but little to record. Examinations for teaching diplomas have, however, been held for ten years, but few candidates have presented themselves —about twenty in the ten years. If registration be abolished the numbers are likely to decrease.

In 1905 an arrangement was entered into with Alexandra College for the training of women as teachers, but Trinity College cannot have graduates ready to enter it until next session, and I understand that as we had no students to produce when the Inspector from the Board of Education came to inspect last year the technical position is that our recognition by the Board has been suspended.

A series of public lectures on some educational theme is given every Michaelmas Term; the lectures have been well attended.

A course in Education has now been introduced as one of the optional courses in Arts in the sophister years.

E. P. CULVERWELL.

XXIV.

STATEMENT XXIV.

Registrar of Indian and Home Civil Service Classes.

Statement on the Indian and Home Civil Service Classes in Trinity College, Dublin, submitted by L. C. Purser, Esq. M.A., Litt. D., F.T.C.D., Registrar of the School of Indian and Home Civil Service in Trinity College, Dublin.

The regulations of the classes in Trinity College which prepare (*a*) for the open competition for the Indian and Home Civil Service, and (*b*) for the examination of the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, are set forth in the College Calendar for 1905-6, pp. 57* to 60*.

(*a*) During the past academic year there were seventeen students who attended the classes for the open competition. The following courses of lectures were given:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Students attending.
English Literature and Composition, ...	Mr. Gwynn, ...	11
Greek, ...	Professor Goligher,...	4
Latin, ...	Do. ...	5
Mathematics, ...	Dr. J. P. Johnston, ...	3
Political Economy, ...	Professor Bastable,...	2
Political Science, ...	Do. ...	9½
Roman Law, ...	Mr Maturin, ...	8
English Law, ...	Mr. Dockrell, ..	7
Ancient History, ...	Mr. Kennedy, ...	2
General Modern History, ...	Professor Wardell,...	6
English History, ...	Do. ...	1
French, ...	Dr. Cerf, ...	2
German, ...	Do. ...	1
Chemistry and Physics, ...	Dr. J. P. Jackson, ...	2
Geology, ...	Prcfessor J. Joly, ...	4

The fees paid by the students attending are given to the lecturers except the entrance fees and the fees for Roman and English Law, which go into the general funds of the College. The lecturers receive further grants from the general funds of the College according to special arrangements in the case of each lecturer.

(*b*) During the past academic year there was only one student who attended the lectures for the selected candidates of the Indian Civil Service. Of the two other men who, prepared in our classes, were successful in the open competition in 1905, one declined the appointment, and the other, being an extern student and Cambridge man, elected to take his year of probation at Cambridge. Lectures were delivered in the following subjects:—

Sanskrit, . . .	Prof. R. Atkinson.
Marathi, . . .	Prof. R. Atkinson.
Indian Law, . .	Dr. Ormsby.
Indian History, . .	Prof. White King.

The fees of the lecturers are paid out of the general funds of the College. The lectures are open to any student having his name on the College books.

L. C. PURSER.

Trinity College,

July 30, 1906.

APPENDIX TO FIRST REPORT—SECTION F.

Statements submitted at the request of the Commission, by Persons and Bodies outside Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

XXV.

STATEMENT XXV.

Standing Committee of Catholic Bishops.

Statement drawn up by the Standing Committee of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, at a Meeting of the Committee in Dublin, on July 25th, 1906, and directed by the Committee to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, and the University of Dublin.

SIR,—We are directed by the Standing Committee of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult., and to thank the members of the Royal Commission for their courtesy in inviting the Bishops to give their views as to "the place which Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin now hold as organs of the higher education in Ireland, and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country."

As to the first point, the Bishops are of opinion that there is no room for doubt as to the fact that Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin, as organs of the higher education in Ireland, are, to all intents and purposes, restricted to the service of the Episcopalian Protestants of Ireland. Why this is so is another question; but, as to the fact, there can be no controversy.

By the Census returns published in 1901 the number of students on the books of Trinity College, Dublin, by religious denominations, was as follows:—

Episcopalian Protestants	746 or 76.4	per cent.
Catholics	73 or 7.5	,,
Presbyterians	64 or 6.5	,,
Methodists	58 or 5.9	,,
Other Denominations	35 or 3.5	,,

And these figures do not represent merely accidental numbers for one year, but fairly indicate the constant proportions of the members of the different religious bodies in the College. The corresponding figures of the year 1891 are as follows:—

Episcopalian Protestants	902 or 77.6	per cent.
Catholics	76 or 6.5	,,
Presbyterians	90 or 7.7	,,
Methodists	44 or 3.8	,,
Other Denominations	50 or 4.3	,,

By the Fawcett Act of 1873 religious tests were abolished in Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin, and these institutions were thrown open on the same terms to the members of every religious body. But it is common knowledge that the results, in fact, have not corresponded to the theory of the law. Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin are as closed now against Catholics as they ever were. The Act of 1873 has made no real change for them. It has been a dead letter, and of this statement no more authentic proof need be sought than the following extract from the evidence given before the Royal Commission of 1901, by Dr. Traill, the present Provost of Trinity College:—

> "It is interesting to note that during the first ten years, 1860 to 1870, the average number of Roman Catholics entering was over 19; of Presbyterians, 7; of Methodists, 4. In the next ten years, 1870 to 1880, the average number of Roman Catholics who entered was 26; of Presbyterians, 15; of Methodists, 5. From 1880 to 1890 the average number of Roman Catholics entering was 25; of Presbyterians, 16; of Methodists, 8. Then from 1890 to 1900 there came a drop, and the average number of Roman Catholics entering was 17, but they were still above the Presbyterians, whose average number was 14, while the number of Methodists was 9.
>
> "In 1900 the Roman Catholics who entered were 11, Presbyterians, 10, and Methodists, 3. Last year, 1901, there was a rise, the Roman Catholics going back to their numbers of thirty years ago—19—I suppose in anticipation of some legislation; of Presbyterians there were 13, and of Methodists 8. These are, perhaps, interesting figures to give the Commission."

Unquestionably they are most interesting, and illustrate in a very striking way the absolute unreality of the Fawcett Act as a measure of relief for Catholics.

The abolition of tests worked very differently in England. There it became a really operative measure, because it was passed at the instance of those who sought the relief which it gave, and who desired to share in the advantages which the Universities of England had to offer to their students. In Ireland, curiously enough, the Act of 1873 was not at all asked for by the Catholics, in whose interest it was supposed to have been passed. The proposal to abolish tests in Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin came from within, and the result has been that those who were outside when the Act was passed are outside still, and those who were then in exclusive possession enjoy their monopoly as fully as ever.

The circumstances of the time also would suggest that the movement for widening the portals of Trinity College, Dublin, was not quite spontaneous. Mr. Gladstone's University Bill of the same year had just fallen through, and one can hardly resist the inference that the fear with which that measure had unquestionably filled the supporters of privilege in Trinity College quickened their zeal for reform, and that the Fawcett Act was the line of defence which they took during the respite against the recurrence of the danger.

Whatever be the value of these observations and the views which they suggest, the fact remains that Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin are used almost exclusively by the Episcopalian Protestants of Ireland.

They claim to be national institutions, but they do not belong to the nation, nor satisfy its needs. The revenues which they enjoy are collected from tenants who are almost all Catholics, as the rent of confiscated Catholic lands, and yet are devoted to the service of one Protestant denomination, whose members amount to something over half a million out of the whole population of the country.

The Protestant religion has been disestablished in Ireland, but it is still established and endowed in Trinity College, Dublin, and this position of privilege has been formally sanctioned by the Fawcett Act itself.

For these reasons the Catholic Bishops of Ireland feel justified in asserting that these institutions are, as a matter of fact, organs of the higher education, not for the nation at large, but for the members of the Protestant Episcopalian Church.

Dealing with the second part of your inquiry, which relates to "the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country," the Bishops would point out, in the first place, that, at the present time, there is a very large number of persons in Ireland who are capable of benefiting by a University education, but for whom Trinity College, Dublin, and the

University of Dublin are doing nothing whatsoever. If the abolition of tests has not brought members of the Catholic religion in large numbers into Trinity College it is not for the want of students of that religion who desire to obtain a University education and degrees.

In the year 1879, six years after the Fawcett Act was passed, it was found necessary to establish the Royal University of Ireland.

This in itself is a remarkable comment on the practical value of the Fawcett Act to meet the conscientious objections of Catholics to the education which is given in Trinity College, Dublin. The abolition of tests did nothing to remove or even weaken these objections, and it became apparent that, unless the Catholics of Ireland were to be shut out entirely in their own country from access to University degrees, something very different from the opening of Trinity College was required.

And this view has received a very remarkable confirmation from the history of the Royal University. Notwithstanding the palpable limitations and defects in the constitution of that University, it has progressed by leaps and bounds, and in the year 1905 no fewer than 3,474 students entered for its various examinations, and it had as many candidates for matriculation in that one year alone as there are students all told in Trinity College, Dublin. Assuredly these figures indicate a great field for public service, and suggest that there must be something radically wrong with the richly-endowed College and University in Dublin which can do nothing to cultivate it.

In recent years the claims of Catholics to fair treatment in the matter of University education have been so effectually urged as to threaten danger to the monopoly of Trinity College, and, accordingly, it is no surprise to observe movements within that institution which bear an interesting resemblance to the incidents that preceded the passing of the Act of 1873.

But now no more than then, do the Catholics seek to be allowed to enter Trinity College. They have never asked to have changes made in the constitution for their sakes. But the persons who hold all its privileges, and enjoy its advantages, propose changes which, in their opinion and according to their principles, ought to satisfy the Catholics, and, if they do not, are of such a character that the mere fact that they were offered and refused should be a complete bar against further concession to so unreasonable a body.

On the 16th of November, 1903, a letter was addressed to the Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh on behalf of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, setting forth some changes which it was suggested might make the College acceptable to Catholics. The Cardinal, on the 17th of the same month, gave a categorical answer to the effect that he could be no party to the proposed arrangement. To that answer the Catholic Bishops as a body have given their adhesion, and their Standing Committee now direct us to inform the Royal Commission that under no circumstances will the Catholics of Ireland accept a system of mixed education in Trinity College as a solution of their claims.

Many persons set great store by bringing the youth of Ireland together during the formative years of College life, as a means of mitigating religious and political animosities, and developing the feelings of comradeship in a common nationality which spring up naturally amongst fellow-students. Unquestionably these things are worth a great deal, but they are not to be attained by cramping the whole intellectual, religious, and political development of the best minds in Ireland within the limits of any one College. It may be open to question whether a country is the better educationally of being reduced to one University; it seems preposterous to confine it, as this scheme inevitably would, to one College.

If the Catholics of Ireland were to join the Episcopalian Protestants in Trinity College it appears to be evident that the Royal University should die of inanition, and the Colleges at Belfast and Cork become mere local institutions without University rank. This would be a disastrous development. There is no precedent, as far as we know, for creating such a state of things. So far from crowding millions of people into dependence on one College, the whole tendency of modern thought is towards the multiplication of places of higher education, and the Standing Committee of the Bishops believe that this proposal would never have been made for Ireland except by persons with whom the supremacy of Trinity College, Dublin, was of more consequence than the educational interests of the country.

STATEMENT XXV.

Standing Committee of Catholic Bishops.

For other reasons that proposal is unacceptable. Trinity College is not popular; it has an anti-Catholic and anti-National tradition, and, if it were offered to Catholics as the sole place in which they could follow University studies, it is entirely probable that the great majority of them would refuse to go there, and the Catholics of Ireland would find themselves thrown back into the condition in which they were before the Royal University was established.

Then it is well to bear in mind that, as a body, the Catholic students who seek a University degree are not rich, and would, as a rule, find the cost of Trinity College prohibitive; while its studies, which have run in one groove for ages, to suit the requirements of certain classes of the community, could with difficulty be now brought into a modern shape, so as to meet the actual needs of the country.

These considerations point to the conclusion that the Catholics, under the most favourable circumstances could never hope to be more in Trinity College than a helpless minority—a state of things which would probably be regarded with great equanimity by the persons who desire this solution of the Irish University question.

It has often been said that the Catholics, by organisation and persistent effort, might, within a limited number of years, "capture" the College. This is far from certain. But, even if it were feasible, is it the development which the friends of the College or of education would desire? Would it make for the religious peace, which, *ex-hypothesi*, is the motive of making the experiment, to have a perpetual struggle for supremacy going on between two great sections of the College? Would academic life be possible under these conditions? Yet such internecine strife would be inevitable, unless the Catholics consented to lie down in permanent subjection.

There are other objections of more importance, because they touch upon principle, to the acceptance of Trinity College, Dublin, as the place for the higher studies of the Catholics of Ireland. For years it has been the wish of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland to give their ecclesiastical students the benefit of a University education. At the present moment there is a regulation in force which requires all the students of Maynooth College to take out a degree in the Royal University; and it has been the hope of the Bishops that, sooner or later, they should have a University, or at least a University College, in which they might maintain a Theological Faculty. That would be impossible in Trinity College, Dublin. To Catholics, at all events, it is evident that their ecclesiastical students could not be sent to reside there.

A college, whether for ecclesiastical or lay students, is a home in which the students under a domestic discipline into which religion largely enters, complete the education which began in their parents' home. Public prayer, catechetical instruction, and the profession of a common religious faith are of the essence of collegiate life. It is so in the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and in Trinity College, Dublin, itself. The few Catholics who study in these colleges do not invalidate the argument. They are exceptions, and stand apart from the common life. Being a few, they are generally treated with special consideration like guests in a family, but the college routine, with its religious practices, goes on independently of them. It would be quite another thing if, instead of being a few, they were equal, or nearly equal in number to the others, and, instead of being ignored in the College discipline, provision had to be made in it for their religion also. A system of this kind seems to be a practical impossibility. You may have a Catholic College, or a Protestant College; but you cannot have a college which will be, at the same time, positively, both Catholic and Protestant; and the inevitable result of an attempt to set up, for the first time in the history of universities, an institution of the kind would, as regards religion, be negative—that is, the exclusion of all religion.

That is mixed education in its most pernicious development, and the Catholics of Ireland, who have borne for long years the penalties of their resistance to this system, can hardly be expected, now, to be parties to imposing it on themselves.

STATEMENT. XXV.

Standing Committee of Catholic Bishops.

Any attempt to solve the University Question by a scheme of this kind is foredoomed to failure. It can lead to no advantage to Catholics, but while it left their grievances unredressed, and probably more exasperating than ever, it might, very easily, prove the ruin of the College which it was designed to serve.

It is quite another thing when we come to speak of Dublin University. Students, of different religions, and of various social and political views, may fraternise, with advantage, in the same University, and if a scheme were formulated for setting up in the University of Dublin another College, in addition to Trinity College, we should be prepared to consider it with open minds.

In the evidence which was given before the Royal Commission of 1901, the views of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland on the whole question, apart from Trinity College, Dublin, were fully stated, and are now before you. It is unnecessary, therefore, to refer to them here, further than to express the conviction that the Catholics of Ireland, who are 74 per cent. of the whole population, and have shown in the Royal University, not only by the number, but by the ability and attainments of their students, their capacity for higher education, have a right to a University in harmony with their principles, in which the best minds of the great mass of the nation might expand naturally, in accordance with its own traditions.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland regard this as the true and adequate solution of the University Question. It is a matter for regret that the Royal Commission of 1901 did not adopt it, but recommended instead, a reconstruction of the Royal University, by which it would be changed from a mere Examining Body into a Teaching University, in which "an autonomous College on an adequate and impressive scale" would be provided in Dublin for Catholics.

That solution, as indeed any solution that would give us a College instead of a University, falls far short of what the Catholics of Ireland have a right to claim. Yet the Bishops, recognising that it would be a substantial gain for education, and impressed by the ruinous consequences which the deprivation of higher education entails upon every interest in the country, have long since expressed their willingness to consider favourably a solution on the lines of the Report of the Commission.

To sum up then, the Standing Committee of the Catholic Bishops feel that they are safe in stating that the Catholics of Ireland would be prepared to accept any of the following solutions:—(1) A University for Catholics; (2) a new College in the University of Dublin; (3) a new College in the Royal University; but that on no account would they accept any scheme of Mixed Education in Trinity College, Dublin.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

✠ MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE, *Chairman.*

✠ RICHARD ALPHONSUS, *Bishop of Waterford and Lismore;*

✠ HENRY, *Bishop of Down and Connor,*

Secretaries to the Standing Committee.

Dublin, 25*th July*, 1906.

XXVI.

STATEMENT XXVI.

Special Committee of General Synod of Church of Ireland.

Statement with reference to the Divinity School connected with Trinity College, Dublin, submitted by a Special Committee appointed by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland.

(1.)—LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION.

SYNOD HALL,
CHRIST CHURCH PLACE,
DUBLIN,
July 31*st*, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

In compliance with the request contained in your favour of the 22nd ult., addressed to the Honorary Secretaries of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, I am directed by the Special Committee appointed by the Synod to deal with the subjects referred to in your Commission, to send you the accompanying statement of the claims of the Church upon the Divinity School of Trinity College, and upon the College and the University of Dublin.

The Appendices annexed to the Statement refer to the most important documents and proceedings mentioned in it, and the Committee has requested the Very Rev. John H. Bernard, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, and the Right Hon. Gerald FitzGibbon, LL.D., Chancellor of the United Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, to give oral evidence in support of the Statement, when called upon by your Commission.

The House of Bishops will name some of their own members to give evidence, if permitted to do so.

If it would be any convenience to you to have some additional copies of the Statement and Appendices in pamphlet form, for the use of your Commissioners, I can send them on your request. The original now sent has been signed by the Chairman, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and by myself as the Hon. Secretary of the Committee, on behalf of the General Synod.

I have the honour to remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. WADE THOMPSON,

Hon. Secretary of the Special Committee.

To the Secretary,

Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin,

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

(2.)—RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL SYNOD.

On 25th April, 1906, it was resolved by the General Synod:—

That the Synod heartily accepts the suggestion of the letter from the Bench of Bishops, and accordingly appoints a Committee which shall consider the subjects that may be referred to the Commission of Inquiry into matters relating to Trinity College; and, if it seem necessary or expedient, shall take steps to bring before the Commissioners both the present position of the Divinity School and the claims upon it of the Church of Ireland; and that the Committee be empowered, if it think necessary or expedient so to do, to request His Grace the Primate to summon a special meeting of the Synod by which the voice of the whole Church upon this subject may be heard.

The Committee to consist of:—The Archbishops and Bishops, together with Lord Clonbrock, Sir A. Coote, Lord Justice FitzGibbon, Dr. R. Kyle Knox, Mr. A. Samuels, K.C., Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell, Capt. R. Wade Thompson, Archdeacon of Derry, Dean of St. Patrick's, Canon Pooler, Archdeacon of Dublin, Dean of Clogher, Dean of Cork, and Canon O'Connor.

(3.)—STATEMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland to bring before the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin, the present position of the Divinity School connected with Trinity College, Dublin, and the claims of the Church of Ireland upon that School and upon the College and University. STATEMENT XXVI.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		Page
STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE	... ...	83
APPENDIX A.	Lord Belmore's Bill of 1879 ...	86
APPENDIX B.	Discussions arising out of Lord Belmore's Bill	87
APPENDIX C.	Proposals made by Fellows or Professors of Trinity College for a governing body of the Divinity School	99
APPENDIX D.	Proposals since the University Tests Act, 1873, for the establishment of additional Divinity Schools and granting professional privileges to Divinity Students similar to those now granted to Divinity Students of the Church of Ireland ...	100
APPENDIX E.	References in the Charters and Statutes of Dublin University to the teaching of Religion, the Divinity School and matters connected therewith ...	102
APPENDIX F.	Judicial Declarations as to the trusts in the Charters and Statutes of Dublin University	106
APPENDIX G.	Endowments applied to the purposes of the Divinity School ...	106

The Committee, in compliance with the invitation of the Commissioners, dated 22nd June, 1906, submits the following Statement on behalf of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland.

For the earlier history of the proceedings relating to the subject of this Statement, reference is made to the Report and Evidence of the Belmore Commission (1878). Appendices A, B, C, D, hereto annexed, contain information as to subsequent correspondence and negotiations. Appendices E and F contain references to the Charters and Statutes, and to Judicial Declarations as to their effect. Appendix G gives a list of the Endowments applied to the purposes of the Divinity School.

I. CONNECTION BETWEEN THE CHURCH OF IRELAND AND THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Judgment of Sir J. Napier in Purser's case (1872) (Report, p. 118), and Report of Belmore Commission, p. 9.

The connection between the Church of Ireland and the University of Dublin has always been most intimate, as one of the main purposes which the founders of the University had in view was that a learned Ministry for the service of the Church should be educated and trained within Trinity College.

See also 1 Geo. III., c. 1. Appendix E.

As in all the older Universities of repute, the Faculty which was held to be the first in dignity was the Faculty of Theology. Degrees in Divinity have been granted since the original foundation; and one of the three Fellows named in the original Charter (Luke Challoner) was the first Professor of Divinity. Up to the year 1873 no Divinity Degree could be obtained by anyone who was not a clergyman of the Church of Ireland or of a Church in communion therewith; and the instruction given by the Divinity Professors has, from the foundation up to the present day, been given in accordance with the tenets of the Irish Church.

But the Divinity School has a more intimate relationship to the Church of Ireland than is established even by these well-known facts. For the Divinity School of Dublin University, unlike those of Oxford and Cambridge, has not only instructed its students in Scientific Theology; it has trained them directly for the service of the Anglican Communion, and especially for the Irish branch of that Communion. Consequently there has never existed, or been required, any Training College or Theological Seminary in connection with the Irish Church. Its Divinity School is, on the one hand, a professional School like the Schools of Medicine and of Law; and it also supplies the place of a Theological College. It thus discharges two distinct functions, the second of which has always been exercised in the interest of the Church of Ireland, as distinguished from that of other religious bodies whose students may avail themselves of the opportunities which the School offers for theological study. So important has it been regarded, both by Church and College, that the Divinity School should be carried on in co-operation with the authorities of the Irish Church, that so far back as 1790 the Board adopted as text-books works in Divinity recommended to them by the Irish Bishops; and for the last century it has been the general practice of the Bishops to require the production of the Divinity Testimonium from Irish candidates for Holy Orders. Since Disestablishment, the vast majority of those who have been ordained in Ireland, or promoted to ecclesiastical offices in the Church of Ireland, have been Graduates of the University of Dublin, and have received their theological education and training in the Divinity School.

Report of Belmore Commission, p. 64.

Many donations and bequests have been made to Trinity College not only for purposes distinctly ecclesiastical, but also for general purposes with the view of serving the Church, whose interests and those of the University were identical. The names of the numerous Church Dignitaries who have been the chief benefactors of the College will, of themselves, establish this significant fact.

List of Benefactors *passim* in Coll. Calendar (Suppl. Vol.)

Before we pass on to urge the importance of maintaining unimpaired the ancient connection between Church and College, we would remark that in the event (which we should deplore) of this connection being severed, and of the consequent redistribution of College revenues, it would be unjust if the Church which has aided in so many ways to build up the reputation, and the financial resources, of Trinity College were not treated with liberality, and held entitled to full compensation for any diversion of the funds which were originally intended in large measure for her special benefit. We hold that security should be given for the preservation of the revenues at present devoted to the support of the Divinity School; and we point out that the findings of the Belmore Commission explicitly recognised our rights in this regard. Even when Mr. Gladstone proposed to separate the Theological Faculty from Trinity College (a proposal which we repudiate) he not only admitted the claims of the Church of Ireland to have the private endowments of the Divinity School transferred to the Church, but he also urged that the Church should be endowed with fifteen years' purchase of the total annual expenditure upon the School, with £15,000 to be added as compensation for buildings. While these statements confirm our case, the remedy proposed by their authors is not that which we recommend. On the contrary, we contend that the claim for compensation should be avoided, by permitting the usefulness of the University and of the Divinity School to the Members of the Church to continue.

Report, p. 12.

See speech on University Bill, 1873.

A sum of £372,331 was paid over at Disestablishment out of the Church Fund to the Trustees of Maynooth College in lieu of the annual grant previously paid out of the Imperial revenues, and they were also released from a building debt of £20,000. Provision on a like basis was made for the Presbyterians. If the Divinity School be severed from Trinity College, it, too, in common justice, must be endowed out of public funds, for the resources of Trinity College should not be crippled to make good any loss inflicted upon the Church. But we do not desire any severance of the Divinity School from the University; and we go on to point out the importance of the connection between them, in the interest of the University as well as of the Church.

See 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42, s. 40, 41; cp. Appendix D.

STATEMENT XXVI.

II. Connection between the Church and University beneficial to both.

(*a*) This connection is beneficial to the *University*. Without a Theological Faculty, a University is without one of its most effective instruments of culture; Theology is the "Queen of Sciences," and is concerned with the highest topics of human interest. It has been found in the case of modern foundations, such as London University and Victoria University, that the exclusion of Theology, which was at first attempted, was not in the best interests of learning; and both of those vigorous institutions have recently established Theological Faculties, side by side with those of Law and Medicine. The experience of the past fifty years has shown that the increasing demand for technical education, and the early separation of students into the various professional schools, render more desirable than ever the maintenance of a Faculty whose interests promote instead of competing with the philosophical, classical, and literary studies without which a University is unworthy of its name.

Moreover a Theological Faculty in a country like Ireland, where religious differences are conspicuous, cannot be organised efficiently except in connection with definite theological instruction, such as that which is provided in the existing Divinity School of the University of Dublin. No "tests" are, indeed, proposed to candidates for Divinity Degrees. That would be as undesirable as it would be inconsistent with Fawcett's Act of 1873. But while *Examinations* in Theology can be held, under certain conditions, without offending the religious susceptibilities of those who do not profess the creed of their examiners, it is impossible to provide theological *Teaching* which shall be satisfactory to all denominations alike. A Faculty which is not allowed to teach is deprived of more than half its usefulness as an instrument of culture.

It may be in the interests of the University and of Irish education that provision for religious instruction for Roman Catholics, or for other religious bodies, should be made within Trinity College, side by side with that which is coeval with the foundation of the University. Such a duplication of theological instruction has been attempted elsewhere, as at Bonn and at Breslau. But whether a system of this kind be adopted at Dublin in the future or not, we protest in the interests of University Education against the total expulsion of theological studies.

We add one other practical consideration. The expulsion of Theology would cause a serious diminution in the number of students who come to Trinity College, and would gravely affect its annual income. The College is no loser by its expenditure upon the Divinity School (about £3,000 per annum, exclusive of private endowments), but, on the contrary, it gains in revenue by the large number of students who come to Dublin to participate in the theological instruction there provided. At this moment the number of students on the books who either are or intend to be Divinity Students is between 180 and 200—the average for many years past. Nor should it be forgotten that the number of Clergy who take out the Degrees of Master and Doctor is remarkably large, as compared with the number of those who come from other professions.

See Report of Belmore Commission, pp. 7, 8.

For these reasons—educational and financial—we hold that the maintenance of the Divinity School within Trinity College is advantageous to the *College*.

(*b*) It is also advantageous to the *Church*, and the advantage is so great that it would be difficult to compensate for its loss. It is essential to the well-being of the Church that she should have a learned Clergy, who have received a liberal education along with Laymen, in the free atmosphere of a great University, who know what laymen are thinking about, who are abreast of the philosophical and scientific movements of the day, and who have learnt to tolerate and respect the religious opinions of those who differ from them. In our judgment, the high culture and the open air of a University are better for our Teachers than the close atmosphere of a Theological College. We therefore protest against any attempt to deprive our Clergy of that liberal education which they have enjoyed for three centuries, and which it was one of the main purposes of the founders of the University of Dublin to supply.

The numbers and the positions of the Clerical Graduates of Dublin University who, having qualified for Holy Orders here, have entered the service of the Anglican Communion in other parts of the Empire, and in Foreign Countries, establish the fact that the usefulness of the Divinity School, and the credit which it brings to the University of Dublin, are not confined to Ireland.

The fact that Divinity Students pay no special fees for their theological instruction in addition to their Arts fees—a privilege attached to no other professional school, and attached to the Divinity School from the foundation of the University—not only shows the intimacy of the connection between the School and the University at large, but illustrates the magnitude of the compensation which must be made to the Church from public sources, if the candidates for her Ministry should be deprived of so large a benefit.

III.—Anomalous condition of the present governing body of the Divinity School.

We have now spoken of the purposes for which Trinity College was founded, and of the benefits to both Church and University due to the presence of the Divinity School within the College.

It has next to be pointed out that the changes introduced by Fawcett's Act in the constitution of the College have brought about a situation which is inconsistent with the welfare of the Divinity School. Before the date of that Act, every member of the Board of Trinity College was necessarily a member of the Church of Ireland, and the majority of the Board were in Holy Orders. This gave the Church reason for confidence that the Divinity School, which was under the exclusive control of the Board, would be administered with sympathetic regard to the interest of the Church, and with special knowledge as to the requirements of theological study. But these conditions no longer exist.

Fellowships are now open to persons of all creeds. The number of Fellows who have taken Holy Orders in the Church of Ireland since Fawcett's Act is but *three*. Thus the Church has lost all guarantee as to the religious profession of those who govern the Divinity School with which she is so intimately connected. The situation is not only fraught with peril to the Church, but is, in itself, indefensible. A Board, in the constitution of which Theology and Religion are wholly unconsidered, cannot satisfactorily oversee the detailed functions of a Faculty of Theology; still less is it competent to discharge the duties of appointing Professors of Divinity who are to train candidates for Holy Orders, and of controlling the text-books from which teaching is to be given.

The position of the Visitors of the University in relation to the Divinity School is also unsatisfactory. The Archbishop of Dublin is no longer a Visitor, his place being filled since 1880 by the Lord Chief Justice for the time being, who may not be (and actually is not) a member of the Church of Ireland—the consequence being that there exists no satisfactory and competent tribunal before which a Professor of Divinity could be brought for any doctrinal aberration, however grave.

Appendix E.

This anomalous condition of the governing body of the Divinity School has been repeatedly acknowledged by the highest academic authorities.

(i) Provost Lloyd said—

> There are grave difficulties in the Board continuing to govern the Divinity School.

Report of Belmore Commission, p. 19.

(ii) Dr. Salmon wrote in 1876—

> Its present condition is plainly anomalous. It is governed by a body which is now theoretically open to persons of all religions, and which at no distant time will actually be so. The Divinity School of Trinity College will practically be lost to the Church of Ireland whenever the body which appoints the Lecturers, which controls their teaching, and which prescribes the courses of study, consists of persons either not members of the Church, or in whom, though nominally members of it, the Bishops who have hitherto recognised the certificates of the School can feel no confidence.

Report of Belmore Commission, p. 71.

Report of Royal Commission on Irish University Education (Evidence, 12th June, 1902), Vol. III., p. 372.

Report of Belmore Commission. p 53. Appendix C.

(iii) Dr. Traill said in 1878—

> As the Board of Trinity College may at some future period not consist of Churchmen, provision should be made, at least, that only such members of it as are Churchmen should have governing powers in respect of the Divinity School. Further, as the recognition of our Divinity Testimonium by the Bishops of the Church of Ireland is only discretionary, it is very important that they should, as far as possible, be brought into intimate connection with the government of the Divinity School.

(iv) At a meeting of the University Council, 18th June, 1879, it was resolved by eleven votes to three—

> That it is expedient that the Bishops of the Church of Ireland should be invited to take part in the government of the Divinity School.

In the negotiations which were carried on between the Board of Trinity College and the Bishops of the Church of Ireland during the years 1873-1881, it was repeatedly admitted by the Board that the existing system needed modification.

Thus on 15th January, 1876, the Board resolved—

Appendix B. Nos. xi., xii.

> That the control and management of the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland be transferred to a Council appointed by the Church of Ireland, reserving the statutable rights of the existing Professors and Lecturers.

Appendix, B, No. xv.

In 1880, the Board wrote to the Bishops that, *inter alia*, they would approve of the duties of the Visitors of the University in regard to the Divinity School being transferred to the Archbishops and Bishops.

As time went on, the Board became less willing to concede any part of its prerogatives in regard to the control of the Divinity School; and it refused in 1903 to entertain any proposition which would remove the patronage of the Divinity Professors from the Board, or give the Bishops any voice in such patronage.

Finally, in 1905, the Board informed the Bishops that there were "statutable difficulties" which rendered it impossible for it to consent even to the proposal that the appointments of Divinity Professors should be left in the hands of the seven senior among the Fellows who were members of the Church of Ireland—a suggestion which had been tentatively put forward as a way out of the controversy, and which was originally made to the Belmore Commission by nine Fellows, including Mr. Barlow, Dr. Abbott, and Mr. Gray, who are now members of the Board.

Report of Belmore Commission, p. 64.

In these circumstances, it becomes our duty as Churchmen to ask for a revision of the constitution of the body by which the Divinity School is controlled. We submit that the time has come when the anomalous condition of things which we have described should be terminated, and that the control of the Divinity School should be entrusted to a new Governing Body.

IV. Propositions for Reform.

Appendix.

Various propositions have been made as to the constitution of this Governing Body, some of which we have appended to this statement. We suggest that it might be formed upon the model of the University Council, representing the several Classes who are qualified to control a professional School, or who are chiefly interested in it. But we submit that there are two essential conditions which must be observed :—

(1) All the members of the Governing Body of the Divinity School must be members of the Church of Ireland or in communion therewith, if the Church is to retain her confidence in the Divinity School as a place of training for her Clergy. This has been admitted many times by persons speaking on behalf of the College—including Dr. Carson, afterwards Vice-Provost, the nine Fellows above referred to, and the present Provost, Dr. Traill.

Belmore Commission. pp. 40 64, 53.

(2) It is no less essential that the Governing Body should be composed of men who are possessed of adequate theological knowledge. Theology is a science, quite as much as Law or Medicine or Engineering, and the body which controls the Faculty of Theology ought to be a body whose decision will command the confidence of theological experts. The specialisation of studies has made it increasingly difficult for the same men to control efficiently Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Divinity. This arrangement, which may have worked well one hundred years ago, is not in accordance with modern views of Education, and expert assistance has already been provided for the government of the other Professional Schools.

If the Theological Faculty and the Divinity School are to do their work efficiently, and if the best men are to be chosen for Professorships and Lecturerships, the control must be vested in a body composed of persons who can decide with the authority of knowledge.

Summary.

It thus appears from a review of the history that the connection between the Church of Ireland and the Divinity School has always been close and intimate, and that the needs of the Church have consistently been recognised as determining in large measure the educational policy of the School. This is in strict accordance with the trust imposed on the University by the Statutes and Charters of successive Sovereigns.

Appendix E.

(1) We ask that this connection shall be continued.

(2) In order that the administration of the School may be carried on in a manner satisfactory to the Church of Ireland in future, we ask further that the government of the School be transferred to a new Academic Body in communion with the Church of Ireland, and in including persons of recognised authority as Theologians, with some representatives of the Episcopal Bench.

(3) We ask, also, in the words of the unanimous resolution of the University Council of 18th June, 1879, "That the annual sum at present expended on the Divinity School of Trinity College be secured for the permanent endowment of that School."

(4) We claim that those whom we represent shall not be deprived of the advantages hitherto enjoyed by them, in an education fitting Ministers of Religion for their calling, and in the Degrees which are the appropriate recognition of their attainments.

(5) We claim also that the Students of our own Faith, who form the large majority of the present students of the University, shall not be deprived of the ministrations and teaching of their Religion, as hitherto provided for them within the walls of Trinity College ; and we declare our belief that the exclusion of Religion from Collegiate teaching and discipline is repugnant to the feelings of the great majority of the educated classes of our countrymen.

But we make no exclusive claim, and we shall welcome any provision that can be made for giving to others advantages in the future analogous to those which we have enjoyed in the past. The Governing Body of Trinity College has declared its willingness to co-operate with the Authorities of other leading Denominations in providing them with facilities for Religious Education. While welcoming any advance in that direction, we deprecate any attempt to deprive us of advantages which we appreciate, in the vain expectation of diminishing sectarian differences by minimising the influence of Religion on University Education.

See Appendix D.

Signed on behalf of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland.

J. F. DUBLIN, Chairman.

R. WADE THOMPSON, Hon. Secretary.

July 31st, 1906.

STATEMENT XXVI.

APPENDIX A.

LORD BELMORE'S BILL OF 1879.

Early in the Session of 1879 Lord Belmore introduced into the House of Lords "The Divinity School (Church of Ireland) Bill," which was as follows :—

A BILL

INTITULED

An Act to make provision for the future control and management of the Divinity School heretofore connected with Trinity College and the University of Dublin.

WHEREAS a School of Divinity has long existed in Trinity College and the University of Dublin, with certain professorships, lectureships, exhibitions, and prizes, and certain private endowments for the teaching of divinity and promotion of religious learning in the said School of Divinity in connection with the Church of Ireland ;

A.D. 1879.

And whereas by the University of Dublin Tests Act, 1873, it was enacted that after the passing of the said Act no person should be required, to enable him to obtain any of the rights and privileges, or to take or hold any of the offices, of or in the said University or College, to belong to any specified church, sect, or denomination ; but it was thereby provided that in the construction of the said Act the word "office" should not, so long as the University of Dublin should continue to teach and to grant degrees in faculty of theology, apply to any professor or lecturer in divinity ;

And whereas it appears by the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into certain matters relating to Trinity College, Dublin, consequent upon the passing of the Irish Church Act, 1869, and of the University of Dublin Tests Act, 1873, that the private endowments, the particulars whereof are set forth in the Schedule to this Act, are vested in or are receivable by the College for the purpose of and in connection with the said Divinity School ; and, further, that the total average expenditure of Trinity College on the Divinity School during the three years ending the twentieth November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, was two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven pounds and sixteen shillings, over and above the said private endowments.

And whereas it is expedient to transfer the control and management of the said School of Divinity to the Church of Ireland, subject to the conditions and in the manner and upon the terms hereinafter provided, and to make provision for the transfer of the funds hitherto applicable thereto :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short Title

1. This Act may be cited as the Divinity School (Church of Ireland) Act, 1879.

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall commence and have effect from and immediately after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which time is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Transfer of Divinity School.

3. From and after the commencement of this Act the Divinity School heretofore connected with the said University and College, and the government, control, and management thereof, shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, and with the assent of the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland, incorporated by Her Majesty's Letters Patent of the 15th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, under the name of the Representative Church Body, be transferred to the Representative Church Body, and from and after such transfer the Representative Church Body shall receive and hold the sums to be paid, as provided by this Act, upon trust to apply the same for the maintenance of a Divinity School, and for the teaching of divinity and promotion of religious learning in such school for the members of and in connection with the Church of Ireland : Provided always, that the said Divinity School and the execution by the Representative Church Body of the trusts imposed by this Act, and the appointment of professors and lecturers therein, shall be subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made in that behalf by the Governing Body of the Church of Ireland, according to the constitution of the said Church for the time being, so that such regulations be not repugnant to any law or statute or to the trusts hereby created.

Saving of rights of professors and lecturers in Divinity School of University

4. Every professor, lecturer, and other person who at the passing of this Act shall hold any office in or in connection with the said Divinity School shall continue to hold such office until the determination thereof by death, resignation, efflux of time, or otherwise, in the same manner and subject to the like conditions and obligations, and with the same rights and privileges, and shall continue to be paid out of the same funds by the same persons and in the same manner in all respects as if this Act had not been passed, unless such person shall at any time, by writing under his hand, consent to hold such office under the government, control, and management of the Representative Church Body, or to receive payment for the same from the Representative Church Body.

Transfer of private endowments.

5. From and after the commencement of this Act, with the assent of the Representative Church Body, and subject to the rights of the professors and other officers hereinbefore mentioned, the several private endowments and sums heretofore vested in or receivable by the said College, or by any other person or persons upon trust for or for the purposes of the said Divinity School, and the particulars whereof are set forth in the schedule to this Act, shall be vested in and receivable by the Representative Church Body, upon the same trusts and for the same purposes in connection with the School transferred under this Act upon or to which the same would have been held or received for the said Divinity School if this Act had not been passed, or so nearly thereto as the change of circumstances will admit.

Payments by Trinity College.

6. From and after the commencement of this Act there shall, with the assent of the Representative Church Body, be paid by Trinity College, by four equal and even quarterly instalments, on every first day of January, first day of April, first day of July, and first day of October in every year, the first payment thereof to be made on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, to the Representative Church Body, to be applied as hereinafter provided, the annual sum of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven pounds sixteen shillings, subject to deductions of any payments made or to be made to professors or officers who are in office at the time of the passing of this Act during their tenure of office under the provisions hereinbefore contained. : Provided that it shall be lawful for the said College, subject to such rights as aforesaid of the professors and other officers, from time to time, or at any time, to redeem and determine the liability to pay the said annual sum, or any part thereof by payment to the Representative Church Body of such capital sum as, at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum, would be sufficient to provide the same annual sum, and the Representative Church Body shall stand possessed of such capital sum so paid, upon trust to invest the same and to apply the income thereof only upon the trusts and for the purposes hereby enacted with regard to the said annual sum.

Students of Trinity College to receive instruction without School fees

7. The students of Trinity College shall be entitled, as hitherto, to receive instruction in Divinity in the School, and the certificates of the professors relating thereto, free of charge.

Power to appoint committee to govern Divinity School.

8. The Representative Church Body may, with the approval of such Governing Body of the said Church as aforesaid, delegate to a council, committee, or other Body, to be appointed by such Governing Body or by the Representative Church Body with its approval, all or any of the powers for the government, control, management, or regulation of the said Divinity School conferred on the Representative Church Body by this Act.

Buildings in Trinity College may be used for Divinity School.

9. The said University and College shall permit the use and occupation, within the said College, by the professors, teachers, and students of Divinity in the School of Divinity hereby transferred, of such lecture-rooms, examination rooms, and other apartments or buildings, and the enjoyment of such facilities as may be reasonably required for the purposes of said School, subject to such conditions for the maintenance of collegiate discipline or otherwise, and upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the governing bodies of the said University, College, and School respectively ; but such use, occupation, and enjoyment shall be permitted free of pecuniary charge.

Use of buildings for Divinity Schools not connected with Irish Church.

10. The said University and College may from time to time permit the like use, occupation, and enjoyment by the professors, teachers, and students of any other school or schools of Divinity in connection with any other religious denomination or denominations in Ireland, subject to such conditions and upon such terms as may from time to time be agreed upon by and between the Governing Bodies of the said University College, and each such school respectively.

Maintenance of faculty of theology in the University.

11. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the faculty of the University of Dublin for granting Degrees in Divinity, or the powers of the said University to make provisions, from time to time, for prescribing and ascertaining, by examination or otherwise, the qualifications of candidates for such degrees, and to regulate the granting of the same as by the said University may be deemed expedient.

SCHEDULE.

PRIVATE ENDOWMENTS.*

Date of Foundations.	Founder.	Present Mode of Application.	Amount of Original Endowment, or Annual Income now produced therefrom.
A.D.			£ s. d.
1718	Archbishop King,	For Divinity Lecture.	500 0 0 late Irish currency.
1729	Archbishop King,	For like purposes,	500 0 0 late Irish currency.
1738	Bishop Forster,	Prizes.	16 0 0 annually.
1784	Dr. Downes,	Five Exhibitions,	46 3 4 annually.
1797	Dr. Downes,	Prizes for Written Composition.	18 9 2 annually.
	Dr. Downes,	Prizes for Extempore Speaking.	7 7 8 annually.
	Dr. Downes,	Prizes for Reading,	7 7 8 annually.
	Committee of the Irish Society.	Two Scholarships,	40 0 0 annually.
	Committee of the Irish Society.	Bedell Prize,	10 0 0 annually.
	Various Founders,	Kyle Prize,	9 10 4 annually.
1850	The Lord John Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh.	For Professor of Ecclesiastical History.	1,000 0 0
1868	Right Hon. R. Warren.	Prize,	10 0 0 annually.

* See Appendix G for a fuller and more accurate statement of the Endowments applied to the purposes of the Divinity School.

APPENDIX B.

DISCUSSIONS ARISING OUT OF LORD BELMORE'S BILL.

I. *Meeting of General Synod, April,* 22, 1879.

Upon the 22nd April, 1879, the Archbishop of Dublin, as Chairman of the Divinity School Committee (which had been appointed by the General Synod of 1878, with full powers to take such action in relation to the Divinity School, as occasion might require), presented its Report to the Synod. In that Report it was stated that a Bill (drafted by the Hon. David Plunket, M.P.), had been introduced, at the request of the Committee, by Lord Belmore and the Bishop of Meath in the House of Lords ; that the Lord Chancellor had, on that occasion, given his opinion that the proposal contained in the Bill ought to be submitted to the General Synod, and the Senate of the University ; and that as (in the opinion of the Committee) it was important that the Synod should state whether the Bill met their approbation, the following resolution had been appended by the Committee to their Report for the consideration of the Synod :—

"That the Synod hereby expresses its earnest desire that the Bill introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Belmore for the future management and control of the Divinity School shall receive the assent of Parliament with as little delay as possible."

II. *Meeting of General Synod, April* 25, 1879.

Accordingly, on the 25th of April, 1879, the above-mentioned resolution was proposed by the Bishop of Meath, and seconded by Lord Belmore.

To that Motion the following Amendment was proposed by the Rev. J. W. Stubbs, D.D., F.T.C.D., and seconded by A. Traill, Esq., LL.D., F.T.C.D. :—

"I. That in the opinion of this Synod it is not advisable that Trinity College, Dublin, shall cease to teach Theology to the members of the Church of Ireland, or that the control of the Divinity School shall be removed from the Provost and Senior Fellows ; provided that sufficient guarantees be afforded to the Irish Church that the teaching shall be in conformity with its doctrines, and that the funds at present allocated to the Divinity School shall remain intact.

"II. That the following arrangements would, in the opinion of the Synod, secure results satisfactory to the Church :—

1. The Visitors of the Divinity School and of its Professors, and the Judges in the case of charges of unsound Theological teaching, shall be the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin.
2. All Professorships and Lectureships in the Divinity School shall be open to graduates in Divinity of the University of Dublin.
3. In the case of a vacancy in a Professorship, the Irish Bishops shall nominate to the Board of Trinity College for election a fit person, under the same regulations as are in force at present with regard to the nomination of Law, Medical, and other Professors by the Academic Council.
4. Assistant Lecturers shall be annually elected by the Board, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Dublin.* All Assistant Lecturers who are not at present annually elected to retain their existing rights.
5. The Professors shall form a Board of Theological studies to recommend from time to time changes in the Theological Course. No such change to be made by the Provost and Senior Fellows without the consent of the Visitors of the Theological School.

* Dr. Stubbs stated, when moving his amendment, that he was willing to alter Clause 4 so as to leave the nomination of Assistant Lecturers to the Divinity Professors, subject to the approval of the Bishops generally.

STATEMENT XXVI.

6. In all questions connected with the discipline of the Theological School no member of the Board of Trinity College shall vote unless he is a member of the Church of Ireland, but his place shall be taken *pro hac vice* by the next Fellow in order of seniority who is a member.

7. A fixed sum, not exceeding £3,000 annually, shall be set apart for the maintenance of the Divinity School. But the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the consent of the Visitors and of the two Archbishops shall have the power to alter the proportion of the salaries payable to the several Professors and Lecturers."

On the motion of the Bishop of Cork, seconded by the Rev. G. Salmon, D.D., the debate was adjourned until the following Wednesday, and the following resolution was passed :—

"That the Synod requests the Archbishops and Bishops to invite the Board of Trinity College to confer with them on the future management and control of the Divinity School, and to communicate the result of the conference to the Synod as soon as convenient before the close of the present session."

III. *Meeting of General Synod, April* 26, 1879.

On the 26th of April, 1879, the following Resolutions were moved by the Rev. G. Salmon, D.D., and seconded by the Right Hon. Wm. Brooke, Q.C., and adopted :—

"I. That, in the opinion of this Synod, gross injustice will be done to the Church of Ireland if some security is not given for the continuance of its Divinity School, corresponding to that which was provided for the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians in the Act of 1869.

"II. That in consequence of the changes made by the Dublin University Act of 1873, it is necessary to the security of the Church of Ireland that legislation should take place with reference to the following points :—

1. That all restrictions limiting professorships or other offices in the Divinity School to the Fellows of Trinity College should be removed, now that the Fellows are under no obligation to take Orders, or even to be members of the Church of Ireland.

2. That since the members of the Governing Body of Trinity College in future need not be members of the Church of Ireland, and may be unfriendly to it, security ought to be given that the money now spent on the Divinity School should not be diverted to other purposes.

3. That the nomination of Professors and the control of the studies in the Divinity School should be vested in a Body in which the Church of Ireland can have confidence.

4. That the Synod would recognise the Bishops of the Church of Ireland as such a body."

IV. *Meeting of General Synod, April* 28, 1879.

On the 28th of April, 1879, the Bishop of Cork communicated to the Synod the following Report, and gave notice that on the following day he would move, as Resolutions, the several propositions therein contained :—

Report from Archbishops and Bishops.

The Archbishops and Bishops, in accordance with the resolution of the General Synod, invited the Board of Trinity College to confer with them on the subject of the Divinity School.

"They were informed by some of the members of the Board that they did not think it would be respectful to the Senate and the Council that before they had expressed their opinions, the Board of Trinity College should appear to be engaged in the preliminaries of a settlement by a separate accommodation of the matters in question.

"No meeting with the Board, therefore, took place ; but the Archbishops and Bishops had the advantage of conferring with some of the members of the Board in their individual capacity.

"If it should appear to the Synod desirable that application should now be made to the Government for a Queen's Letter, it would seem right that a Resolution to that effect should be passed, and that the following propositions, which carry out the principles of the Resolutions already adopted by the Synod, should be taken into consideration :—

1. That the Government be moved to procure a Royal Letter, giving effect to such changes as may be necessary.

2. The Professorships and Lectureships of the Divinity School shall be open to all Graduates in Arts of the University in Holy Orders.

3. It shall be necessary for all students in the Divinity School to have their names upon the books of Trinity College.

4. The Visitors of the Divinity School, and of its Professors and Lecturers, shall be the Visitors of the University, except in cases relating to Doctrine. All charges of teaching contrary to the Articles or Formularies of the Church of Ireland shall, in the first instance, be inquired into by the Archbishops and Bishops, and referred by them, if they so think fit, to the Court of the General Synod, whose decision shall be final.

5. If any Professor or Lecturer shall have been convicted of teaching doctrine contrary to the Articles and Formularies of the Church of Ireland, he shall, *ipso facto*, cease to hold his Professorship or Lectureship.

6. In the case of a vacancy in a Professorship or Lectureship, the Archbishops and Bishops shall nominate to the Board of Trinity College for election a fit person. In the event of the Provost and Senior Fellows refusing their approval, they shall state their reasons in writing; whereupon the Chancellor of the University shall decide whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they shall appear to him to be insufficient, he shall declare the person nominated to be duly elected; if not, the Archbishops and Bishops shall proceed to a fresh nomination.

7. The Archbishops and Bishops, on the recommendation or with the concurrence of the Professors and Lecturers, shall have power to make, from time to time, changes in the Theological Course.

8. A sum of £2,500, together with the private endowments, shall be set apart annually for the maintenance of the Divinity School; but the Board of Trinity College, on the recommendation or with the consent of the Archbishops and Bishops, shall have power to alter the proportion of the salaries payable to the several Professors and Lecturers. Any portion of the foregoing sum which may remain unexpended in any year shall be held over for the benefit of the School in succeeding years.

9. The foregoing provisions are subject to the rights of the existing Professors and Lecturers."

V. *Meeting of General Synod, April* 29, 1879.

On the 29th of April, 1879, the first of the propositions contained in the foregoing Report having been moved by the Bishop of Cork, and seconded by the Lord Primate, the following Amendment was moved by the Rev. G. Salmon, D.D., and seconded by Sir John Blunden, and adopted :—

"That it is inexpedient to decide this question before Friday, May 2nd."

VI. *Meeting of Senate, May* 1, 1879.

On the 1st of May, 1879, a Meeting of the University Senate was held, by order of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

"That the University Senate do, at its meeting on the 1st day of May next, consider 'The Divinity School (Church of Ireland) Bill,' and declare its conclusions thereon, and its opinion whether it is expedient and just to the College and the University."

At the above-mentioned Meeting the following Resolution was moved by the Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., and seconded by the Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D., F.T.C.D.:—

"That the 'Divinity School (Church of Ireland) Bill' be not accepted; inasmuch as it is neither expedient nor just to the College and the University."

To this Resolution the following amendment was moved by the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, and seconded by the Rev. John H. Jellett, B.D., S.F.T.C.D.

"That the words from 'inasmuch' to the end be omitted."

The amendment was carried.

Dr. Salmon then moved, and the Archdeacon of Meath seconded, the following Motion:—

"That the following words be substituted for the words omitted:—

"'Inasmuch as it appears to the Senate that there are other means by which the connection of the Divinity School with Trinity College can be maintained, and the welfare of the School under the conditions as altered by recent legislation provided for.'"

This Motion was carried.

The Resolution so amended was then put to the Senate by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor as a substantive Motion, and was by him declared to be carried.*

VII. *Meeting of General Synod, May* 2, 1879.

On the 2nd of May, 1879, the following Resolution was moved by the Bishop of Cork, and seconded by the Bishop of Meath; and adopted:—

"That the Archbishops and Bishops be requested to take such steps as they may approve of to promote an arrangement with regard to the Divinity School on the principles of the Resolutions adopted by the Synod."

The following Resolution was moved by Rev. Canon Jellett, seconded by Dr. Andrews, Q.C., and adopted:—

"That the Synod is of opinion that the Divinity School should retain its connection with Trinity College and with the University of Dublin as far as is consistent with the foregoing Resolutions."†

The following resolution was moved by the Bishop of Cork, and seconded by the Bishop of Meath, and adopted:—

"That in the event of any arrangement with regard to the Divinity School being approved of by the Senate of the University, the Primate be requested to summon an adjourned meeting of the Synod to consider it."

On the following day the Synod adjourned "until a day to be hereafter named by the Primate."

VIII. *Meeting*‡ *of Board, May* 3, 1879.

STATEMENT XXVI.

At a Meeting of the Board on May 3rd, 1879 (two days after the foregoing Meeting of the Senate), the following Requisition from certain members of the Senate to the Board was handed in:—

Requisition to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

We, the undersigned Members of the Senate of the University of Dublin, having regard to the Resolution adopted by the Senate at its Meeting of May 1st, 1879, beg respectfully to request the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College to issue a Grace for the purpose of enabling the Senate, at a further Meeting of that Body, to consider, and come to a decision, as to the means whereby the connection of the Divinity School and the College can be maintained, and the welfare of the School under the conditions as altered by recent legislation can be best provided for.

(Signed),

M. G. ARMAGH.
PLUNKET MEATH.
ROBERT S. CORK.
GEO. SALMON, D.D. (Reg. Professor Div.).
GOUGH.
CHARLES KING IRWIN, D.D.
JOHN W. MURRAY.
ANTHONY TRAILL, LL.D.
C. P. REICHEL, D.D., Archdeacon and Professor
ROBERT R. WARREN, LL.D.
WILLIAM BROOKE, LL.D.
SAML. MOORE KYLE, D.D., Archdeacon.
L. H. STREANE, Archdeacon of Glendalough.
WM. F. DARLEY, Q.C., LL.D.
JEFFREY LEFROY, Dean of Dromore.
EDWARD B. MOERAN, D.D., Dean of Down.
W. H. S. MONCK, M.A., Professor of Moral Philosophy.
ALEX. ED. MILLER, LL.D.
J. G. POOLER, D.D.
R. TRAVERS SMITH, B.D.
BURTON BRABAZON, A.M.
ROBERT FOWLER, A.M.
GEO. A. CHADWICK, D.D.
R. W. GAMBLE, Q.C., J.P.

It was resolved by the Board that the consideration of the above Requisition should be adjourned to the following Meeting of Board on May 10th, 1879.

IX. *Meeting of Board, May* 10, 1879.

At a Meeting of the Board, held on the following Saturday, May 10, 1879, the Requisition presented at the last Meeting of Board was taken into consideration, and the following Resolution was moved by the Provost:—

"That the following Grace be sent to the Senate:—

"'That the University Senate do, at its Annual Meeting on 21st June next, consider the means by which the connection of the Divinity School with Trinity College may be fully maintained, and the welfare of the School, under the conditions as altered by recent legislation, provided for.'"

This motion was negatived, three members voting for and five against.

The Rev. Joseph Carson then moved that the following answer to the Requisition be sent by the Registrar to the Lord Primate:—

"The Chancellor of the University having desired from the Senate an expression of their opinion relative to Lord Belmore's Divinity School Bill, and the Senate having expressed an opinion unfavourable to the Bill, the Board of Trinity College consider that it is not their part to invite a further discussion by the Senate of the general question involved, especially as Lord Belmore's Bill still remains on the Notice Book of the House of Lords, awaiting the final decision of that House."

* A strong desire having been expressed by several members of the Senate for a further discussion of the alternative "means" indicated in this Resolution, and a suggestion having been made that the "Grace" might be amended then and there for such a purpose by the Board, the votes of the members of the Board then present were taken (with the consent of the Provost) and the Registrar announced that the majority were opposed to any such alteration.

† Viz., the Resolutions moved by Dr. Salmon, April 26, 1879: *supra*, p. 88.

‡ The information here given respecting this and the following Meetings of the Board has been supplied to the Lord Primate by the Provost of Trinity College.

STATEMENT XXVI.

The Rev. J. H. Jellett then moved the following Amendment:—

"That this answer is not satisfactory, inasmuch as it does not contain a full statement of the facts."

This Amendment was negatived, and Dr. Carson's Motion was passed.

X. *Meeting of Board, May* 31, 1879.

At a Meeting of the Board, held on Saturday, May 31, 1879, the Provost submitted to the Board the following correspondence which had been communicated to him by His Grace the Lord Primate; and gave notice that, on the next Board day, he would move that, in view of the expressions of opinion therein contained, the Board should reconsider the decision arrived at on May 10, 1879.

Letter from the Lord Primate to the Earl Cairns, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

60 PRINCE'S GATE,
S. KENSINGTON,
LONDON, S. W.

DEAR LORD CHANCELLOR,

When commenting on the proposal contained in Lord Belmore's Divinity School Bill, your Lordship is reported to have said that it was one which ought to be submitted both to the Synod of the Church of Ireland and to the University of Dublin. Your Lordship further explained, that by the University you meant not merely the Governing Body, but also the larger Bodies of the Council and Senate. And you added—"What Parliament will desire to see is a free expression of opinion from the Corporate Body of the University, and to know what the Council and the Senate, and the Body at large, think upon so important a subject."

In accordance with the foregoing suggestion, the proposal was, in the first instance, submitted to the Synod of the Church of Ireland at its recent meeting. No vote was come to, either accepting or rejecting the Bill; but it was evidently the feeling of the Synod, that while some legislation had been rendered necessary with regard to the Divinity School by the altered position of the Church and the University, some proposal which would maintain a closer connection between the School and the University than Lord Belmore's Bill—in its present shape—was thought to admit, would be more likely to meet with general assent. Certain Resolutions, indicating broadly the principles upon which any such proposal should be based, were passed, and other Resolutions, entering further into detail, though not put to a vote, were discussed, and very favourably received. The Synod was then adjourned, in the hope that a sufficient expression of opinion had been elicited to make it possible for the Senate to come to a decision which might be ultimately accepted by the Synod at a further meeting.

On the 1st of May, 1879, a Meeting of the Senate was held by order of the Vice-Chancellor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

"That the University Senate do, at its Meeting on 1st day of May next, consider the 'Divinity School (Church of Ireland) Bill,' and declare its conclusions thereon and its opinion whether it is expedient and just to the College and the University."

From the enclosed "Statement of Facts" your Lordship will see that it was resolved by the Senate not to accept Lord Belmore's Bill—the Senate refusing, at the same time, to pronounce the Bill unjust or inexpedient, but stating, as their reason for its non-acceptance, that (in the words of the Resolution) "it appears to the Senate that there are other means by which the connection of the Divinity School with Trinity College can be maintained, and the welfare of the School, under the conditions as altered by recent legislation, provided for."

The above Resolution, which was passed with scarcely a dissentient voice, clearly implied that, in the opinion of the Senate, the altered conditions of the Divinity School demanded that some steps should be taken to provide for its welfare, and that there were some means, other than those proposed by Lord Belmore's Bill (at least in its present form), whereby such provision might be made. It was, therefore, hoped by many that opportunity might be given for an expression of opinion as to the "other means" of which that Resolution spoke; more especially, as it appeared very clearly from the tone of the meeting that a free discussion of this question would lead to the adoption of some proposal in which it would be likely that the Synod could agree. It was, however, ruled that the limited character of the Grace sent down by the Board precluded the Senate from coming to any decision on this point, and the Senate was dissolved.

Under the circumstances it was thought well, without questioning in any way the ruling thus given, to present a Requisition to the Board at their next meeting, asking them to issue a further Grace, which would be sufficiently large to enable the Synod to come to such a decision. That Requisition (a copy of which is enclosed) was, as your Lordship will observe, signed by many influential and representative members of the Senate; and many more signatures might have been obtained were it not that only one day intervened between the meeting of the Senate and that of the Board at which the Requisition was to be presented. Moreover, it was not in the least expected, at the time, that the Board would find any difficulty in complying with its request.

With this requisition, however, the Board declined to comply, on the following grounds (as communicated to me by the Registrar of the Board), *viz.*—"That the Chancellor of the University having desired from the Senate an expression of their opinion relative to Lord Belmore's Divinity School Bill, and the Senate having expressed an opinion unfavourable to the Bill, the Board of Trinity College consider that it is not their part to invite a further discussion by the Senate of the general question involved, especially as Lord Belmore's Bill still remains on the Notice Book of the House of Lords, awaiting the final decision of that House."

From the above statement of the reasons which guided the Board in their decision, it would seem to follow that were your Lordship now to express a desire that the Senate should be given an opportunity for that "free discussion" which your Lordship seems to have claimed for it in your speech, and that it should be permitted to take into consideration the general question for which a new Grace has been sought by the Requisitionists, the main difficulty felt by the Board would be removed, and they would doubtless deem it right to act now, as they did before, in strict accordance with your Lordship's wish.

Under these circumstances I would hereby respectfully ask your Lordship to give expression to a desire such as that referred to above, and by such a friendly intervention to avert a possible danger in the future, which no well-wisher of the University can contemplate without feelings of grave concern.

I remain, my dear Lord Chancellor,
Yours very faithfully,
M. G. ARMAGH.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Reply from the Lord Chancellor, Earl Cairns, to the Lord Primate.

5 CROMWELL HOUSES,
26*th May*, 1879.

MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP,

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 23rd, and to thank your Grace for the very full and interesting narrative, with which you have favoured me, of the proceedings of the Senate and Board of Trinity College in reference to Lord Belmore's Bill.

I own I should have thought that any public body which was competent "to consider Lord Belmore's Bill, and to declare its conclusions thereon, and its opinion whether it is expedient and just to the College and the University," must have been also competent to indicate any alternative means which in their judgment were preferable for the purpose of obtaining the object which the Bill had in view.

I should also have thought that the Board which granted to the Senate a Grace "to consider the Bill and to declare its conclusions thereon, and its opinion whether it is expedient and just to the College and the University," would also as a matter of course have been willing to pass a Grace, if a Grace were needed, authorising the Senate to consider and suggest any alternative means which they might consider better than the Bill of which they disapproved.

But I am afraid that I have no power whatever to express, either officially or publicly, any opinion as to the course taken by the Board; and that any interference by me might be misunderstood and resented, The Provost and two other Members of the Board appear to have thought that a Grace such as you would wish for ought to be granted: but they were out-voted by the other four Members of the Board. I regret this action on the part of the majority. I think it will have an unfortunate effect in any future Parliamentary discussion of the Bill, because it leaves the Bill under the Senate's disapproval without any explanation to Parliament of what the alternative measure is, the preference for which is stated to be the Senate's ground of disapproval of the Bill. In all this, the Board will have the appearance of desiring to suppress the full opinion and reasons of the Senate, for what object I am unable to understand. But the majority had doubtless a right to act as they did: and on the other hand, I have no right to ask them to recede from the position they have taken up; and they might very naturally refuse to accede to any request of that character I might make to them, even if they did not consider that in making it I was going beyond my proper province.

I have no right whatever to speak for the House of Lords, and no means of knowing what their opinion may be; but I am strongly inclined to think that regret will be felt at any course which tends to keep from the knowledge of Parliament a complete view of the mode in which the Senate of the University think that the difficult and important question of the Divinity School should be dealt with.

Believe me, my dear Lord Archbishop,

Yours very faithfully,

CAIRNS.

To His Grace

The Archbishop of Armagh.

XI. *Meeting of Board, June* 10, 1879.

At a Meeting of Board, held on the 10th of June, 1879, the following Resolution was moved by the Provost:—

"That having regard to the opinion of the Chancellor expressed in his letter to the Primate of the 26th ulto., the Board do now reconsider their Resolution of May 10th, in which they decline to invite a further discussion by the Senate of the Divinity School question."

The Rev. Joseph Carson moved an amendment postponing the consideration of the question [for the terms of the amendment see proceedings of the next Board Meeting].

The consideration of the foregoing Resolution, and of Dr. Carson's amendment was adjourned to next Board Meeting.

The Vice-Provost (Dr. Hart) gave notice, for the same Meeting, of the following Resolutions:—

(1.) "That no alteration shall be made in the course of instruction in the Divinity School of Trinity College without the consent of the Bishops of the Church of Ireland."

(2.) "That in the election of Professors in the Divinity School of Trinity College the approval of the Bishops be required as well as that of the Provost and Senior Fellows."

XII. *Meeting of Board, June* 14, 1879.

The following Resolution was moved by the Provost:—

"That the Vice-Chancellor be requested to convene a meeting of the Senate on the 24th of June to consider questions relating to the Divinity School raised in the Vice-Provost's proposed Resolutions."*

To the above Resolution the Rev. Joseph Carson moved the same amendment as on last Board day, viz.:—

"That while the Board, with a view to a fair settlement of the Divinity School question, are perfectly willing, when opinion on the subject is more matured, to send down a Grace to the Senate for discussion, they consider there are grave objections to holding that discussion at the present time."

Dr. Carson's amendment was carried by a majority of five to three.

XIII. *Meetings of University Council, March* 5, *June* 4, *and June* 18, 1879.

March 5.—The following Resolution was adopted by the Council:—

"That in view of the large requirements of the University for educational purposes, it is, in the opinion of this Council, most undesirable that Trinity College should be deprived of any of her funds for the endowment or maintenance of any Professional School of which she may cease to have the government or control—provided a suitable endowment or maintenance can be provided for such School from another source primarily liable."

June 4.—The following Resolution was adopted by the Council:—

"That the Council is of opinion that it is desirable, having regard to its bearing on the welfare of the Faculty of Arts, that there should be a Divinity School in Trinity College, with due provision for its government under the changes which recent legislation has made in the Constitution of the College; and that, therefore, the Council does not approve of Lord Belmore's Bill as a settlement of the Trinity College Divinity School question.

June 18.—The following Resolution, moved by Dr. Salmon, was negatived by a majority of nine to six:—

"That the Senate having, by their Resolution of May 1, implied an opinion that the altered Constitution of the University has made some legislation for the Divinity School desirable, the Council requests the Board to give the Senate an early opportunity of more fully declaring its mind on this subject."

The following Resolution was moved by Dr. Salmon:—

"That it appears to the Council that a satisfactory settlement of the [Divinity School] question can be obtained by following the lines of the Letters Patent, 38 Vict., which established this Council."

To this Resolution the following Amendment was moved by the Rev. J. W. Barlow:—

"That, while considering it a matter of high importance, with regard to the welfare of other Faculties, that there should be a Divinity School in the University, this Council is of opinion that the time for final legislation on the subject has not yet arrived."

* Viz., the two Resolutions proposed at the previous meeting of Board, together with a third to the effect "that the Professorships be opened."

STATEMENT XXVI.

The foregoing amendment was negatived by a majority of eleven to three, and Dr. Salmon's Resolution was passed by the same majority.

The following Resolution was moved by the Provost and passed by a majority of eleven to three:—

"That it is expedient that the Bishops of the Church of Ireland be invited to take part in the government of the Divinity School."

The following Resolution was also moved by the Provost and passed without a division:—

"That the annual sum at present expended on the Divinity School of Trinity College be secured for the permanent maintenance of that School."

XIV. *Adjourned Meeting of General Synod, June 25 and 26, 1879.*

On the 25th of June, 1879, the Bishop of Meath presented to the adjourned Meeting of the General Synod the following Report from the Archbishops and Bishops:—

Report from Archbishops and Bishops to Adjourned Synod.

The Bishops, having been requested by a Resolution of this Synod "to take such steps as they might approve of, to promote an arrangement with regard to the Divinity School on the principles of the Resolutions adopted by the Synod," have not as yet had an opportunity of carrying out, as they would have wished, the desire of the Synod in this respect. In explanation of the difficulties which have so far hindered them, they would refer to "A Statement of Facts," which has been drawn up by the authority of the Lord Primate for the use of the members of the Synod.

It was hoped, when the Synod adjourned, that, as a first step towards an amicable settlement of this difficult question, the Senate of the University would have expressed some definite opinion as to what it could accept as a basis for further negotiation; and it will be seen, from the correspondence contained in the "Statement" already referred to, that efforts were made by the Lord Primate with a view to such a result. But this result, unfortunately, has not as yet been obtained. Upon the other hand, a most important expression of opinion has been given by the Academic Council at a recent meeting of that Body, which may be taken as a fair indication of the mind of the University on this question. A Resolution, affirming that the time for final legislation on the subject of the Divinity School had not yet arrived, was, it appears, negatived by an almost unanimous vote of that body; and certain Resolutions were subsequently passed, embodying principles which are not inconsistent with those already adopted by this Synod.

Bearing these facts in mind, and remembering at the same time that opinions have been expressed, both by the Senate and the Council, unfavourable to such a settlement of the Divinity School question as that proposed in the Divinity School Bill now before the House of Lords, the Bishops would suggest to the Synod—as what appears to them the course most likely to promote a friendly and satisfactory arrangement—that the Synod should not press the claims of the Bill upon Parliament.

On the other hand, it would seem desirable that, encouraged by the action of the Academic Council already referred to, the Synod should affirm, even more strongly than it has as yet done, that the time for final legislation has arrived—and should, at the same time, pass such further Resolutions as might tend to supply Parliament and the Government with as complete a view as it is in its power to furnish, of the mode in which the Synod thinks that the difficult and important question of the Divinity School should be dealt with.

With a view to facilitate such action on the part of the Synod, the Bishops append to this Report two Resolutions which might, as they believe, be submitted with advantage to the Synod, for the purpose of eliciting an expression of opinion upon the general questions at issue; and they would further suggest that should these Resolutions be adopted, the Synod would do well then to enter upon the consideration of the propositions which were submitted to the Synod by the Bishops before its recent adjournment.

In making these suggestions the Bishops have no desire to dictate to the Synod the course which it should pursue, but merely to offer to it that counsel and help which the Synod has a right to expect at their hands.

With the leave of the Synod the Bishop of Meath then moved the first of the two Resolutions referred to in the foregoing Report, viz.:—

"That having regard to the Resolution adopted by the Senate of the University at its Meeting of the 1st of May last, this Synod is not prepared to press forward, during the present Session, the Divinity School (Church of Ireland) Bill."

An amendment was moved by the Rev. J. W. Stubbs, D.D., that the words "during the present Session" be omitted. The amendment was lost, and the original motion adopted.

The Bishop of Meath then moved the second Resolution referred to in the Report, which was adopted in the following amended form:—

"That this Synod welcomes, as indicating a tendency towards a friendly settlement of the Divinity School question, the fact, that at a recent Meeting of the Academic Council, an amendment affirming that the time for final legislation on that subject had not arrived was negatived by a majority of eleven to three; and this Synod would further respectfully but earnestly call the attention of Parliament and the Government to the importance of facilitating a settlement of that question without delay."

The Propositions of the Bishops referred to in foregoing Report were then severally submitted to the Synod, and they were finally adopted as follows:—

Propositions of Bishops (referred to above) as Finally Adopted by General Synod in the Following Amended Form:—

1. The Professorships and Lectureships of the Divinity School shall be open to all Graduates in Arts in Holy Orders, and in communion with the Church of Ireland.
2. It shall be necessary for all students in the Divinity School to have their names upon the books of Trinity College.
3. The Visitors of the University, and of its Professors and Lecturers, shall be the Visitors of the Divinity School, except in cases relating to the Doctrine or Discipline of the Church of Ireland. All such cases shall, in the first instance, be inquired into by the Archbishops and Bishops, and referred by them for trial, if they so think fit, to the Court of the General Synod, whose decision shall be final.
4. If any Professor or Lecturer shall have been convicted by the Court of the General Synod of Teaching or Practice contrary to the Doctrine or Discipline of the Church of Ireland, he shall, *ipso facto*, cease to hold his Professorship or Lectureship, or shall incur such other penalty as the Court shall determine.
5. In the case of a vacancy in a Professorship or Lectureship, the Archbishops and Bishops shall nominate to the Board of Trinity College for election a fit person. In the event of the Provost and Senior Fellows refusing their approval, they shall state their reasons; whereupon the Chancellor of the University shall decide whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they shall appear to him to be insufficient, he shall declare the person nominated to be duly elected; if not, the Archbishops and Bishops shall proceed to a fresh nomination.
6. No alteration shall be made in the course of instruction in the Divinity School except on the recommendation or with the consent of the Archbishops and Bishops.

7. The annual sum at present expended on the Divinity School shall be secured for the permanent maintenance of that School; but the Board of Trinity College, on the recommendation or with the consent of the Archbishops and Bishops, shall have power to alter the proportion of the salaries payable to the several Professors and Lecturers. Any portion of the foregoing sum which may remain unexpended in any year shall be held over for the benefit of the School in succeeding years.

8. The foregoing provisions are subject to the rights of the existing Professors and Lecturers.

On June 26th, 1879, it was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Salmon, and seconded by the Archdeacon of Meath, and resolved:—

"That if the Board of Trinity College shall signify a desire to enter into conference for the settlement of the Divinity question, the Synod authorises the Archbishops and Bishops to represent them in such conference."

XV. Correspondence between the Bishops and the Board of Trinity College (1879-1880).

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution of 26th June, 1879, a meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops was held at the Palace, St. Stephen's Green, on November 27th, 1879, and on the following day a Conference was held at the same place with the members of the Board of Trinity College. All the members of the Board were present, and the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, the Bishops of Meath, Down, Killaloe, Limerick, Tuam, Cashel, Kilmore, Cork, and Ossory.

As a result of this meeting, the Bishop of Cork, on behalf of the Archbishops and Bishops, formally sent to the Registrar of the Board the resolutions adopted by the Synod on the subject of the Management of the Divinity School, *supra*, p. 92.

The following is the reply which was received from the Board:—

Trinity College, Dublin,
January 10th, 1880.

My Lord,—I beg to inform you that your letter of the 1st December, 1879, and the accompanying manuscript containing the eight resolutions, etc., of the General Synod, regarding the Divinity School, were duly laid before the Board of Trinity College, and have been carefully considered by the Board.

I am directed to forward to your Lordship, for the information of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland, the following resolution of the Board, passed this day, viz.:—

That with respect to the propositions relating to the future management of the Divinity School of Trinity College, forwarded to the Registrar by the Archbishops and Bishops, the Provost and Senior Fellows are glad to be able to express their general concurrence with propositions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8; but they are compelled to dissent from proposition 5.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your obedient Servant,
Thomas Stack,
Registrar.

The next meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops was held on March 17, 1880, and a request was then made that the Board would state, for the information of the Archbishops and Bishops, what they would propose to substitute for proposition No. 5.

In reply, the following communication was received, being an

Extract from the Register of Trinity College, April 10, 1880.

It was moved that the following answer be sent to the letter of the Bishop of Cork, dated March 17, 1880:—

The Board of Trinity College have had under consideration the request of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland that the Board should state what they propose to substitute for No. 5 of the eight propositions relative to the Divinity School, adopted by the General Synod, June 25 and 26, 1879, and beg to make the following reply:—

The Board have already applied to Her Majesty's Government to make provision whereby the annual sum at present expended upon the Divinity School of Trinity College shall be fixed and secured to the use of that School; and also to remove the existing restrictions in regard to the limitations affecting the Regius Professorship of Divinity; and further to direct that any changes of courses of instruction in the Divinity School shall be subject to the approbation of the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin.

It may be observed that the provisions asked for in the application to Government are in substantial agreement with Nos. 1, 6, 7, being among the most important of the eight propositions above referred to.

The application has been for some time in the hands of Her Majesty's Government; and if the provisions which the Board have thus earnestly solicited be made, it appears to be certain that the necessity for any change in the government of the Divinity School of Trinity College cannot arise—if it ever shall arise—until after the lapse of a very long period of time; and the Board, therefore, regard it as premature and needless to interfere with the existing arrangements of the College, in anticipation of a state of things which must be remote—and may be merely imaginary—and for which provision could be more easily made at a future time than now, should the necessity for it ever become a real one.

As matters are, and must for a long time continue, the Board feel assured that, without any change of management, the appointments in the Divinity School—made, as they cannot doubt they will be made—with a strict regard to the qualifications of the Candidates in respect to piety, learning, and orthodoxy—will be such as will be satisfactory to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland.

It is to be remembered, in connection with this matter, that although the Church of Ireland has for a long time habitually availed herself of the services of the Divinity School of Trinity College for the education of her Clergy, yet the School has been the Divinity School, not of the Church of Ireland, but of Trinity College, and that the greater part of its work has been done for the English and Colonial Churches.

If, however, the General Synod of the Church of Ireland desires now to be associated with Trinity College in the government of the Divinity School, the Board will be ready to consider a proposal from the Synod to that effect—formed on the principle of a dual government, composed of two Boards acting separately (namely, the Board of Trinity College, and a Board representing the General Synod), with equal rights and equal powers, and founded on a basis of such a contribution to the funds of the Divinity School as would supply means for its extension and improvement, and for giving additional aid towards the maintenance of Students intending to enter into Holy Orders.

It is to be noted that the principle of dual government by separate Boards, contributing each to the expenses of the School, has been carried into most successful operation in Trinity College in the cases of the important Schools of Medicine and Law, each Board appointing and maintaining its own Professors.

With regard to the existing need of additional means for the Divinity School, it may be observed that recent legislation, by throwing open the Scholarships of Trinity College to persons of all creeds, has, in a great measure, taken from the Divinity School a resource of which its Students have hitherto largely availed themselves. This and other losses resulting from the same cause—and the general requirements of the School for augmentation and improvement—can only be supplied by extraordinary means; and the provision of such means would hold an important place among the reasons which would justify the Board of Trinity College in agreeing to an association with the General Synod of the Church of Ireland in the government of the Divinity School.

STATEMENT XXVI.

The following amendment to the motion was proposed :—

That the answer to be sent shall be as follows :—

That the government of the Divinity School be entrusted to a Council, in which the Church, the College, and the Teachers in the School itself shall be represented.

The amendment was lost, and the original motion was then put, and carried.

(Signed),

THOMAS STACK,
Registrar.

XVI. Proceedings of General Synod of 1880.

The Archbishops and Bishops reported this correspondence to the General Synod of 1880, and added that they "do not propose to enter in this Report upon any discussion of the questions contained in this communication, which has been so recently received. They observe, however, with pleasure that on some important points there is substantial agreement with the views adopted by the Synod; but although they have no wish to anticipate what may be the opinion of the Synod, they deem it right to state that in their judgment the arrangement proposed by the Board as a substitute for No. 5 would not be likely to prove satisfactory."

On 25th April, 1880, it was proposed by Mr. F. Bloomfield, seconded by Mr. P. FitzGerald, and resolved :—

That the House do now proceed to consider the Report of the Bishops on the Divinity School.

It was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Salmon, seconded by the Archdeacon of Meath, and resolved :—

That the Synod being of opinion that no sufficient security is at present afforded for the future welfare of the Divinity School, do appoint a Committee for the purpose of taking steps to promote a satisfactory settlement of the question, and to report thereon to the Synod.

Leave having been given that the Divinity School Committee should consist of more than fifteen members, on the motion of Rev. Dr. Salmon the following Committee was appointed on 26th April, 1880 :—

The Archbishops and Bishops.
Earl Belmore.
Judge Warren.
H. M. Pilkington, Esq.
Archdeacon of Meath.
Rev. Dr. Dixon.
Rev. Canon Peacocke.
Rev. Canon J. G. Scott.
J. C. Bloomfield, Esq.
Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
Right Hon. W. Brooke.
Archdeacon of Glendalough.
Rev. Canon Henry Jellett.
Dean of Chapel Royal.
Rev. F. Wynne.
Colonel Ffolliott.
James Wilson, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Salmon.

XVII. Proceedings of General Synod of 1881.

On May 3, 1881, there was considered the following *Report of the Divinity School Committee* :—

"The Divinity School Committee, appointed by resolution of the General Synod on April 26, 1880, held a meeting on April 28, 1880, the Lord Bishop of Meath in the chair.

"The Rev. Dr. Salmon and the Dean of the Chapel Royal were elected Hon. Secretaries, with power to convene; and it was also resolved :—

That the Hon. Secretaries be requested to inform the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, of the appointment of this Committee, and to inquire whether the Board will be willing to enter into communication with the Committee on the subject of the Divinity School, in order to ascertain whether it may be possible to arrive at some agreement on the basis of the appointment of a Council having similar powers in respect of the Divinity School to those which the Academic Council has in other branches of study.

"In accordance with the foregoing, a letter was written as follows :—

To Rev. T. Stack, D.D., Registrar of Trinity College.

April 30, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am requested through you to inform the Board of Trinity College that a Committee was appointed during the Session of the General Synod just closed, which was authorised to enter into communication with the Board on the subject of the Divinity School.

The Committee met in the Synod House on April 28, and the following resolution was adopted (*as above*).

I may add that the Committee desire to enter into communication with the Board as persons unfettered by any specific instructions, and perfectly free to consider and report on any plan—or the basis of any plan—which the Board of T.C.D. may, on their part, suggest.

I have the honour to be, etc., etc.,
H. H. DICKINSON, *Hon. Secretary.*

The following reply was received on May 29, 1880 :—

DEAR MR. DEAN,—Referring to your letter of April 30, I beg to enclose the reply of the Board.

I have had it put in type for the convenience of your Committee.

. . . It is, as you will see, in the form of an extract from the Minutes of the Board.

Extract from the Register of Trinity College, Dublin, May 18, 1880.

It was moved that the following answer be sent to the letter dated April 30, 1880, of the Dean of the Chapel Royal acting as Secretary to the Divinity School Committee of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland :—

In reply to the inquiry, Whether the Board will be willing to consider an arrangement for the government of the Divinity School on the basis of the appointment of a Council with powers analogous to those of the "Academic Council," the Board beg to answer as follows :—

It is admitted that the Church of Ireland is well satisfied with the general government of the Divinity School as it has been administered hitherto. According to the ordinary expectation of life, no change can occur in the constitution and character of that government, under the direction of Trinity College, for some twenty-five years to come—probably not for a much longer period—if, indeed, any change necessitating reconstruction ever shall arrive. It seems unnecessary, therefore now to make so great an alteration as that called for, on the vague surmise of possible dangers which may never be realised. It is worth remarking that, in the recent discussion of this matter in the General Synod, some of the most important speakers deprecated, in the interest of Trinity College, any immediate change.

The Board have not been regardless of the opinions entertained by many members of the General Synod on this subject. In accordance with wishes generally expressed, they have already obtained from Her Majesty's Government a provision for removing the restrictions which affected the election of the Regius Professor of Divinity. And if it be said that there is as yet no security for the future, that the sum now expended on the maintenance of the Divinity School of Trinity College will be fixed and appropriated to its use—it must be answered that this is not the fault of the Board of Trinity College, who have earnestly solicited from Her Majesty's Government a provision for such appropriation; as they have also asked that no change shall be permitted to be made in the course of instruction in the Divinity School without the sanction of the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin. The application for these provisions proves the *bona fides* of Trinity College towards the Church of Ireland, and the Board trust that the provisions asked for may be granted. This being supposed, all that is now essential would be secured; and if, contrary to expectation, a change should ever become necessary, it could more easily be made at the time when its necessity had become obvious than now. The future may well be left to deal with a contingency so uncertain and so remote.

If, indeed, it had been possible to combine a change in the management of the Divinity School with a provision of additional means for its extension and development, the Board would have seen in such an arrangement a reason for consenting to the change ; and they recently informed the Archbishops and Bishops, in a statement which was laid before the General Synod, that they would be ready to consider such a proposal—indicating the plan of a dual government (such as already is working well in other Schools of the University), in which the rights and powers of the associated Bodies should be equal. The Board believe that this intimation might have led to the formation of a useful partnership, and one that might have been satisfactory to both parties. The General Synod, however, took no notice of the alternative thus suggested.

Under these circumstances the Board cannot reconcile it to their sense of duty to adopt the suggestion of the Committee ; as they consider it would be unwise, without necessity, to commit Trinity College to the outcome of an experiment, the working of which in the future would be very uncertain, while its present and immediate effect would be to deprive the College of the independent government of one of its most valued departments.

In conclusion, the Board are bound to state that they maintain their position in this matter with the more confidence as they are supported in it by the great majority of the permanent members of Trinity College.

The following amendment to the motion was proposed :—

That the answer to be sent shall be as follows :—

That the Board are willing to confer with the Divinity School Committee, with the view of settling the question on the basis of a composite Council.

The amendment was lost, and the original motion was then put and carried.

(Signed),

THOMAS STACK,
Registrar.

"The Committee annex, with pleasure, the following extract from the Queen's letter, referred to in the communication of the Board, which, both with respect to the restrictions which it removes and those which it enacts, they consider highly satisfactory :—

Whereas, by Letters Patent granted by us in the eighteenth year of our reign, it was provided that the said Professor and his Deputy should be elected from among the Fellows and ex-Fellows of our said College who are Doctors in Divinity: It is now our will and pleasure that the said restriction to Fellows and ex-Fellows shall be removed. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful to elect to the said office of Regius Professor of Divinity, or of Deputy to such Professor, any Doctor in Divinity of our said University who is in Holy Orders and a Communicant Member of the Church of Ireland.

"As the negotiations on the subject of the Divinity School have now gone on so long that it is likely some Members of the present Synod may need information on the subject, the Committee think it well to remind the Synod of the facts on which the Church's claim is founded, and to state some of the reasons why they do not consider the proposals made by the Board satisfactory.

"It has been stated in a document bearing the signature of a former Sovereign that the education of the Clergy of the Church of Ireland was the chief end for which Trinity College was founded. The Committee see no reason to question the truth of this statement ; but the present claims of the Church of Ireland are not founded on any antiquarian researches, but on the indisputable fact that for a period beyond living memory Trinity College has been the place which has been used by the Church for the education of its Clergy, and has been united with the Church by the closest of ties. Every scholar was bound to attend divinity lectures ; with three exceptions, every Fellow was bound to take Holy Orders. The Fellows conducted the lectures of the Divinity School for nominal salaries. The Board also, who had the control of its management, consisted almost exclusively of Clergymen who had themselves worked as lecturers in the School, and had the most lively interest in its welfare. In such a Board, often including some of the ablest divines in the Church of Ireland, the Bishops and the Church naturally played the highest confidence. When Mr. Fawcett first brought in his Bill for throwing open the Fellowships of Trinity College to all without religious distinction, the then Provost and Fellows felt themselves constrained to oppose it, mainly because of the injurious effects on the Divinity School which they apprehended from the Bill. They were very desirous to throw open the prizes of Trinity College as widely as possible, but they did not think it just that, for the benefit of the comparatively few who would profit by the change, the interests should be sacrificed of the great bulk of those who had hitherto resorted to the College for education. With a change of political circumstances, the time came when it appeared that Mr. Fawcett's Bill could no longer be properly opposed ; but it was expected that it would be made to include provisions which would secure that the benefits conferred on members of other religions should not deprive the members of the Church of Ireland of the use they had always made of Trinity College as the place of education of their Clergy. When Mr. Fawcett's Bill, however, came to be passed, a powerful Government held an unfriendly attitude towards it, and it was necessary to disembarrass it of any provision likely to lead to controversy. The whole question of the Divinity School was, therefore, reserved to future legislation. At the same time, there seemed to be no obstacle in the way, because the Prime Minister had expressed his conviction that to deprive members of any Church of provision for education of their Clergy was a loss which they would be far less able to supply than a loss of provision for Clergy themselves, and because on these grounds provision of extreme liberality had been made in the Irish Church Act for the education of the Roman Catholic Clergy at Maynooth, and also to the same extent for the education of Presbyterian Clergy. The mode of compensation to the Church of Ireland, suggested by Mr. Gladstone's University Bill, was to give the Church a sum of money out of the revenues of Trinity College, and to allow it to set up a Divinity School of its own, unconnected with any University ; but the general feeling of the members of the Church was that they would much prefer to retain the Divinity School rather than be compensated for the loss of it.

"This was made possible by Mr. Fawcett's Act, which, while it in all other cases abolished religious tests, allowed them to be retained in the case of the Divinity Professorships. But while the Divinity School was thus, for the present, secured from interference, the effect of the Act was to remove security for its continuance. The control of the College funds and the government of the Divinity School rest with a body whose members are not chosen by election, but rise to their position by seniority. One of the present Fellows is a Roman Catholic, and it is to be expected that many others will, in course of time, be elected of a religion different from that of the Church of Ireland. The course of seniority will, in due time, bring such persons to a place on the Governing Body, of which they may even form a majority, though in a minority of the whole body of Fellows. It is not reasonable to think that the members of any religious body could be content that the educators of the Clergy should be chosen, and the course of clerical study should be regulated, by members of another Communion ; not to say that it would always be in the power of the Board, if indifferent to Divinity Education, to divert to other purposes the whole or a part of the funds now applied to it.

It has been suggested by the Board that it will be time enough to provide for such a contingency when it arises ; but it appears to the Committee that if any provision is to be made it must be done now. If we wait, as suggested, the case contemplated is that of a ruling body at Trinity College, with whose dealings with the Divinity School the Church is dissatisfied. Such Board might be expected to oppose any scheme which the Church might then put forward, and would be able to do so effectually if formal recognition is not now given to the equitable claims of the Church of Ireland.

It can hardly be disputed that the Church of Ireland is entitled to one of two things : either, if it is deprived of the Divinity School in Trinity College, to be dealt with like the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, and given funds for the formation of a Divinity School of its own ; or else, to be given security that it shall continue to have the use of the Divinity School it has now.

STATEMENT XXVI.

The equitable claim has been acknowledged, as may be seen from published documents, by the Royal Commission in its Report, by the resolutions of the Board of Trinity College communicated to the Synod, by resolutions of the Senate and Council, and is admitted by implication in the reply of the Board now laid before the Synod.

It seems to the Committee that there are two things which the Church may fairly expect to be done: one is, that formal recognition should be given to the Church's equitable claim that the funds now devoted to the maintenance of the Divinity School shall continue to be applied as at present. We are happy to find that this is acquiesced in by the Board, and though the Board's proposal comes short of giving that security which would be afforded by the plan at one time sanctioned by the Board, of transferring the funds spent on the Divinity School to trustees for the Church, yet, in view of the present state of feeling in Trinity College on the subject, the Committee think that the Synod will do wisely in accepting the Board's proposal.

The second point desired by the Church is some provision that the appointment to Professorships and the government of the Divinity School should not fall into the hands of persons hostile to the Church. It did not seem too much to expect this, when the law did not allow Roman Catholics to present to benefices the advowsons of which were their private property. There seemed to be no difficulty in reconciling security to the Church with the maintenance of the general authority of the Board as Governors of the College; seeing that in other departments of study the nomination of Professors is made, and the control of studies shared, by an Elective Council. If the Board had agreed to the general principle of a Council, the Committee were prepared to enter in a completely unprejudiced spirit into the discussion of the details of the election, being persuaded that the mere fact that such a Council was to be formed by election, and not by the course of seniority, would give the Church, if not all the security that might be desired, at least some substantial security that persons would not sit on such a Council in whom the Church could not have confidence. The Board have not stated any reasons why in their opinion the Divinity School should form an exception to the mode of government adopted in other departments of study. The Committee can only express their regret that the Board have not been willing to co-operate with them in making at once a satisfactory settlement of a question which will need some time to be dealt with. They will not even yet give up hope that the Board may reconsider the position they have taken up.

With regard to the plan of dual government suggested by the Board—viz., that the Church shall acquire a right of veto on the appointment of Professors by the Board, and that only on condition of its contributing an equal sum to that spent by the Board on the Divinity School, and allowing the Board a similar right of veto on appointments made by the Church to Professorships paid out of its own funds, the Committee must say, in the first place, that they attach little value to a mere right of veto, which may prevent a very bad appointment, but can never secure the best appointment; and further that the Church cannot reasonably be expected to give rights of appointment and veto to a Board containing members of a different religion. But the proposal lies open to the fundamental objection that the Church and the Board come together to make a bargain, as if there never had been any previous connection between them, and that it ignores altogether the Church's equitable claim to the continued application of the funds now spent on the Divinity School in such a way as that the Church shall be able to benefit by them.

From what source could the funds be obtained which the Board's proposal demands as a preliminary condition to qualify the Church's rights in this matter? Not from the Government, which will refuse to compensate for a loss that has not been incurred; the funds of the Divinity School being still intact and applied to their proper purpose, and their only desire being that they shall continue to be so. The very same reason would prevent the Members of the Church from supplying the funds by their contributions, with the additional reason that contributions could not be given to a fund over which persons not members of the Church were to share the control.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the Synod to pass the following resolutions, not as affording that solution of the Divinity School question, which, in their judgment, would be most likely to give permanent satisfaction, but as the best which, under present circumstances, can be obtained:—

1. That the Synod regrets that the Board of Trinity College were not able to accept the proposals made to it on the part of the Synod; and that while the Synod cannot consider the provisions suggested by the Board for securing the interest of the Church in the Divinity School to be adequate for that purpose, the Synod requests the Board to take steps to give legal effect to them, being measures as to the desirability of which under present circumstances all are agreed; and that this resolution be communicated to the Board of Trinity College.

2. That this Committee do continue to act after the conclusion of this Session of the General Synod.

WILLIAM KILLALOE,
Chairman.

23rd April, 1881.

Accordingly, Resolution 1 recommended by the Committee, as above, was proposed by the Lord Bishop of Cork, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Salmon.

An amendment was proposed by the Lord Bishop of Meath, seconded by the Archdeacon of Meath, and adopted:—

That for the word "suggested," in line three, be substituted the words "asked for from the late Government."

The resolution, as amended, was passed.

XVIII. Proceedings of General Synod and Correspondence since 1881.

On 18th April, 1890, it was resolved by the General Synod:—

That it be an instruction to the Divinity School Committee to consider whether an application should not be made to the Government at the present time to consider favourably the claims of the Church of Ireland with reference to the Divinity School, and to act accordingly.

On 11th April, 1902, it was resolved by the General Synod:—

That the Archbishops and Bishops be requested to enter into communication with the Board of Trinity College with regard to the position of the Church of Ireland in relation to the Divinity School, and to report to the next General Synod.

On 21st April, 1903, the Bench of Bishops reported to the General Synod that they had fully considered the above resolution, and "have also communicated it to the Board of Trinity College, but they are not yet in a position to make any report to the General Synod."

"The Archbishops and Bishops are profoundly conscious of the great importance of the subject, and its bearing on the future of the Church of Ireland."

On 22nd April, 1903, the General Synod resolved:—

That this Synod, receiving with respect and thankfulness the communication from the House of Bishops as to their correspondence with the Board of Trinity College respecting the Divinity School in its relationship with the Church of Ireland, earnestly requests the Bishops to do their utmost to secure a satisfactory result, at all events to be in a position to report progress, before the next meeting of the General Synod.

On 12th April, 1904, the following communication from the Bishops was read to the Synod:—

At the meeting of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, on April 11th, 1902, the Archbishops and Bishops were requested "to enter into communication with the Board of Trinity College with regard to the position of the Church of Ireland in relation to the Divinity School."

The question received the anxious consideration of the Bench of Bishops, and communications were carried on between them and the Board of Trinity College, with the result that a Committee representing the Bench of Bishops met the Board in Conference on November 11th, 1903. This Committee

specially submitted to the Board for their decision two points which the Archbishops and Bishops regarded as of chief importance, and to which the Board as constituted in the year 1880 had agreed:—

(*a*) To make provision whereby "the annual sum at present expended on the Divinity School shall be secured for the permanent maintenance of that School."

(*b*) To direct that "no alteration shall be made in the course of instruction in the Divinity School, except on the recommendation or with the consent of" the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin.

On November 16th the following reply was received from the Board, and is now, with the permission of the Board, submitted to the General Synod of the Church of Ireland:—

The Board desire to express, in the first instance, to the Archbishops and Bishops their thanks for their Lordships' loyal and friendly sentiments towards Trinity College, and hope that this cordial feeling, which the Board reciprocate, may endure unimpaired, as it has done since the foundation of the College.

In reply to the suggestion of the Bishops, that the Divinity School may be secured financially against loss or diminution of its present funds owing to possible legislative changes, the Board desire to point out that very reasonable security is now afforded by the fact that the Divinity Students are all students in Arts, paying fees to the College and to the Tutors, and that these fees are so considerable that the loss or diminution of them would affect every Tutor in the system. They therefore conceive any Governing Board considering the welfare of the College as strictly bound by the strongest and most obvious motives to maintain the dignity and efficiency of the School, and this they regard as the greatest possible security the Church of Ireland could require. Should, however, legislation from without threaten any interference with the independence of the Board, the Bishops may be assured that the Board will not fail to consult with them as to the best means of protecting the interests of the Church of Ireland.

The second suggestion of the Bishops is, that the Church of Ireland may be granted some influence in the selection of the books in the Divinity Course, and in the appointment of the Professors and Teachers in the School; in other words, doctrinal security in case the Board of Trinity College should come to consist of men not belonging to the Church of Ireland. So far as the books in the Course are concerned, their selection is, by Statute, entrusted to the Professor of Divinity, subject to the approval of the Board; and it is not therefore possible that the Board should alter the Course without the consent of the Professor and Archbishop King's Lecturer, who is practically the second Professor of Divinity. In any case, therefore, changes in the Course will be suggested. not by laymen, but by learned Theologians, brought up in the traditions of the Church of Ireland or of England. As regards the selection of these Professors, the Church of Ireland has the same practical security which has already been set forth in the second paragraph. Whether the members of the Board be devout members of the Church or not, if they are honest men, they will be bound by every obligation to the College entrusted to their care, to select Professors and Teachers of Divinity that will command the respect and the confidence of the Bishops and of the Synod of the Irish Church. The Board cannot but regard this as an adequate security. But if it were to fail, the Bishops have the practical remedy in their hands: they can examine candidates for Ordination in such books as they prefer; and if at any time they find the theological education given by Trinity College inadequate or objectionable, they can decline to ordain its Divinity Students without further guarantees as to doctrine or learning.

This is the answer of the Board so long as the present relation between the College and the Irish Church remains unchanged. Should, however, any new legislation or reform domesticate any other Theological Schools in the College, the present Board will undertake that the Bishops of the Church of Ireland shall have at least as much control over the present Divinity School as any other Prelates or Governors may obtain in connection with the new Schools, whenever they come to be established.

The Board, therefore, while of opinion that the present is not an opportune time for proposing changes, desires to assure the Bishops that the interests of the Divinity School, and through it, of the Church of Ireland, will always claim their warmest sympathy and their most diligent care.

The Archbishops and Bishops, in laying before the Synod the foregoing reply, received from the Board of Trinity College, cannot refrain from expressing their deep regret that it deprives the Church of all hope of obtaining from the Board any control or influence over the Divinity School.

They recognise fully the desire of the Board to maintain the connection which has so long existed between the Church and the Divinity School; but they cannot be blind to the fact that the Church has no longer any assurance that the provisions for the theological training of candidates for her Ministry will, in the future, be of such a character as to enable her to accept that training with confidence.

In view of the grave position in which the Church thus finds herself placed, and in view still further of the fact that large Endowments have been provided by State for the Divinity Schools of other Religious Bodies, and in view of assurances formerly given to us, the Archbishops and Bishops are of opinion that the Church of Ireland should press as strongly as possible upon the Government her claim for relief or compensation in the matter of the Divinity School, the position of which has been so gravely altered.

On 13th April, 1904, it was resolved:—

That the Archbishops and Bishops be respectfully requested further to consider the relations of the Church of Ireland with the Divinity School of Trinity College, Dublin, and to formulate proposals for safeguarding the interests of the Church, if possible, without separating the Divinity School from the College.

And that, in carrying out this Resolution, the Archbishops and Bishops be authorized to nominate a Committee of Members of the Bench and other members of the Synod to assist them, if they think it desirable to do so.

The Archbishops and Bishops nominated a Committee consisting of—The Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Killaloe, the Bishop of Ossory, Lord Justice FitzGibbon, Lord Justice Holmes, the Earl of Belmore, the Solicitor-General, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and R. R. Kyle Knox, Esq., to enter into communication again with the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, relative to the future of the Divinity School.

A friendly interview took place between three members of this Committee and three members of the Board of Trinity College on the 15th November, 1904, at which the following three propositions were submitted by the Committee to the Board of Trinity College.

1. "That the appointment of the Professors in the Divinity School should be made only by members of the Church of Ireland, and that the next Junior Fellow who is a Member of the Church of Ireland, should be called up to attend the Board, when any such appointment was to be considered, in the place of any Member of the Board who was not a member of the Church."

2. "That before appointments to the Professorships are made, the names of the candidates should be submitted to the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, and that they should be invited to give their opinion as to the merits of the candidates."

3. "That before any alterations are made in the Educational Courses in the Divinity School, the Professors should communicate with the two Archbishops, and ask for their opinion on the proposed changes."

STATEMENT XXVI.

On the 7th February, 1905, the following letter was received from the Registrar of the Board:—

MY LORD BISHOP,

I am directed by the Board of Trinity College to send you the following reply to the requests made by your Deputation on November 15th, 1904:—

The Board observe with much satisfaction the recognition, in the opening statement of the Archbishop of Dublin, of the fact that the control of the Divinity School belongs entirely to the Board of Trinity College. Whatever their personal sympathies may be, they cannot forget that they are Trustees for College property, and cannot divest themselves of their responsibility.

With regard to the first proposition put forward by the Deputation, viz.—"That the appointment of the Professors in the Divinity School should be made only by Members of the Church of Ireland, and that the next Junior Fellow who is a Member of the Church of Ireland should be called up"—the Board feel that there are statutable difficulties which render it impossible to assent to it.

As to the second proposition—"That before appointments to the Professorships are made, the names of the Candidates should be submitted to the two Archbishops, and that they be invited to give their opinion as to their merits"—the Board were equally divided, and consequently no decision was arrived at.

In relation to the third proposition—"That before any alterations are made in the Educational Courses in the Divinity School, the Professors shall communicate with the two Archbishops, and ask for their opinion on the proposed changes"—the Board by five votes to three agreed to the following answer: "It must be remembered that by the Statutes (vol. i., p. 148) the selection of books is assigned to the Regius Professor of Divinity, and books so selected must receive the approval of the Provost and Senior Fellows." It will therefore be necessary to modify the proposition by the addition of the words to the following effect: "and all correspondence on the subject between the Regius Professor and the Archbishops shall be laid before the Board through the Registrar, and their decision upon them shall be final." With this modification the Board see no objection to the proposition.

N.B.—It is understood here, as on the occasion of the visit of the Deputation, that the word "Professors" used applied to the Regius Professor and Archbishop King's Lecturer, and to them only.

Yours faithfully,

R. Y. TYRRELL, *Registrar.*

The reply of the Board to the third proposition has since been modified as follows:—

That as the Regius Professor of Divinity declines to carry on communications with any Body other than the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, with regard to any proposed changes in the Divinity Courses, the Board wish to modify the answer sent on February 7th, 1905, to the following effect—"Any communications on the subject referred to will be made by the Board directly, and not through the Professors."

The Archbishops and Bishops, in reporting this correspondence to the Synod on 2nd May, 1905, pointed out that the concession in the case of the third proposition, though an important recognition of the interests of the Church of Ireland in the Divinity School, yet falls far short of what the Board agreed to in their letter of January 10th, 1880, *supra*, p. 93.

In pursuance of this expression of opinion, the General Synod resolved on 5th May, 1905:—

That the Synod receives with gratification the announcement that the negotiations between the Archbishops and Bishops and the Board of Trinity College have already led to an important recognition of the interest of the Church of Ireland in the Divinity School, and to an arrangement under which the views of the Archbishops will be considered in reference to any changes in the course of study in that School.

The Synod regrets that the Board has not yet been able to come to a decision upon the claims of the Church to a similar recognition in reference to the appointment of Professors and Lecturers in the Divinity School, and requests that the Archbishops and Bishops will, with the assistance of their Committee, continue their efforts to effect, as far as possible, such arrangements with the Board as will enable the Archbishops to present their views to the Governing Body of Trinity College, in relation to the appointment of such Professors and Lecturers.

On 24th April, 1906, the following communication was read to the Synod from the Bench of Bishops—

The Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland hereby report to the General Synod that since the last Session of the Synod there has been no opportunity for conference with the Board of Trinity College in the matter of the claims which the Church of Ireland has in connection with the Divinity School.

But in view of the expressed intention of His Majesty's Government to issue a Commission of Inquiry into matters relating to Trinity College, we recommend the Synod to appoint a Committee which shall consider the subjects that may be referred to the Commission above mentioned, and, if it seem necessary or expedient, shall take such steps to bring before the Commissioners both the present position of the Divinity School and the claims upon it of the Church of Ireland; and we further recommend that this Committee shall be empowered, if it think it necessary or expedient so to do, to request His Grace the Lord Primate to summon a Special Meeting of the Synod, by which the voice of the whole Church upon the subject may be heard.

Such a Committee will in no wise prevent the Archbishops and Bishops themselves from watching closely the course of events, and, if they think it advisable, being represented before the Commission.

And on 25th April, 1906, the Synod resolved:—

That the Synod heartily accepts the suggestion of the letter from the Bench of Bishops, and accordingly appoints a Committee which shall consider the subjects that may be referred to the Commission of Inquiry into matters relating to Trinity College, and, if it seem necessary or expedient, shall take steps to bring before the Commissioners both the present position of the Divinity School and the claims upon it of the Church of Ireland, and that the Committee be empowered, if it think necessary or expedient so to do, to request His Grace the Primate to summon a special meeting of the Synod by which the voice of the whole Church upon this subject may be heard.

Accordingly, the Committee was appointed whose names are sent forth above (p. 82), and who present the foregoing Statement to the Royal Commission.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT XXVI.

PROPOSALS MADE BY FELLOWS OR PROFESSORS OF TRINITY COLLEGE FOR A GOVERNING BODY OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

I. *Letter Addressed by the Professors of Divinity to the Provost (Dr. Salmon) in* 1903.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
19*th June*, 1903.

DEAR MR. PROVOST,

In response to your desire that the Professors of Divinity should make some observations upon the Bishops' letter of 10th June, relating to the Divinity School, we have set down on paper our views as to the most prudent course to be adopted by the Board.

It will be in your remembrance that on 3rd July, 1899, a somewhat similar communication from the Archbishop of Dublin was before the Board. His Grace pointed out the anomaly involved in the government of the Divinity School being carried on by a Board whose members might belong to *any* religious denomination; and he suggested that it would be a satisfaction to the Church of Ireland if the administration of the School were placed in the hands of a Council, constituted somewhat on the following lines: —The Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Lecturer, the two Archbishops *ex-officio*: four members representing the Senior Fellows, four representing the Junior Fellows, and two members to be elected by the House of Bishops—all to be members of the Church of Ireland. His Grace also expressed himself in favour of an annual grant being made by the Church to the Divinity School to provide for an additional Professor; and he added that those whom he had consulted agreed with him in this recommendation.

A division being taken at the Board, there voted *in favour* of some action being taken: the Provost, Dr. Conner, Dr. Abbott, and Dr. Williamson; *against*, the Vice-Provost, Mr. Gray, Dr. Mahaffy, and Dr. Traill. The matter accordingly dropped.

The Archbishop's recent letter raises the question again; and we have given it our best attention. We are of opinion that the time has come for a change to be made in the government of the Divinity School; but we believe that we can suggest a constitution for the new Council, less open to objections from the academic point of view than that which was recommended four years ago. In the first place, we think that the Archbishop of Dublin should be the Visitor of the School, and the Chairman, *ex-officio* of the Council. This would restore to him in some measure the place his predecessors held before Disestablishment as Visitors of the College, and would go some way to remove the grievance of which Churchmen complain. We propose next, that the Council shall consist of twelve other members, viz.: (Classis I.) *Three* elected by the Board, of whom the Provost, if a member of the Church of Ireland, shall be one; (Classis II.) *Three* elected by the Junior Fellows; (Classis III.) The Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Lecturer, and *one* member to be elected by the Professors and Assistant Lecturers of the Divinity School; (Classis IV.) *Three* members to be elected from their own body by the House of Bishops, of whom the Primate shall be one, if he is willing to serve. All the lay members of this Council should be members of the Church of Ireland, and should sign the declaration to that effect in the form provided for Representatives at the General Synod.

The functions of this Council would be to elect to all Divinity Professorships and Lectureships hitherto in the patronage of the Board, and also to the Professorship of Pastoral Theology hitherto in the patronage of the Bishops; provided always, that no election or appointment, or change of any sort, involving the expenditure of additional money grants, be made without the consent of the Board of Trinity College. The Chairman to have a casting vote at an election in addition to his own vote.

We think that a body so constituted would be well fitted to elect to Professorships, and would command the confidence both of the University and the Church. But we also think that it would not be so well fitted to deal with details as to courses of study and the conduct of examinations; and we propose that the arrangement of the courses of study, and all details of administration, should be committed to the three members constituting *Classis Tertia* of the Council, viz., the Regius Professor, Archbishop King's Lecturer, and their elected Colleague—with the right on the part of the Council, if they so desire, of an appeal from their decision to the Archbishop as Visitor.

It will be seen that our scheme will provide for a perpetual *Academic* majority on the Council, and thus will secure that regard to the interests of the College which the Board is anxious to maintain. It will also, we believe, remove any legitimate cause for complaint as to the exclusion of the Church of Ireland from any voice in the choice of the Professors who are to train her Ministers in the future. Upon the additional proposal contained in the Archbishop's letter of 1899, viz., that a new Professorship should be endowed out of Church funds, we make no observation at present. We venture to hope that the Board may see their way to take early action in this important matter.

We are, dear Mr. Provost,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN GWYNN

J. H. BERNARD.

II. *Dr. Hart's Proposals in* 1879.

In 1879 Dr. Hart, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, objected to No. 5 of the propositions adopted by the General Synod at the suggestion of the Bishops (*supra*, p. 92), and expressed his opinion that a better arrangement could be reached by adopting the following series of resolutions:—

1. That in the opinion of the Synod a Council should be appointed for the regulation and government of the Divinity School of Trinity College, which shall consist of the following members:—

The Regius Professor of Divinity.

( ) Members to be elected by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland.

( ) Members to be elected by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, or in such other manner as the Senate of the University may determine; and

( ) Members to be elected by the Professors and Lecturers in the Divinity School.

2. That all persons so selected shall be required, before taking their places as members of the Council, to subscribe a declaration that they are Members of the Church of Ireland and Communicants in that Church.

3. That the said Council shall nominate to all Professorships in the said Divinity School, subject to the veto of the majority of the Bishops of the Church of Ireland, or of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College.

4. That any new rules or regulations respecting studies in that School to be made by the Council shall require the approval of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

5. That a Scheme be prepared for the periodical elections and vacation of office of the several members of the Council.

STATEMENT XXVI.

III. *Dr. Traill's Proposals in* 1877.

Dr. Traill was asked by the Belmore Commission in 1877:—

Q. 561. What Governing Body would you suggest in the future?

Ans. I think the number should not be much larger than at present, and in my opinion the best selection that could be made would be: three persons to be named by those members of the Board who were also members of the Church of Ireland, the two Divinity Professors, and one person to be chosen by the assistants of the Professors, and three persons to be chosen by the Bench of Bishops—nine in all.

Q. 562. What powers would you give to this Governing Body?

Ans. They should have the power of electing the Professors and other Teachers of the School, or of removing them from time to time. They should have the control and direction of all studies in the Divinity School, and should have the control of all money entrusted to them, subject only to a veto by the Board of Trinity College in case of any proposal to disturb the primary allocation in the Divinity School of funds belonging to Trinity College.

IV. *Dr. Salmon's Suggestions in* 1876.

Dr. Salmon proposed in 1876 that the Governing Body of the Divinity School should consist of members of the Church of Ireland exclusively, and that it should be composed of:—

(*a*) Members appointed by the Board.

(*b*) Members appointed by the Teachers in the School, leaving it a question whether the Regius Professor and Archbishop King's Lecturer should not be members *ex-officio*.

(*c*) Members nominated by the Bishops.

(*d*) Members nominated by the Clerical and Lay Members of the Synod, or else by Members of the Senate who are also members of the Church.

APPENDIX D.

PROPOSALS SINCE THE UNIVERSITY TESTS ACT, 1873, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL DIVINITY SCHOOLS, AND GRANTING PROFESSIONAL PRIVILEGES TO DIVINITY STUDENTS SIMILAR TO THOSE NOW GRANTED TO DIVINITY STUDENTS OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

On November 3rd, 1874, it was resolved by the Board of Trinity College:—

Report of Belmore Commission, p. 57.

1. That the Students in the Divinity School shall be allowed to continue, as at present, to have the use of lecture rooms in Trinity College for theological instruction, provided that the lecturers are subject to ordinary collegiate discipline, and that they accommodate their time of lecturing to the requirements of secular instruction in Trinity College.

2. That the Board of Trinity College are willing to confer a similar privilege on any other Religious Body desirous that its candidates for orders shall be instructed in Trinity College.

3. That in fixing the qualifications for a Theological Degree, the Board are willing to accept the certificate of any of the Theological Schools so placed in connection with Trinity College as a sufficient testimonial of the candidate's theological acquirements.

On July 13th, 1899, the following resolution was passed by the Junior Fellows:—"That, in the opinion of the Junior Fellows, it is desirable that the Board of Trinity College should appoint representatives to confer with the heads of the Presbyterian Church and of the Methodist Church in Ireland, to ascertain whether they wish to establish Schools of Divinity in connection with Trinity College, and that the Board should facilitate the foundation of such Schools if it can be shown that they will have a sufficient number of Students to attend them."

On March 14th, 1899, the Board directed a reply to be sent to the Junior Fellows, stating:—"The Board are in complete agreement with the Junior Fellows that, if the heads of the Presbyterian or of the Methodist Body should desire to establish Schools of Divinity in connection with Trinity College, every facility ought to be given them."

The following resolutions of the Junior Fellows of Trinity College, and the accompanying reply of the Board, were published April 22nd, 1901.

These resolutions were signed by twenty-two, out of the whole number of twenty-five, Junior Fellows:—

That the Junior Fellows wish to urge on the Board the desirability of intimating publicly and officially to the heads of the Roman Catholic Church their readiness to provide facilities for the catechetical and religious instruction of Roman Catholic students by lectures, examinations, and the supervision of their religious observances by Clergymen of their own Church, and of inviting their co-operation in drawing up a clause for securing this.

That the Junior Fellows further urge on the Board the desirability of commencing negotiations with the heads of the Presbyterian Church, with a view to establishing a Presbyterian Divinity School, and arranging for Presbyterian religious services in Trinity College.

At a special meeting of the Board, held after the Recess, these resolutions were discussed, and the following reply was adopted:—

The Board have considered the resolutions of the Junior Fellows with all the respectful attention due to suggestions made on such authority. They are in perfect harmony with the sentiments that have prompted the action taken by the Junior Fellows; but they think they would lay themselves open to much misconstruction if they made advances to the heads of different Religious Bodies, unless they were given reason to think that they would meet a more favourable reception than was given to similar advances made before. Otherwise it would be imagined that, under a panic of coming legislation, they were now willing to change their policy, and to make new offers; which would certainly be disdainfully rejected if such an impression were entertained as to their motives.

In point of fact, the Governing Body of this College have not waited till now to discover how much the College would be benefited, both morally and financially, if all hindrances could be removed which prevent anyone, on religious grounds, from taking advantage of our Education.

When Fawcett's Act became law, in 1873, the Board considered the propriety of giving to other students religious instruction similar to that previously given to members of the late Established Church, and an informal communication was made to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, whether he would receive a proposal that he should nominate Roman Catholic Lecturers, who should give religious instruction under the same rules, and with the same emoluments, as existed in the case of Protestant Lecturers. In accordance with a similar offer made to the Presbyterians, there has been religious instruction to Presbyterians in the College since 1886.

The reply, however, from the Cardinal was to this effect:—That inasmuch as Roman Catholic Students entered Trinity College in direct opposition to the known wishes of their Church, the heads of that Church would decline to take any action sanctioning religious education in that College.

In accordance with this principle, the Roman Catholic Bishops had also refused to permit their Clergy to hold the office of Deans of Residence in the Queen's Colleges of Cork and Galway.

These views were not shared at the time by lay Roman Catholics, many of whose leading men had received their education here, and amongst them all the Roman Catholic occupants of the Judicial Bench. They knew that there never had been any attempt to tamper with their religious opinions, or to prevent them from mixing on equal terms with their Protestant fellow-students. There is no reason to think that there has been any change in the feelings of such Roman Catholic parents as desire a University education for their sons. But changes in the franchise have enabled those who do not aspire to University Education to dictate the policy of those who do. No Roman Catholic gentleman could now express an opinion in favour of non-sectarian education, without forfeiting all expectation of a seat in Parliament, or even of professional success.

Thus Parliamentary representation has so changed that the Roman Catholic Bishops have good hopes that the policy will now be reversed, which was so loudly proclaimed by Mr. Gladstone in 1873, that no more public money should be given for sectarian education. Is it reasonable to expect that, having such hopes, these Bishops would now assist us in giving such security as all but themselves would count sufficient for the religious safety of Roman Catholic Students ?

As far as Roman Catholics are concerned, the question of a Divinity School does not arise. Very large endowment (£400,000) was given in 1869 for their Divinity School at Maynooth ; and as they do not wish their Clergy to be educated in company with their Laity, provision was made in fixing the amount of this endowment, not only for theological, but for secular instruction. Also much larger provision was made for assistance to poor Theological Students than is found in any Protestant Theological College. Of course, account must be taken of this Maynooth Endowment when any comparison is made between public endowments enjoyed by Roman Catholics and by Protestants.

Mr. Gladstone promised that he would deal in like manner with Protestant Divinity Schools, and there was some provision for Presbyterian Theological Education in the Bill of 1869, and for Church of Ireland Divinity Education in the abortive University Bill of 1873 ; but if that Bill had ever reached Committee, the question would certainly have been raised why these two latter provisions were on a scale so much less liberal than had been granted to Maynooth. If the Church of Ireland were deprived of the theological education now given in Trinity College, its claim would revive for compensation fairly comparable to that which was granted to Maynooth.

The connection of Trinity College with the education of the Clergy of the Church of Ireland has been of great advantage to that Church, for which it provides that their Clergy, instead of being cramped by a narrow professional education, should have the same advantages as the Laity in respect of secular knowledge, and should also be better able to sympathise with them, through having been trained in their company from early years. And this connection has been equally advantageous to the University, to which at one time it supplied half its Undergraduates, and still a considerable number of them.

It seems, therefore, too obvious to need any public announcement that if any other Religious Denomination, which also desired that its Clerical Candidates should receive not only theological but good secular education, proposed that they should receive that education here—instead of being discouraged, they would be heartily welcomed. There is, however, a difficulty in our taking the initiative in such a proposal. The head of a great School would not think it becoming to ask a parent to transfer to his care a young man who was already receiving education at another School. The Presbyterians have now their Theological Students at Belfast and Londonderry. If they desired to transfer some or all of them to us, they would be welcomed, but it is not for us to ask it.

STATEMENT XXVI.

As for the terms of any union, we desire nothing but Religious Equality ; provided it is obtained by levelling up, not by levelling down. We think it fair that members of other Religions should enjoy any privilege which they covet that is already enjoyed by members of the Church of Ireland ; but not that the latter should be deprived of any privilege which they have already, merely because members of other denominations do not desire to have it.

As far as the government of the College is concerned, no question arises, because the Divinity Teachers have not seats on the Governing Body.

Since Students carrying on simultaneously theological and secular studies must be spared the cruel waste of time that would arise if the places of instruction in both classes of subjects were not at easy distance from each other, it would be necessary to provide lecture rooms in Trinity College for the Teachers in any other Theological School that might be transferred hither. Of course, each School would retain for its exclusive use any Endowments it might bring with it.

If any supplement to such Endowments were needed from the general funds of Trinity College, we should deal on like principles with all, but regard would have to be paid to the amount which the Students of each School contributed to the general funds of the College. At present the amount of the salaries of the Divinity Professors is less than the amount of the fees paid by the Divinity Students.

On 12th December, 1903, the following correspondence was published : —

LETTER FROM THE REGISTRAR, DR. TARLETON.

Approved by THE BOARD, *December 12th,* 1903.

SIR,

I am directed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, to acquaint you with Resolutions recently passed by them in reference to the privileges now offered to Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Students, and with the answers received from Cardinal Logue, the Moderator of the General Assembly, and the Rev. Dr. Henry, in reply to the communications addressed to them.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS.

November 14, 1903.—"That the Registrar be directed to write to Cardinal Logue, and inform him that the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, are willing to provide Religious Teaching for the Roman Catholic Students by members of their own Church, on terms precisely similar to those on which Religious Teaching is now given to Church of Ireland and Presbyterian Students, and to ask for his Eminence's sanction for this arrangement, the Teachers to be nominated either by himself or by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, from persons whose names, as in the case of the Presbyterian Church, have been submitted to, and approved of, by the Board.

"The Provost and Senior Fellows are willing to consent to the erection of a Roman Catholic Chapel within the precincts of the College, if sufficient funds for its erection are supplied.

"The Provost and Senior Fellows are further willing to grant Professional privileges to Divinity Students of the Roman Catholic Church (who are Students in Arts in Trinity College) on conditions similar to those granted to Divinity Students of the Church of Ireland.

"That the Registrar be directed to write to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, informing him that the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College are willing to grant to Presbyterian Students all the privileges at present enjoyed by members of the Church of Ireland, that is to say, not only Religious Instruction by Clergy of their own Church, but also a Divinity School, and a Chapel inside Trinity College, if the members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland desire to establish such Institutions, and be willing to supply the necessary funds."

"*November* 20, 1903.—That pending the introduction at any time of a Divinity School for the Presbyterian Church into the University of Trinity College,

MENT XXVI.

the Board will extend to Divinity Students of the Presbyterian Church the same Professional privileges in Arts as are at present enjoyed by Divinity Students of the Church of Ireland.

On November 16, Dr. Williamson, who was then the Registrar, wrote to Cardinal Logue, informing him of the Resolutions in reference to Roman Catholics passed on November 14, and received the following reply :—

"ARA CŒLI, ARMAGH,
"*17th November*, 1903.

"DEAR SIR,

"*I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to state that I can be no party to the arrangement proposed therein.*

"*I am, dear Sir,*
"*Yours faithfully,*
"✠ MICHAEL CARD. LOGUE.

"B. WILLIAMSON, ESQ., D.SC.,
"*Registrar of Trinity College, Dublin.*"

On November 16, Dr. Williamson wrote to Dr. Henry, who was given in the Directory as the Moderator of the General Assembly, informing him of the Resolution in reference to Presbyterians passed on November 14.

On November 23, I wrote to Dr. Henry, informing him of the Resolution passed on November 20.

Dr. Henry forwarded the letters of Dr. Williamson and myself to the Moderator of the General Assembly, the Rev. John MacDermott. From him, on December 10, I received a reply stating that he would submit the resolutions of the Board of Trinity College to the Higher Education Committee of the General Assembly at an early date.

I had previously received the following letter from Dr. Henry :—

"LONDONDERRY,
"*November* 28, 1903.

"DEAR SIR,

"The Moderator of the General Assembly this year is the Rev. John MacDermott, M.A., Belmont, Belfast.

"Your two letters in reference to privileges kindly offered to Presbyterian students attending Trinity College, I forwarded to him, and he will no doubt attend to. Personally, however, he cannot act in such a matter without consulting the Assembly, which does not meet till next June.

"I have no doubt, however, that the kind and favourable offers made by the Authorities of Trinity College will be warmly appreciated by our Supreme Court.

"I am,
"Yours faithfully,
"J. EDGAR HENRY."

(Signed) FRANCIS A. TARLETON.
Registrar of Trinity College, Dublin.

The reply of the Committee of the General Assembly on Higher Education to the proposals of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, was adopted by the General Assembly on 10th June, 1904. After recital of the letters from the Registrar of Trinity College, Dublin, of 20th November, 1903, and 23rd November, 1903, it was resolved :—

Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. 1904, p. 809.

1. That the Committee express their appreciation of the permission which the Board has given to Presbyterian Ministers to give catechetical instruction to Students of their own denomination attending Trinity College, and also of the offer now made to extend to Divinity Students of the Presbyterian Church the same privileges in Arts as are at present enjoyed by Divinity Students of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

2. That in regard to the permission offered by the Board to the members of the Presbyterian Church to establish a Divinity School and Chapel inside Trinity College, which, it may be noted, does not include any proposal for Incorporation, the Committee regret that they cannot recommend the acceptance by the General Assembly of this offer. The Presbyterian Church is in possession of sufficient equipment for Ministerial Training in her Theological Colleges in Belfast and Londonderry ; and to found an additional College in Dublin might well be a needless as well as difficult and expensive undertaking. Further, it is the opinion of the Committee that the equal treatment which the Board has in view would be attained most satisfactorily, not by inviting the other Churches to establish new, unnecessary, and antagonistic Schools of Theology within Trinity College, but by removing the Theological School already in existence there, and in this way vindicating the non-sectarian character of the College. Further, it seems to the Committee that if such a policy, which is in line with a great deal of the later history of Trinity College, were carried out, the religious oversight of the Students ought to be entrusted to Deans of Residence appointed by the different Churches.

APPENDIX E.

REFERENCES IN THE CHARTERS AND STATUTES OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY TO THE TEACHING OF RELIGION, THE DIVINITY SCHOOL, AND MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Charters.

34 Elizabeth, A.D. 1592 ; see also Charter 13, Chas. I., A.D. 1637.

1592. *Preamble to the Charter of Elizabeth.*—"Sciatis quod nos pro eâ curâ quam de juventute regni nostri Hibernae *pie* et liberaliter instituendâ singularem habemus, ac pro benevolentiâ quâ studia studiososque prosequimur ut eo melius ad bonas artes percipiendas, colendamque *Virtutem* et *Religionem* adjuventur, concedimus et ordinamus," &c.

See 2 Elizabeth, c. I., and the Act of Uniformity 2 Eliz., c. 2. (1846) Heron's Case per Keating, J., as Assessor to the Visitors, p. 104 of Report by MacDonnell and Handcock,

"*These words express the object of the Foundation, and create an implied trust to carry out these objects, and amongst them is distinctly put forward the intention that the Students should cultivate 'Virtue and Religion.' The Religion implied must necessarily have been that of the Founder, and, therefore, that of the then Established Church of Ireland.*"

The Charter of Elizabeth further provided that Fellows were to vacate their Fellowship at the end of seven years from obtaining their Master's Degree, "ut alii in earum locum suffecti pro hujus Regni *et Ecclesiae* beneficio emolumentum habeant."

Per Palles, C.B., Argument as Solicitor-General in Purser's Case before the Visitors, 1872, Elrington's Report, p. 6.

"*This is a provision intended for the benefit of the Church as well as the State. . . . The meaning is that highly-educated men who filled the office of Fellow should cease to do so, and should go forth into the world for the good of the Church and the State, for the purpose of promulgating the existing Religion in this country, and electing others who should in turn receive the emoluments of the office, and in due time go forth likewise and promote the State Religion.*"

Coll. Stat., vol. I. p. 14.

1637. By the Charter of Charles I. this provision was repealed, "utpote inimicam non solum Studiosis et Collegio sed Revera regno etiam et Ecclesiae."

Statutes.

See Mahaffy, *An Epoch in Irish History*, p. 16 and p. 177.

No copy of the earliest College Statutes is now extant, but they were evidently incorporated in 1609 into Provost Temple's Statutes, portions of which are still in existence.

1609. The Third Chapter of Provost Temple's Statutes provided that "all resident Masters of Arts not occupied with law or medicine should preach constantly in Christ Church Cathedral, or some Parish Church in Dublin." Similar provisions were contained in the subsequent Codes of Bedell and Laud.

Bedell's Code is now printed for the first time in *An Epoch of Irish History*, p. 327. See also Coll. Stat. vol. I., p. 44.

1628. *The Statutes of Provost Bedell were in this year put together from the older Code of Temple, and contain many provisions in relation to Religious Observances which were incorporated in subsequent Codes,* viz. :—

Let. Pat., 13 Chas. I., c. ix. *Ecclesiae Anglicanae Liturgia.* See also Coll. Stat. vol. I., p. 31, 13 Chas. I., c. ii.

CHAPTER 1. DE CULTU DIVINO.—'Preces Deo publice in Sacello offerantur mane et vesperi. . . . . Formula sit ea quae in publica *Ecclesiae Hiberniae* Liturgia praescribitur."

CHAPTER 2. The Provost should be not only a Master in Arts, "Sed etiam Baccalaureus in Theologia vel Professor in eâdem Facultate et in Sacris Ordinibus constitutus."

Coll. Stat. vol. I., p. 33. 13 Chas. I., c. iii. Act of Uniformity (1665); 17 & 18 Chas II. (Ir.), c. vi., s. 11. "To subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles": repealed 36 Vict., c. 21. 28 & 29 Vict. c. cxxii., sec 15. and Let. Pat., 36 Vict. Coll. Stat., vol. II. p. 307.

CHAPTER 3. THE OATH OF THE PROVOST.—"Me veram Christi Religionem ex animo complexurum," &c.

Coll. Stat., vol. I., pp. 42 & 44. Let. Pat., 13 Chas. I, c. viii. and c. xii. to take Priest's Orders. 28 & 29 Vict. c. 122. and 36 Vict. c. 21. and Let. Pat. 36 Vict Coll. Stat., vol. II., p. 310.

CHAPTER 7. THE FELLOWS OATH.—"Studiorum finis erit mihi Theologiae Professio, ut Ecclesiae Dei prodesse possim obeundo ministerio verbi, si aliter Deus mentem meam deinceps non disposuerit."

cp. Let. Pat. 13 Chas. I., c. xvi. Coll. Stat., vol. I., p. 69—"Si quis autem contra fidem bonos mores aut disciplinam in Ecclesia Anglicana et Hibernica stabilitam aliquid docuerit ... puniatur."

CHAPTER 14. DE BACCALAUREORUM ET MAGISTRORUM EXERCITIIS.—"Statuimus insuper ut Artium Magistri, etiam ii qui in Theologia Doctoratum aut Baccalaureatum adepti sint, per vices praestent disputationem aliquam. . . . quod ad Theologicam disputationem attinet ut quaestio disputanda sit quaestio plerumque inter Protestantes et Pontificios controversa. Hujus disputationis Professor Theologicarum Controversiarum Moderator esto."

cp. Coll. Stat., Vol. I. p. 74. Let. Pat., Chas. I., c. cxviii., and 1 Geo. III., c. v.

CHAPTER 17. DE ADMITTENDIS IN COLLEGIUM PROFESSORIBUS JURISPRUDENTII ET MEDICINAE.—"Quoniam professio Jurisprudentii et Medicinae et chartae fundationis istius Collegii et Collegiorum apud Anglos receptis legibus consentanea est, quippe quae non solum mirifice ornet Societatem Studentium in quam admittantur, sed etiam singularem utilitatem secum afferant, *Ecclesiae et Republicae,* &c., statuimus ut, &c. E Sociis unus ad Professionem Jurisprudentii, alter ad studium Medicinae, &c., divertatur."

Letters Patent, etc., Relating to the Regius Professorship of Divinity.

The exact date of the creation of the Professorship of Divinity is not known; but Luke Challoner, one of the three Fellows nominated in the Charter of Elizabeth, 1592, was the first Professor. He was succeeded by Ussher, appointed in 1607. Bedell's Statutes (c. 14) refer to the Professor of Divinity, and the corresponding Statute (13 Chas. I., c. xvi., 1637) provides that in the case of disputations for degrees "Professor Publicus Theologiae Moderatoris officium in se suscipiat."

STATEMENT XXVI.

The Royal Letter, 26 Charles II. (A.D. 1674), recites: "Whereas We are informed that there hath been for these many years, and still is, a Professor of Divinity in that our University and College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, to whom there hath been a yearly salary of £40 per annum constantly allowed out of the revenue of the said College, which said place is at present held and enjoyed by our well-beloved subject Doctor Michael Ward. . . . And Whereas the rents and revenues of the said Colledge have been of late much increased by grant of severall forfeited lands, that in pursuance of the late Acts of Settlement have been settled upon that Colledge, and We hold it fit and necessary that the said place of Divinity Professor should not only be continued, but that the said Doctor M. Ward, and his successors, therein stated, have some further allowance and encouragement for the labour and pains to be by them undergone in the discharge thereof: Our will and pleasure therefore is, that the said Dr. Ward be continued in the said place of Divinity Professor of our said University and Colledge near Dublin, for and during his natural life, and that after his death, &c., the said Divinity Professor be hereafter for ever chosen by the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said Colledge, in such manner as hath been formerly accustomed, and be continued for and during his natural life, &c., and also that out of the said new revenue of the said Colledge there be from henceforth settled upon and paid by the said Colledge unto the said Doctor M. Ward, and his successors in the said place, the sum of £40, over and above the £40 per annum formerly enjoyed by those who have held the said place, so that the said allowance belonging and paid by the said Colledge to the said Professor of Divinity for the time being be from henceforth £80 per annum, the same to be settled by an order made by you, the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said Colledge, and to be confirmed by the Chief Governor or Governors of Our Kingdom of Ireland for the time being, and the Visitors of the said Colledge, or any of them, and after such confirmation to be entered and registered as a perpetual order of the said Colledge: And our further pleasure is that the lodgings in the said Colledge be for ever hereafter appropriated to the Divinity Professor of the said University for the time being, and set apart for his use," &c.

Coll. Stat., vol. I., pp. 112, 115.

On 7th December, 1674, a Decree was made carrying out the directions of the said Royal Letter.

Roy. Let. 26, Chas. II., (1674). Decree, 7 Dec., 1674.

1761. STATUTA DE PROFESSORIBUS (1 Geo. III.).—"Whereas the Provost and Senior Fellows and Scholars of the College, &c., have represented to Us that the revenue of the said College, having been lately increased by the munificence of Our late Royal Grandfather, and the Provost and Senior Fellows, find the present revenues thereof sufficient to allow an increase of the number of Fellows, &c., and to enlarge the appointments of the Professor of Divinity already established in said College. . . ."

Coll. Stat., vol. I., p. 141.

1. DE PROFESSORE IN SACRA THEOLOGIA.—"Cum Serenissimus Rex Carolus Secundus (Lit. 26, ch. II.) mandata dederit de Professoris in Theologia salario ad summam octaginta librarum annuatim augendo, cum vero permultum refert ut juventus Academica, illi praesertim qui Sacris Ordinibus destinantur in Sacris Litteris et Religionis Christianae doctrinis diligentius erudiantur, in quem pracipue finem fundatum fuit hoc Collegium, &c., statuimus, &c., ut semper in futurum eligatur in Professorem Sacrae Theologiae aliquis ex numero Sóciorum Seniorum, &c. Huic Professori salarium ordinamus et assignamus quingentarum librarum sterlingarum annuatim e reditibus ejusdem Collegii, &c., solvendum."

Coll. Stat vol. I., pp. 146-149

"The words 'in quem,' &c., clearly state in the words of the then Sovereign, George III. (who afterwards made the College Statute of 1794), *that the advancement of Religion was the principal object for which the University was established."*

Judgment of Keatinge, J., in Heron's case, p. 107

The same Statute provides as one of the duties of the Professor, "exponat etiam controversias cum omnibus tam Religionis Christianae quam Ecclesiae Nostrae adversariis."

STATEMENT XXVI.

Coll. Stat., vol. I., p. 265.

1814. LETTERS PATENT, 54 GEO. III., "A STATUTE FOR THE FURTHER REGULATION OF THE OFFICE OF PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY."—"Whereas we are informed that there hath been for these many years last past, and that there still is, a Professor of Divinity in that our University of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, to whom there hath been a yearly salary allowed out of the revenue of the said College; and whereas we hold it fit and necessary that the said place of Divinity Professor should not only be continued, but that an increased salary should be annexed thereto, . . . and that such regulations should be made with respect to the duties of the said Professorship as may contribute to the increase of true Religion, and to the due instruction of the Students of the said College, and most particularly those who design to enter into Holy Orders, in the doctrines and principles of the United Church of England and Ireland. We do hereby establish and ordain, . . . that the salary of the said Professor of Divinity and his successors shall be increased to £1,300 per annum, payable out of the revenues of the said College, . . . and our will and pleasure is that . . . the said Professor shall hold an examination of the Students in Divinity in (among other subjects) the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England."

The Professorship is thrown open to all Fellows, whether Senior or Junior, who are Doctors of Divinity. Negligence by the Professor of the duties prescribed by this or any other of the Statutes is made punishable; and if the neglect is continued, power is given to the Board to remove him, but with a reservation of appeal to the Visitors of the College, as already provided in the Statute "De Professoribus tam Sacrae Theologiae quam Juris Feudalis atque Anglici."

"And inasmuch as the due execution of the duties of the said office of Professor of Divinity in our said College is of great importance to the regulation of our said College, to the instruction of the youth intended for Holy Orders, to the advancement of Religious Knowledge, and to the good of the Church, we think fit hereby to charge and enjoin our Visitors of our said College at their Visitation, whether ordinary or extraordinary, of the said College, to inquire into the execution of those duties, and to enforce the due performance of them."

Coll. Stat., vol. I., p. 273.

Coll. Stat., vol. II., p. 101.

1855. LETTERS PATENT 18 VICT. recite 54 Geo. III., and enact—"It shall be lawful to elect any Fellow or ex-Fellow of the said College into the said Professorship, provided the person so elected shall be a Doctor in Divinity, and shall be the best qualified among the candidates for the said office."

Coll. Stat., vol. II., p. 391.

1880. LETTERS PATENT 43 VICT.—"It shall be lawful to elect to the said office of Regius Professor of Divinity any Doctor in Divinity of our said University who is in Holy Orders, and a Communicant Member of the Church of Ireland."

DECREES RELATING TO ARCHBISHOP KING'S LECTURER IN DIVINITY.

Coll. Stat., vol. II., p. 225.

This Lectureship was founded, 27th October, 1718.

Coll. Stat., vol. II., p. 804.

On 27th October, 1718, the Most Rev. Dr. William King, Archbishop of Dublin, gave £500, afterwards increased by him by a further donation, in 1729, of £500, for the purpose of founding a Divinity Lectureship in the College.

Decree of the Provost and Senior Fellows, 30th March, 1833.

Coll. Stat., vol. II., p. 225.

"It was resolved—(1) That in order to strengthen the School of Divinity, from the 28th November next the Lectureship founded by Archbishop King shall be filled by a Junior Fellow.

3. The salary shall be raised to £700.

4. That to entitle to a Divinity Testimonium an attendance on Divinity Lectures for two years shall be requisite, in the first of which years King's Lecturer, and in the second the Professor, shall be attended, in addition to the attendance on the Assistants.

Decree by the Board, with consent of the Visitors.

June 21st, 1883—"That any Member of the Church of Ireland who is in Holy Orders, and of the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in the University of Dublin, shall be eligible to the aforesaid office of Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity."

"Should the said Lecturer cease to be a Member of the Church of Ireland, or should he teach any doctrines contrary to those of the Church of Ireland, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, and in the Articles of Religion of the Church of Ireland, he shall be liable to be deprived of his Lectureship."

"And it is further decreed that the duties of the said Lecturer shall be defined from time to time by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and that he shall be liable to deprivation for wilful neglect of the same."

Coll. Stat., II., 408-411.

PROFESSORSHIP OF HEBREW.

1671. Erasmus Smith charged his estates with £30 per annum to provide a Hebrew Lecturer in Trinity College.

Coll. Stat., vol. I., pp. 66 and 124; Let. Pat., 10 Geo. I. (Report of Comrs. Education. Ireland. 1810.)

Letters Patent, 18 Vict., 1855.

"Statuimus ut semper in futurum eligatur e sociis, . . . Professor Regius Linguae Hebraicae."

Coll. Stat, vol. II., p. 103.

Decree, 25th January, 1879.

"Whereas the salary attached to the Professorship of Hebrew established by the Board of Erasmus Smith has hitherto amounted to £60 per annum.

"And whereas it is expedient, in consideration of the important duties of the Professorship, to augment the salary thereof. It is Decreed, &c., that in addition to the £60 now payable by the Board of Erasmus Smith, the Professor shall receive from the College funds the further sum of £40 per annum."

Coll. Stat., vol. II., p. 385.

ASSISTANT DIVINITY AND HEBREW LECTURERS.

Decree, A.D. 1867, April 6th.

"Whereas the offices of Assistant Divinity Lecturer and Assistant Hebrew Lecturer have for many years existed in the College, and a great part of the instruction of the Theological Students of the University is carried on by their instrumentality; And Whereas the salaries payable to the said Lecturers are insufficient, and it is of much importance to the welfare of the Divinity School in the University that adequate provision should be made for the discharge of the duties of the aforesaid Officers in the instruction of the Theological Students as hereinbefore stated. It is accordingly decreed, &c., that the salary of each of the Assistant Divinity Lecturers and the Assistant Hebrew Lecturers shall be £50, and that the Senior Assistant Divinity Lecturer, and the Senior Assistant Hebrew Lecturer, shall each receive the sum of £10 per annum, over and above the said increased salary hereinbefore stated; and that the Board shall have power as heretofore to assign the duties and tenure of the said Offices, and to vary the same from time to time."

Coll. Stat. vol. II., p. 260.

PROFESSOR OF BIBLICAL GREEK.

This Professorship, which is one of the Professorships in the Divinity School referred to in the Letters Patent 38 Vict., was established by the Board in 1838, at a salary of £100 per annum.

See Coll. Reg., May 12. 1838. and May 20, 1843.

Infra, p. 24.

PROFESSORSHIP OF PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

16*th June*, 1888. *Decree of Board with consent of the Visitors and approval of the Council,*

recites that the Trustees of the will of the late James B. Ball have appropriated £5,000 for the Endowment of the Professorship; and that the first Professor had been appointed.

All appointments subsequent to the first shall be made in the following manner:—The Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland shall nominate

Coll. Stat., p. 422.

to the Provost and Senior Fellows a person qualified as hereinafter prescribed to fill the office. If the person so nominated shall be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows, such person shall be by the Provost and Senior Fellows elected, and declared to be the Professor. If not approved, then the Archbishops and Bishops shall proceed to nominate another properly qualified person, and so on until some person nominated by them shall be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows, who shall thereupon declare such person duly elected.

No person not being a Master of Arts or Doctor in Divinity of the University of Dublin, and a member of the Church of Ireland in Priest's Orders, shall be eligible to be appointed.

WALLACE LECTURESHIP.

Resolution of the Board, December 17th, 1901,

Coll. Cal., p. 202. established a Lectureship on this Foundation; to which the Board of Electors are the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Lecturer; provided that, if the Provost be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who belongs to that Church shall take his place on the Board, "it being the intention of the founder, the Rev. Dr. Wallace, that the Board of Electors shall always consist of Members of the said Church."

The duties of Lecturer are defined by the Board, "who shall also, in the event of the Divinity School ever being separated from Trinity College, be the trustees of all moneys given or bequeathed to the Wallace Divinity Lecturer Fund."

CHARTERS AND LETTERS PATENT RELATING TO THE VISITORS AND THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Charter of Elizabeth, 1592.

Coll. Stat. vol. I., p. 8. "Cancellarius, vel ejus Procancellarius, cum Archiepiscopo, Dubliniensi, Episcopo Midensi, Vice-Thesaurio, Thesaurio ad Guerras, et Capitali Justiciario Capitalis Placae Nostrae infra hoc Regnum Nostrum Hiberniae, Majori Civitatis Dubliniensis pro tempore existente, vel majori eorum parte, qui vocabuntur Visitatores, omnes lites, actiones, et controversias (quas Praepositus et major pars Sociorum non possint componere) dirimant et definiant: et quod omnia graviora delicta, ab ipso Praeposito et Sociis non emendata, animadvertant."

Charter, 13 *Charles I.,* 1637.

Coll. Stat., vol. I., p. 26. "Cancellarius Academiae praedictae, vel eo absente Procancellarius ejus pro tempore existens, unâ cum Archiepiscopo Dublinensi pro tempore existente, de caetero in perpetuum sint et erunt Visitatores Collegii praedicti quos auctoritate nostra munimus," &c.

Letters Patent, 13 *Charles I. De Conclusione Statutorum.*

Coll. Stat., vol. I., pp. 102, 103. "Quod si inter Praepositum et Socios aut inter ipsos Socios aliosve quoscunque nostri Collegii super aliquo articulo statutorum dubium aliquod oriatur et discordia, . . . Visitatores Collegii . . . adeant et totam controversiam iisdem Visitatoribus . . . deferant."

Letters Patent, 1 *Geo. III.,* 1761.

Coll. Stat., vol. I., p. 152. STATUTUM de Professoribus tam Sacrae Theologiae quam juris Feudalis atque Anglici.

"Praeposito et majori parte Sociorum Seniorum, &c., potestatem concedimus per praesentes, . . . Decreta de iisdem studiis feliciter dirigendis cum consensu Visitatorum condendi; eademque si eis ita visum fuerit cum eodem consensu mutandi aut abrogandi: et talia omnia Decreta, modo hisce Statutis nostris non repugnent, Regia Auctoritate dum vigent munimus, eaque Professoribus exequenda et Studentibus observanda praecipimus sub poenis in eisdem nominandis."

STATEMENT XXVI.

Letters Patent, 54 *Geo. III.,* 1814.

Coll. Stat vol I., p. 273. "Inasmuch as the due execution of the duties of the said office of Professor of Divinity in our said College is of great importance to the regulation of our said College, to the instruction of youth intended for Holy Orders, to the advancement of Religious Knowledge, and to the good of the Church, we think fit hereby to charge and enjoin our Visitors of our said College at their Visitation, whether ordinary or extraordinary, of the said College, to inquire into the execution of those duties, and to enforce the due performance of them."

Letters Patent, 43 *Vict., 27th April,* 1880.

Coll. Stat. vol. II., p. 591. "Whereas it was provided by the Charter, granted to our said College by our Royal Predecessor King Charles I., that the Chancellor (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor) of our said University, and the Archbishop of Dublin for the time being, should be the Visitors of our said College; And Whereas, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 32nd and 33rd years of our Reign, it was enacted that no person shall hereafter be appointed by us or our successors by virtue of any right or patronage or power of appointment then existing to the Archbishopric of Dublin, &c., it is our will and pleasure that, after the next vacancy in the office of Archbishop of Dublin, the Visitors of our said College shall be the Chancellor (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor) of the University of Dublin, and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland for the time being; and that they shall have all the rights, duties, and privileges now possessed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and Archbishop of Dublin, as Visitors of our said College."

ABOLITION OF TESTS.

Dublin University Tests Act, 1873.

36 Vict., c. 21. "Whereas it is expedient that the benefits of Trinity College and the University of Dublin, and of the Schools in the said University as places of religion and learning should be rendered freely accessible to the nation." Be it enacted, &c., (sec. 2), in the construction of this Act, "The word 'Office' shall not, so long as the University of Dublin shall continue to teach and to grant Degrees in the Faculty of Theology, apply to any Professor of, or Lecturer in, Divinity." Section 3 abolishes all tests and religious disabilities, and all obligations to take Holy Orders in connection with any Fellowship or other Office in the College and University.

Coll. Stat vol. II., p. 354. Letters Patent, 38 Vict., 1874, constituting the University Council, provide that "The Council shall nominate to all Professorships, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament, or by the directions of Private Founders, and except also the following Professors in the School of Divinity, that is to say the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, and the Professor of Biblical Greek."

The appointment of these Professors continues vested in the Board.

STATEMENT XXVI.

APPENDIX F.

JUDICIAL DECLARATIONS AS TO THE TRUSTS IN THE CHARTERS AND STATUTES OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

Judgment of Keating J., Heron's Case. M'Donnell & Hancock's Report, p. 105.

"The Charters of Elizabeth and Charles I. and the body of College Statutes clearly contemplated an establishment for the advancement of Religion, in which not only all the members of the Corporation, but all persons receiving instruction, should be Protestants."

Do. p. 107.

"The cultivation of the Protestant Religion appears to have been one prinicipal object for which Trinity College was established, and the cultivation of learning was another."

Judgment of Visitors, per Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Vice-Chancellor of the University, in Purser's Case, 1872 Elrington's Report, p. 115.

"Taking the Charters and Statutes as they stand revised, and constitute the Foundation Code of the College, the trusts may be divided into three classes—Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Eleemosynary. The Ecclesiastical trusts are connected with the Church of Ireland—the Educational with the Laity in general, and the Eleemosynary are more or less connected with each of the other two."

Judgment of Visitors, per Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Vice-Chancellor of the University, in Purser's Case, 1872. Elrington's Report, p. 118.

"It is not denied that in the earlier Code of the College the supply of an Educated Ministry for the good of the Church then established was a main, though not the exclusive, purpose of the Founders; and it is not less certain that in the later Code as revised and re-settled, the provision for making liberal education available to the Laity of all denominations was a main, though not the exclusive, purpose. The standpoint has been shifted. The Educational Trusts have been brought into prominence."

APPENDIX G.

ENDOWMENTS APPLIED TO THE PURPOSES OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

1. The Regius Professorship of Divinity. £1,300 (Irish Currency) annually. *Supra*, p. 104.

2. Archbishop King's Lectureship. The nucleus of the provision for this chair consists of sums given by Archbishop King in 1718 and 1729, £1,000 Irish, now amounting to £388 Bank of Ireland Stock. *Supra*, p. 104.

3. The Professorship of Ecclesiastical History. For the endowment of this chair was given by Lord John George Beresford in 1853 and 1861, the sum of £2,000.

4. The Donnellan Lectureship, founded in 1794 for the delivery of Divinity Lectures, originally £1,200, now £521 Bank of Ireland Stock, producing £62 annually.

5. The Professorship of Pastoral Theology, endowed in 1888 by the Ball bequest with a sum of £5,000. *Supra*, p. 104.

6. The Wallace Divinity Lectureship, founded in 1901, the Endowment of which now amounts to £1,134. *Supra*, p. 105.

7. An Endowment, given in 1717 by Rev. B. Pratt, Provost of Trinity College, towards a Divinity Lecture, the sum of £20 annually.

8. Bishop Forster, of Raphoe, gave in 1738 a sum, the interest on which should be given in Divinity Prizes, amounting to £200, now £146 Bank of Ireland Stock, producing £17 10s. annually.

9. Dr. Downes, of Waterford, bequeathed sums in 1797 for Exhibitions for Divinity Students amounting to £46 annually.

10. The same Dr. Downes bequeathed sums in 1797 for Divinity Prizes amounting to £46 12*s.* annually.

11. Edward Ryan gave in 1812 a sum, now amounting to £120 Consols, to provide an Annual Divinity Prize.

12. The Elrington Theological Prize, founded in 1837, being the interest on a sum of money now bringing in £50 annually.

13. The Wall Biblical Scholarships are the outcome of a gift by Dr. Wall, Vice-Provost, for the encouragement of Semitic Learning, and for promotion of inquiry into the original text of the Hebrew Bible, the amount of the benefaction being £100 annually.

14. The Warren Church Formularies Prize, founded in 1868, amounting to £10 annually.

15. The Carson Prize, endowed in 1891 by Rev. Dr. Carson with a sum of £500.

16. The Robert King Prize in Ecclesiastical History, endowed in 1902 with a sum of £112.

17. The Bedell Scholarships, founded by the Irish Society, to the total amount of £40 annually.

18. The Bedell Prize, founded by the same Society, £10 annually.

19. The Kyle Prize, founded in 1852 for Divinity Students, producing £11 annually.

20. The Wallace Exhibition, founded in 1899 by Rev. Dr. Wallace, being the interest on a sum of £500.

21. The Wallace Divinity Aid Fund, being the balance of a sum of £600 deposited with the Bursar of Trinity College in 1903 for the benefit of Divinity Students.

22. The Crowe Exhibitions, established in 1874 for sons of Clergymen of the Church of Ireland intending to devote themselves to the Ministry of that Church, awarded at the beginning of their Divinity Course, amounting to £133 annually.

23. The Representative Church Body hold moneys, the interest on which is devoted to the payment of the Butcher, Brooke, Salmon, and Daunt Exhibitions in the Divinity School.

The maintenance of Catechetical Instruction, and of the College Chapel, is essential to the Religious Education of the Church Students, and to the efficient working of the Divinity School. The expenditure upon these objects is, therefore, directly beneficial to the Divinity School.

STATEMENT XXVII.

XXVII.

Representative Body of the Church of Ireland.

Resolution adopted by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland on the 18th July, 1906.

Resolved—

That the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Trinity College be informed that a Special Committee has been appointed by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland to represent the interests of the Church before the Commission, and that the answer of the Church to the courteous communication from the Commission will be given by the representatives of the Special Committee.

XXVIII.

STATEMENT XXVIII.

Committee on Higher Education of Presbyterian General Assembly

Statement submitted by the Committee on Higher Education of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

Having heard from the Secretary of this Commission that the Commissioners will be glad to receive the views of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland as to "the place which Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin now hold as organs of the Higher Education in Ireland, and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country," this Committee, which is appointed from year to year, to further the policy of the General Assembly on this question, and to act, as occasion offers, on its behalf, begs to submit the following statement:—

The Committee cordially welcomes the appointment of this Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin. Trinity College was for so long the sole University in the country, and, by its commanding position, wealth, learning, and prestige, bulks so largely in the eyes of those who are seeking education, while the other similar institutions are so new, and so slenderly endowed that it cannot be left out of account in the final settlement of the Irish University Question.

I.—The grievance of which the Presbyterian Church complains in regard to Trinity College is *inequality*.

For two centuries Dublin University was the only institution of its class in the country. It alone had the authority of the State; it alone conferred degrees that were recognised throughout the United Kingdom; and it alone afforded the opportunity of a College life and training. To this monopoly was added another: the University became a preserve of the then Established Church, while for Roman Catholics, then, as now, the great bulk of the people of Ireland, and Presbyterians, almost the half of the Protestant population, no provision for Higher Education was made. It was only by the abandonment of their faith, or the conniving of the authorities at a breach of the law, that the advantages of the College and University could be obtained, and for a long period Presbyterians resorted to Scotland for University training. In 1793 Roman Catholics were admitted to degrees, though not to emoluments, in Dublin University, and it was not until eighty years later, namely, in 1873, that tests were abolished, and Fellowships and other prizes thrown open; but the value to be attached to the 1873 (Fawcett's) Act needs to be carefully considered, for, as Mr. Gladstone justly said, in the discussions of that year in Parliament, "The abolition of tests is a negative rather than a positive reform." A student who is not a member of the Protestant Episcopalian Church may have the teaching of Trinity College without molestation, and, occasionally, he may obtain by merit some great College prize, but he cannot fail to recognise what is the predominating ecclesiastical influence of the place. There is a Divinity School, but it is exclusively for the training of the ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church. There is a chapel in which service is held statedly; but it, too, is a monopoly of the late Established Church. The atmosphere of a College may be determined by many causes; but when you have such external signs of one particular Church, joined to the actual life of so many students in the present, an undue influence is undoubtedly created, so far as other denominations are concerned. That the authorities of Trinity College have felt that there was an inequality is proved by the fact that some years ago the Board offered to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches sites for theological schools and chapels. The impression left was that the Board was merely providing a plea against the imputation of "inequality." The attempt failed; a suggestion from the Presbyterian Church that another and more modern solution might be found in the removal of the Divinity School met with no notice; and the inequality remains where it was. It would not be easy to convince other denominations that their students can, without peril to their faith, spend three or four of their most impressionable years in an institution which reveals a particular denomination at its greatest strength, while there is little or no visible expression given to the worship to which they themselves have been accustomed.

II.—But, in answer to the alleged inequality within Trinity College, it may be said that the British Government has done much to provide Higher Education for the Irish people, to whom Trinity College was so long practically closed. In 1795 Maynooth College was founded for the education of Roman Catholics, and received large assistance from the State. Then about the middle of the nineteenth century the Queen's University was founded, offering Higher Education on equal terms to members of all creeds, while the religious oversight of the students was to be attended to by Deans of Residences representing the different Churches. The new foundation was unfortunate enough not to receive the approval of the Roman Catholic Church; but, on the whole, it cannot be denied that the Queen's University was a great success. The quiet and independent development, however, the opportunity of which is so valuable for a seat of learning, was not long continued to the younger institution, which was destroyed by the Act of 1879. The college life which it had provided became optional, the Arts classes in the colleges were greatly depleted, and in the Royal University, which followed the Queen's, a denominational endowment was provided, notwithstanding the abolition of such endowments in 1869—an endowment which, in the origin and method of it, has been a mark for derision in all academical circles. The older university has profited largely from the misfortunes of its rival, many men who were educated in the Queen's Colleges, and who have no reason to regret the connection, being deterred by the uncertainty and confusion that hang like a shadow over the Royal University, from sending their sons to their own Alma Mater.

III.—Remedial legislation.

So unsettled and unequal is the constitution of University education in Ireland that many remedies have been suggested. With those schemes that exclude Trinity College from debate, such as (1) a Roman Catholic University, with perhaps another University in the North of Ireland, and (2) a Roman Catholic College within the Royal University, we do not require at present to deal; and a possible alliance of Trinity College with the Queen's College in Belfast leaves so many people outside that it scarcely needs serious discussion. So long as Trinity College remains practically as it is there is a real grievance for all denominations, except the Protestant Episcopalian, and the members of those denominations will still be able to say that the best education in the country—whether it is the best academically, or simply possesses a greater social acceptance and prestige, it is needless here to discuss—is withheld from them, except on conditions that tempt their sons to abandon the faith of their fathers, or to become weakened in their attachment to it.

(1.) Dealing then with Trinity College alone, are there, in the language of the closing words of the reference, "any steps proper to be taken to increase its usefulness to the country?" The answer of the Presbyterian Church is, and has long been, in the affirmative.

(A) The first thing to be done, with a view to the more general and impartial utilisation of Trinity College, is to remove every vestige of ecclesiastical monopoly from within its walls. The Divinity School ought to be provided for else-

STATEMENT XXVIII.

Committee on Higher Education of Presbyterian General Assembly.

where. It would naturally fall under the care of the Synod of the Protestant Episcopalian Church. That there is any University theology separate and distinct from the theology of the Protestant Episcopalian Church, a reference to the books of leading professors of theology in Trinity is sufficient to disprove; and that there is any special virtue in theology taught within a University is an opinion which the recent history of theological science will not sustain. As to political action to be taken in the direction of the "levelling up" resolutions of Trinity College (already referred to), it may be averred with safety that there is not a responsible statesman in Great Britain at the present moment who has the slightest intention of establishing theological halls for the different Irish Churches, in order to retain the present Divinity School in Trinity College, and the answer of the Churches concerned in such proposal has been already given. There is reason to believe, also, that a large and probably increasing number of the members of the Synod would welcome the separation of the School from the University. As to the testimony of the Church which this Committee represents, there can be no second opinion. As long ago as 1873, when Mr. Gladstone introduced his University Bill, the General Assembly protested against the retention of the Divinity School within Trinity College, and the tendency of Presbyterian students to go to that college, which has increased since the overthrow of the Queen's University, has largely accentuated the feeling of this Church, so that for some years past the nationalisation of Trinity College, which includes dealing with the Divinity School, has been in the forefront of the General Assembly's deliverance, as an absolute necessity in any final settlement of the Irish University Question.

(B) Then there is the exclusive use for Episcopalian students of the College chapel. The basis of re-arrangement in regard to this important question ought to be that what is done for one section of the students should be done for all. If it is sufficient for Roman Catholic and Presbyterian students that they are permitted to attend the services of their own denomination in some convenient city church, then it ought to be sufficient for all students. The upholders of an institution that is open to the members of all ecclesiastical bodies must be prepared for some relaxation of their custom in order to meet the natural wishes of these bodies. But if the chapel system be continued then provision ought to be made for members of other denominations, and with catechists or deans of residences representing those denominations there is no reason to anticipate any real difficulty.

(C) There is no doubt that the government of College and University ought to be brought into harmony with such changes. We look to the State to provide and guarantee, on the broadest basis, the means of education for its citizens, and to hold the balance between conflicting interests. We do not feel that it falls within our province at the present time to discuss the changes required in the internal government of Dublin University and Trinity College, but, generally, it is the view of this Committee that that government should be so broadened as to give the members of the community, no matter to what religious body they belong, reasonable ground for believing in its strict impartiality.

(2.) But the higher education question would not be settled by a Trinity College that was open on equal terms to all the creeds. There is the other existing university to be taken into account. There is a natural difficulty when two such institutions are in the same country, giving similar general training, and preparing students for the same professions and the same branches of the public service, and yet stand in no educational relation the one to the other and have no mutual recognition. To Trinity College the Queen's University was but an upper school, even when the students of the latter were almost equalling in number those of the older foundation, and when its graduates were holding their own in the competitions for the Indian civil and other public services, and in the legal, medical, and other professions. The social hall-mark is not of the essence of a place of learning, and the class distinctions that used to obtain by law in the older English universities have been abolished through the growth of a more healthy public opinion. It is unnatural that a student should matriculate in one university after he has completed the curriculum and perhaps obtained the highest honours of another; and now that the regulations of the Intermediate Board practically prevent a too early entrance into college, it is submitted that a closer approximation between the two universities in Ireland, as to status and recognition might be considered by the Commission. The moral injury done by two grades of universities is even greater than the academical.

(3.) The question of a still closer approximation must also be considered. Would one university, with colleges in different parts of the country, not necessarily after the same type, but all of them based on non-sectarian principles and all preparing for the same degree examinations, offer a desirable solution of the Irish University Question? The General Assembly, speaking of course for Presbyterians alone, is prepared to give such a scheme sympathetic consideration; but there are facts that may be quoted in support of such a settlement that would weigh much more with Parliament. It was a Bill for one university in Ireland that Mr. Gladstone brought in in 1873, and on the second reading almost carried, and a somewhat similar solution, although it never reached the stage of a Bill, was understood to have commended itself thirty years later to Mr. Wyndham, who represented a different political party. The advantages of such a settlement are obvious—a levelling up to the highest standard and most valuable degree in the country, the absence of provincialism, such a gathering into one arena of generous rivalry of the capable and studious young men of all the denominations as would render the non-sectarianism which is so desirable a happy and perhaps permanent reality, and the utilising of the colleges already founded by the State and that have done excellent work. For simplicity, for economy, for the public service, for the high market value of the degrees, this plan seems to us to deserve serious consideration.

IV.—In the view of the General Assembly it is essential that such a scheme should be carried out on strictly non-sectarian lines. And this is the rock ahead. It is possible that such a re-arrangement would be opposed, on various grounds, by Trinity College; and there will not be wanting the opinion that it would utterly disappoint the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

This last difficulty suggests one or two considerations:—

(1) In the first place the fresh endowment of either a Roman Catholic College or University cannot be carried through with any historic or political consistency. The Roman Catholic influence of this country went with the disestablishment of the Irish Church, which carried with it the dissolution of the connection of the State with the Presbyterian Church and College, and with Maynooth, and as a rule the vested interests of all these Churches were dealt with liberally. It may have been the view of the Bishops that they were but clearing the rubbish off the ground in order to proceed with the erection of a house of their own; but the Disestablishment Act of 1869 and the consequences it involved have not been forgotten. Even Mr. Balfour could not offer a Roman Catholic foundation. He could only suggest a University that would as he expressed it, be Roman Catholic in the sense in which Trinity College was Protestant, and in which —although the parallel involved an utter disregard of the facts of the case—the Belfast Queen's College was Presbyterian. He proposed a Janus-like institution that could look towards the general public with "No Tests" written across one of its faces, whilst across the other was written an assurance to the favoured denomination, "You may have the fullest confidence in me." Even in this proposal he failed, and could not carry his party with him.

(2) Portions of the evidence given by representative Roman Catholics before the recent Royal Commission appear to suggest that they are not sanguine about a purely Catholic solution of the University Question, at least in the immediate future, and other plans are dis-

cussed; but we might easily misinterpret the views set forth, and do not propose to enter upon their consideration. It is sufficient to repeat what is suggested in the foregoing statement, *i.e.*, that the acceptance in 1897 by the Hierarchy of the Tests Act of 1873 (Report of Royal Commission of 1901. Vol. I., Appendix, page 388) would not, as we have already seen in regard to Trinity College, meet the requirements of the case.

In conclusion, the Committee submits the following observations:—

1. While what is wanting in Trinity College at the present time in relation to the general Higher Education of the country has been pointed out plainly, it will be remembered that this has not been done in a destructive or hostile spirit. A policy of justice and conciliation can never seriously injure a truly great institution. Such we recognise Trinity College to be; and we further believe that the chapter of complete equality which we hope is coming will be not only the last but the best in a career of which most Irishmen are proud. If the College loses a little by coming into thorough accord with non-sectarian principles, it will gain much.

2. If Roman Catholics do not, in a University so revised, attain their ideals, they at all events receive fair play; they obtain what they have a right to expect, *i.e.*, a share in Trinity College and in the education which is popularly regarded as the best in the country.

3. There is little doubt that the religious instruction and oversight which all the Churches require can be provided without much trouble for all classes of students.

It is the hope of this Committee that in a great national institution the young men of all denominations, coming together as they have already done, would learn to respect each other, and to prepare, in a sphere of harmony rather than of antagonism, for the common occupations of life and the common duties of citizenship.

WM. M'KEAN, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly.

J. MACDERMOTT, D.D., Convener of Committee on Higher Education.

STATEMENT XXVIII.
Committee on Higher Education of Presbyterian General Assembly.

XXIX.

STATEMENT XXIX.
Committee of Methodist Conference.

Letter from the Conveners of a Committee of the Methodist Conference.

34 Dartmouth road,

Dublin, 23rd *August*, 1905.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your communication of the 25th of June last, with enclosure, addressed to the Reverend J. D. Lamont, we write to inform you that your letter was brought under the notice of the Methodist Conference, then sitting in Belfast, and that a Committee, of which we are the conveners, was appointed to deal with the question.

It has, however, been found impossible to arrange for a meeting of this Committee, as so many of the chief members of the Committee are absent on holidays. As soon as the meeting is held a further communication will be sent you without delay. Should it be decided to select a witness to give evidence on behalf of the Methodist Conference, his name and a precis of his evidence will, at the same time, be furnished to you. We should be glad if you would express to the Commissioners the regret of the Conference that it has not been found possible to supply the information asked for by the date mentioned in your letter.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

J. W. R. CAMPBELL,
HERBERT G. SMITH,
Conveners of the Committee appointed by the Methodist Conference.

J. D. Daly, Esq., M.A., B.L.,
Secretary,
Royal Commission on Trinity College,
Dublin,
4 Upper Merrion street, Dublin.

XXX.

STATEMENT XXX.

Statement signed by certain Irish Catholic Laymen resident in and near Dublin, and others, in relation to the question of Irish University Reform, to be considered by the Royal Commission recently issued, submitted by the Hon. Secretaries, Catholic Laymen's Committee.

We, the undersigned Catholic Laymen, desire to place on record our conviction that no solution of the University difficulty in Ireland, based upon Trinity College being constituted as the sole College of a National University, can be accepted as satisfactory so long as it fails to provide for:—

(*a.*) A substantial representation from the start upon the Governing Body, with a power of expansion of such representation dependent upon, and fairly proportionate to the number of students whom Catholics send into the College, and the Academic distinctions which they may there win.

(*b.*) The establishment of dual Professorships in at least Mental and Moral Science, and in History.

(*c.*) The religious instruction of our students by Clergymen of our own Church.

(*d.*) The establishment of a faculty of Catholic Theology on terms of full equality with those enjoyed by Protestants.

(*e.*) The establishment of a Chapel for our students within the College.

(*f.*) The creation of a Council or other Body to secure the practical efficiency of the safeguards provided for our students in religion, faith, and dogma.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES.

Name.	Address.	Occupation.
Andrews, Edward T.,	18, Belgrave-square, Rathmines,	——
Anderson, William,	Glenavon, Merrion-road,	J.P.
Ashlin, George C.,	St. George's, Killiney,	Architect, R.H.A.
Aungier Thomas,	Rogarstown, Swords,	J.P.
Byrne Louis A.,	50, Merrion-square,	F.R.C.S., City Coroner.
Baggot, Patrick,	Cabra House, Dublin,	R.D.C.
Bobbett, William,	Hansfield House, Clonsilla, co. Dublin,	J.P.
Bray, J. R.,	56, Grosvenor-road,	Cashier.
Begley, Michael,	21-27 Lower Sackville-street,	Secretary to Clery & Co., Ltd.
Birchall, T. G.,	9, Belgrave-square,	Bank Clerk.
Burke Thomas J.	3, St. John's-terrace, Clontarf,	Assistant Law Agent to Dublin Corporation.
Brett, H. C.,	19, Wellington-road,	Civil Servant, B.A., B.E., T.C.D.
Branagan, P.,	Skerries co. Dublin,	Civil Servant.
Burgess, John,	22, Westland-row,	F.R.C.S.I.
Bourke, Edward,	Pembroke-road,	——
Buggy, Michael,	40, North Great George's-street,	Solicitor.
Bourke, William L.,	26, Leeson Park,	Joint Manager, National Bank.
Bowyer, Stuart T.,	King's Bench Division,	Clerk.
Barker, C. P.,	4, Cabra-road,	Civil Servant.
Barry, Charles,	4, Grove Park,	Clerk.
Bell, H P.,	10, Cabra Park, Dublin,	Civil Servant.
Boland, H P.,	32, Eden Vale-road,	Civil Servant.
Boland, R. T.,	25, Castlewood Park, Rathmines, Dublin,	Civil Servant.
Butler, T.,	Ballycarron, Cashel, co. Tipperary.	J.P., D.L.
Blake, John D.,	Kilrush, co. Clare,	Grocer.
Brady, M.,	5, Richmond-row,	Civil Servant.
Brolchain, V. O.,	12, Sr Laighean Ó Thuaidh,	Civil Servant.
Boylan, Thomas,	Hilltown, Drogheda,	Gentleman.
Chance, Sir Arthur,	90, Merrion-square,	Ex-President R.C.S.I.
Codd, James F.,	46, Fleet-street,	Malt Factor.
Collins, George,	69, Lower Leeson-street,	Solicitor.
Coppinger, Arthur J.,	Sackville-street Club,	Barrister.
Conan, Alex.,	Mount Alverno, Dalkey,	J.P.
Carroll, Anthony R.,	47, North Great George's-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Coyle, Charles,	4, Rutland-square, Dublin,	Secretary to Dublin Cemeteries Committee.
Crowley, John,	50, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Cussen, George P,	44, Kildare-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Considine, Talbot,	Farmhill, Dundrum,	——
Carroll, J. C.,	21-27 Lower Sackville-street,	Cashier, Clery & Co.
Cassidy, T.,	6, Berkeley-street,	Civil Servant.
Corbett, William Vincent,	23, Harcourt-street,	L.D.S.I.
Carter A. H.,	194 Great Brunswick-street. Dublin,	L.D.S.I.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	Occupation.
Carroll, William H.,	29, Clare-street, Dublin,	Gentleman.
Carroll, Joseph J.,	24, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin,	Student.
Cuffe, L. S.,	5, Smithfield, Dublin,	Cattle Salesmaster.
Conolly, Thomas,	Fernville, Glasnevin,	Contractor.
Carroll, Redmond F.,	24, Lower Fitzwilliam-street,	Barrister.
Condon, James E. S.,	10, Herbert-place,	Barrister.
Coffey, Alfred,	Ardmeen, Blackrock, co. Dublin,	Barrister-at-Law.
Cahill, Patrick K.,	13, Wellington-quay,	Optician.
Collins, Edward A.,	14, Upper Pembroke-street,	B.A., B.L.
Culhane, John J.,	St. Andrews, Temple-road, Milltown,	Solicitor.
Connolly, J.,	16, Rathdown-terrace, Dublin,	Captain, late 2nd K.O.S. Borderers.
Corbett, John,	4, Royal-terrace, W., Kingstown,	Civil Servant.
Cotton, W F.,	Hollywood, Roebuck,	J.P., D.L., Chairman Alliance Gas Company.
Connolly, Thomas,	Fernville, Glasnevin,	Contractor.
Coffey, P.,	5, Norman-terrace, Drumcondra,	Civil Servant,
Curtis, John F.,	42, Rathgar-road,	——
Cronin-Coltsman, D.,	Glenflesk, Castle, Killarney,	D.L., Justice of the Peace.
Cusack, John,	9, Waterloo-road,	Barrister-at-Law.
Cotter, J.,	Down District Asylum,	Senior Assistant Medical Officer.
Clancy, Stephen,	Kilrush,	Shopkeeper.
Clancy, John,	Kilrush,	Draper.
Crean, Thomas J.,	Clonmel,	L.R.S.C.I. and M.R.C.P.I.
Counihan, Randal,	Kilrush, co. Clare,	B.A., M.D., B.C.L.
Carroll, John S.,	Francis-street, Kilrush,	Aucticneer, U.C.
Culligan, J.,	Toler-street, Kilrush, co. Clare,	Landed Proprietor, General Merchant.
Cuffe, John P.,	Mantua, Swords,	Farmer, D.C.
Comerford, James,	Ardcon, Rathdrum,	Flour Miller.
Comyn, J. M.,	Ballinderry, Ballinasloe,	Land Agent.
Collican, M.,	Ballina,	Solicitor.
Collican, Edward,	Ballina,	Merchant.
Cullinan, John F.,	River View, Ennis,	Solicitor.
Clancy, David J.,	Clonmel,	Solicitor.
Corballis, Richard J.,	Rosemount, Miltown, Dublin,	J.P., A.M., T.C D.
Dillon, Frank,	3, Trinity-street,	Stockbroker.
Dillon, Michael,	3, Trinity-street,	Stockbroker.
Dillon, William H.,	3, Trinity-street,	Stockbroker.
Dudley, Joseph,	10, Wellington-road, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Daly, Charles,	28, Westmoreland-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Davoren, Richard,	13, Dame-street, Dublin, and Friarsland, Roebuck.	Solicitor.
Dunne, William H.,	Floraville, Donnybrook,	Solicitor.
Duffy, Joseph,	5, Brighton-vale, Monkstown,	Corn Merchant.
Donnelly Thomas,	14 Rutland-square, Dublin,	M.D., M.A.O. Sen. Mod. Univ., Dublin, F.R.C.S.I.
Daniel, R. G.,	15, Upper Fitzwilliam-street,	Registrar in Bankruptcy.
Dwyer, Conway,	9, Rutland-square, Dublin,	M.D., F.R.C.S.
Dillon, William,	45, Harrington-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Doyle, Thomas,	28, Bloomfield-avenue,	Inland Revenue Officer.
Dunn, Valentine,	60, Middle Abbey-street,	Solicitor.
Dalton, M. J.,	National Bank,	Clerk.
Donelan, J. O'C.,	Portrane Asylum,	Resident Medical Officer.
Dillon, T. P.,	Royal College of Science, Dublin,	B.A.
Daly, Daniel,	Hillsboro', Drumcondra,	Builder and P.L.G.
Davys, John H.,	26, Westland-row, Dublin,	L.R.C.P.I. & S.I.
Dolan, Patrick,	Belgrave, Clontarf,	L.R.C.S.I. & P.I.
Dwyer, Patrick J.,	Salisbury House, Rathgar,	——
Dunne, Gerald W.,	10, Anglesea-street, Dublin,	——
Dunne, Michael J.,	42, Upper Mount-street, Dublin,	K.C.
Dawson, Michael,	74, Northumberland-road,	B.A., R.U.I., Solicitor.
Darcy, James F.,	Anchor Brewery, Dublin,	D.L., Dublin.
Donohoe, F. P.,	165, Clonliffe-road,	Civil Servant.
Downes, Joseph,	Clontarf,	Knight, J.P.
Dole, R.,	Kilrush,	Watchmaker.
Dunford, Daniel,	O'Connell-street, Waterford,	Solicitor.
Drury, Francis,	12, Dame-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Dease, Gerald,	Turbetston, Coole, Westmeath,	D.L.
Dease, Edmund F.,	Gaulstown, Coole, co. Westmeath.	J.P., Land Agent.
Eyre, Edmund W.,	Municipal Buildings,	City Treasurer.
Fottrell, George,	Dunmara, Ballybrack, co. Dublin,	Clerk of the Crown and Peace, Dublin.
Fottrell, John George,	Richelieu, Sydney-parade,	Solicitor.
Fitzgerald, Edward,	20, St. Andrew-street,	Solicitor, J.P., B.A.
Fitzgerald, Thomas W.,	20, St. Andrew-street,	Solicitor, B.A.
Fitzgerald Thomas,	20, St. Andrew-street,	Solicitor.
Field, W. J.,	13, Anglesea-street,	Stockbroker.
Friery, Christopher,	52, Rutland-square,	Solicitor.
Fleming, Patrick D.,	3, Upper Pembroke-street,	K.C.
Fottrell, Frank,	46, Fleet-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Fottrell, Morgan,	20, Waterloo-road,	Solicitor.
Flood, James J.,	Finglas, co. Dublin,	Co. C. and R.D.C.
Furlong, Thomas J.,	11, Eustace-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Fitzgerald, Michael,	91-93 Middle Abbey-street, Dublin,	Merchant.
Fottrell, John E.,	Director of John Power & Sons, Ltd.,	——
Farrell, Lewis,	Do.,	——
Fottrell, Christopher,	Accountant of John Power & Sons, Ltd.,	——
Furlong, Moses,	32, De Courcy-square, Glasnevin,	——
Farrell, Thomas,	34, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin,	——
Farmer, M.,	21-27, Lower Sackville-street,	Manager, Clery & Co.
Farrell, J.,	45, Carysfort-avenue, Blackrock,	——
Foley, T. F.,	55, Park-avenue, Sandymount,	Civil Servant.
Fitzgerald, J. A.,	7, St. Brigid's-road, Upper Drumcondra,	Civil Servant.
Fottrell, William,	2, Rutland-square, Dublin,	Physician.
Fitzgerald, Edw. M.,	Kyber Pass, Dalkey,	Law Student.
Faulkner, A. J.,	St Vincent's Hospital,	——
Fottrell, B.,	Richelieu, Sydney-parade,	Law Student.
Forster, J. F.,	Swords House, Swords, co. Dublin.	Colonel (retired), D.L., and J.P.,co. Dublin.
Fingall, the Right Hon. the Earl of,	Killeen Castle, Dunsany, co. Meath,	Peer.
Fay, Henry E.,	Seaview House, Booterstown,	Assistant Surveyor, G.P.O.
Farrell, E. F.,	Walterstown, Moynalty,	Major.
Fitzsimons, C. O'C.,	Glencullen, co. Dublin,	Land Owner and J.P.
Fullam, William F.,	Lissen Hall, Swords, co. Dublin,	L.P.C.S.I., L.A.H., &c., Medical Officer, Swords Dispensary District, Balrothery Union.
Fanning, Sir R. F. N.,	Rosslyn, Bray,	J.P., co. Wicklow.
Farrell, John E.,	Moynalty,	Land Owner,
Finn, Denis,	20, Addison-road, Ballybough, Dublin,	Civil Servant.
Fitzgerald, Wilfred,	13, Raglan-road, Dublin,	Stockbroker.
Fitzsimon D. O'Connell,	Moreen, Dundrum.	——

STATEMENT XXX.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	Occupation.
Gernon, Henry C., Lieut-Col.,	Athcarne Castle, Duleek, co. Meath,	County Gentleman, J.P.
Green, Max S.,	83, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin,	Engineering Inspector, General Prisons Board.
Green, George C.,	Do.,	Barrister-at-law.
Garland, Edward N.,	73, Dame-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Gleeson, Joseph,	74, Dame-street, Dublin, and Frankfort Lodge.	Solicitor.
Garland, William E.,	73, Dame-street, Dublin.	Solicitor.
Geoghegan, Thomas,	4, College-green, Dublin,	Chartered Accountant
Goff, James,	29, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin,	Taxing Master.
Gregan, Paul,	37, Marlborough-street, Dublin,	P.L.G.
Gilligan, Edward,	70 Ballybough-road, Dublin,	Merchant and P.L.G.
Goggins, Joseph J.,	Gardner's Grove, Cabra,	Manufacturing Stationer.
Gordon, Willam A.,	32, North Frederick-street, Dublin,	L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Gilmartin, Fras.,	14, Victoria-street,	Civil Servant
Griffin, Gerald,	Belmullet,	Resident Magistrate.
Gradwell, John S.,	The Cottage, Hilltown, Drogheda,	B.E.
Henshaw, James,	Finglas,	Co. C. and D.C.
Hodgens, Henry,	Beaufort,	J.P.
Harte, J. P.,	18, Brighton-road,	—
Halligan, James,	Glenavon, Glasnevin,	Civil Servant.
Hackett, B. J.,	Dublin,	M.B., B.Ch.
Horne, Francis J.,	94, Merrion-square,	Student.
Hayes, T. B.,	11, Anglesea-street,	Notary Public.
Hayes, J M.,	St. Vincent's Hospital,	Medical Doctor.
Hearn, M. L.,	23, Suffolk-street,	Solicitor.
Horne, Andrew F.,	94, Merrion-square,	F.R.C.P.I.
Horan, Hugh,	12, Dame-street,	Solicitor.
Horan, James P.,	21, Everton-terrace, Old Cabra-road,	Civil Servant.
Howard, Jeremiah,	Florence House, Merrion,	J.P., co. Dublin.
Hurley, T. F.,	2, Brighton-square, Rathgar,	Civil Servant.
Hoey, George,	Tullamore,	Solicitor.
Horan, Gerald,	St. Ronans, Sandford-road,	Barrister-at-Law.
Horan, Henry M.,	12, Dame-street,	Solicitor.
Hanly, William T.,	Lawes Park, Thurles,	J.P., co. Tipperary.
Halligan, John,	Ardcuaine, Glenageary,	Flour Miller and Corn Merchant
Hughes, J.,	3, St. Michael's-terrace, Drumcondra,	Civil Servant.
Irwin, R., Col.,	Rathmoyle, Castlerea,	Landowner.
James, Charles A.,	Washington Hall, Merrion,	T.C. and P.L.G.
Kenny, Plunkett,	23, Suffolk-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Kennedy, J. M.,	15, Mountjoy-square,	Registrar, Land Judges' Court.
Killeen, John W.,	51, Dame-street,	Solicitor.
Kelly, Ambrose A.,	1, Mountjoy-square,	Wine Merchant.
Kerrigan, J. P.,	64, Grosvenor-road, Rathgar,	City Accountant.
Kelly, Terence,	48, Fleet-street, Dublin,	J.P.
Kennedy, Francis,	Lissadell, Stillorgan Park,	Registrar.
Kennedy, Hugh V.,	3, Great Denmark-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Keogh, M. F.,	Westland-row, Dublin,	Secretary, Public Co.
Keating, F.,	7, St. Edward's-terrace, Garville-avenue, Rathgar.	—
Kirwan, Michael,	44, Great Britain-street, Dublin,	P.L.G.
Kenny, Edward J.,	24, Eustace-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Keegan John L.,	2, Pembroke-place, Dublin,	F.R.C.S.I.
Kennedy, Denis,	20, Harcourt-street, Dublin,	F.R.C.S.I
Kieran, R. M.,	Rathhirst, Louth,	—
Kirwan, F.,	5, Trinity-street, Dublin,	Stockbroker.
Kelly, Patrick,	54, Carysfort-avenue, Blackrock,	Barrister.
Kenny, W. F.,	69, Fitzwilliam-square,	K.C.
Kinahan, Robert J.,	1, Victoria-street, Dublin,	B.A., LL.B., R.U.I., Barrister.
Kelly, T. F.,	36, Grosvenor-square,	Merchant.
Keohane, Joseph,	10 Shamrock-villas, Drumcondra.	Civil Servant.
Kett, Joseph,	Kilrush,	Shopkeeper.
Keating, Joseph,	Kilrush,	Draper.
Kelly, John,	Kilrush,	Merchant.
King, J. C.,	Castlepollard, co. Westmeath,	L.R.C.P. and S.E., J.P.
Kelly, Michael Roche,	Firgrove, Cratloe, co. Clare,	Justice of the Peace for county
Kennedy, Michael J.,	O'Connell-street, Waterford,	Clerk.
Kenny, Joseph M. S.,	Fernmount, Granard,	M.B., B.Ch., R.U.I.
Kearney, R. F.,	Crosshea, Edgeworthstown, co. Longford.	Farmer.
Keelan, Patrick,	Mullingar,	J.P.
Lynch, S. J.,	210, Elgin-road, Dublin,	Land Commissioner.
Lynch, Henry C.,	Seaview House, Donnybrook,	Barrister-at-Law.
Lynch, J. J.,	33, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin,	Solicitor
Little, Francis J.,	Littledale, Terenure Park,	Solicitor
Lambkin, Charles E.,	58, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin,	Merchant.
Lemass, P. E.,	4, Leeson Park,	Secretary Board of National Education I.S.O., L.R.C.S.I.
Leonard, John,	Frankfort, N.C.R.,	Cattle Salesmaster, J.P.
Lewis, R.,	Dunrath, Sutton, co. Dublin,	Accountant, Irish Land Commission.
Lynch, John P.,	30, Molesworth-street, Dublin,	President Incorporated Law Society.
Leavy, Patrick,	14 Harold's Cross, Dublin,	—
Lynch, J. C.,	1, Belton-terrace,	—
Lee, P. J.,	20, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown,	Civil Servant.
Leech, John J.,	35, Upper O'Connell-street,	Solicitor and P.L.G.
Long, John,	57, Moore-street, Dublin,	Merchant and P.L.G.
Lambkin, Ernest C.,	4, Avoca-terrace, Blackrock.	B.A., T.C.D.
Lane, William J., Ex-M.P.,	Altadore, Glenageary,	Manager New York Life Assurance Co.
Lalor, J. J.,	3, Earl-street,	Merchant.
Lynch, Laurence,	27, Westmoreland-street.	Merchant.
Lalor, Henry P.,	28, Lower Dorset-street	—
Lynch, M. P.,	17, Longford-terrace, Monkstown, co. Dublin.	A.B., Barrister-at-Law, J.P.
Leonard, Thomas,	Warrenstown, Dunsany, co. Meath,	D.L.
Lawless, Fras. J.,	Swords,	Farmer.
Lyons, Frederick J.,	29, Marlboro'-street, Cork,	Solicitor.
Leahy, T., T.,	Woodfort, Mallow,	J.P., co. Cork.
Lentainge. John,	42, Merrion-square,	Vice-President Royal College of Surgeons.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES—*continued.*

STATEMENT XXX.

Name.	Address.	Occupation.
Moriarty, John F.,	40, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin,	King's Counsel.
Martin, Laurence,	28, Clyde-road,	Merchant.
Martin, C. O.,	1, St. Andrew-street,	Stockbroker.
Murphy, John J.,	20, Suffolk-street,	Solicitor.
Martin, Bernard J.,	10, Anglesea-street,	Stockbroker.
Mooney, Edmund,	Elm Green, Castleknock,	M.A., Justice of the Peace.
Meldon, Louis,	14, Upper Ormond-quay,	Solicitor.
Meldon, James F.	Do.,	Solicitor.
Monahan, Henry J., Junior,	Stillorgan Park, Blackrock,	Barrister.
Macnamara, Richard A.,	10, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Martin, P. J.,	20, St. Andrew-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Miley, Daniel O'C.,	60, Upper Sackville street, Dublin,	Registrar of Friendly Societies in Ireland.
Martin, Charles, E.	12, Fitzwilliam-place,	Merchant, D.L.
Murphy, Michael,	58, Northumberland-road,	Merchant.
Murphy, James,	26, Clyde-road, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Moran, John,	Minnow Brook House, Terenure,	Solicitor.
Moran, James,	32, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Maxwell, J. M.	40, North Great George's-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Murphy, William M.,	Dartry, Dublin,	Contractor.
Murphy, James, Bart.,	17, Eden-quay, Dublin,	Steamship Owner.
Mahon, Thomas C.,	Prospect, Ulverton-road, Dalkey,	—
Murphy, M. J.,	Avondale, Blackrock,	Steamship Owner.
Murphy, J. X.,	Arderagh, Eglinton-road,	Steamship Owner.
Murphy, D.,	29, Upper Mount-street,	—
Monks, Christopher,	25, De Courcy-square,	P.L.G.
Mahon, Patrick,	3, Yarnhall-street, Dublin,	Printer and P.L.G.
Molloy, George F.,	45, Upper Dorset-street Dublin,	Merchant and P.L.G.
Murphy, J. J.,	18. Harcourt-street, Dublin,	Physician.
Martin, William J.,	17, Harcourt-street, Dublin,	M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.
Murphy, P. N.,	53, Dawson-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Moran, Stanislaus,	Roebuck Hill, Dundrum,	Indigo and Tea Broker
Macinerney, M. C.,	22, Mountjoy-square,	K.C.
Mooney, Frederick M.,	58, Wellington-road,	Barrister-at-Law.
Murphy, J. Stack,	72, Pembroke-road,	Barrister-at-Law.
Montgomery, Thomas,	43, Strand-road, Sandymount, Dublin,	Solicitor's Apprentice.
Merriman, James,	Dublin,	—
Mulligan, James	8, Poolbeg-street,	Merchant.
Murphy, J. C.,	Osberstown,	J.P.
Mulhall, Valentine,	66, Dartmouth-square, Dublin.	Civil Servant.
Mooney, William,	Leixlip Castle, Leixlip,	J.P, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, co. Westmeath.
Moran, Norbert L.,	11, Uxbridge-terrace,	Solicitor, M.A. (Dub.)
M'Cann, John,	29, Anglesea-street,	Stockbroker.
MacCarthy, Justin,	19, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
MacCarthy, J. H.,	Eglinton-road,	Barrister-at-Law.
M'Mahon, J. H.,	The Hill, Monkstown,	Corn Merchant.
MacCarthy, Charles J.,	2, Wilton-place, Dublin	City Architect.
M'Mahon, P. F.,	The Hill, Monkstown, Co. Dublin,	J.P.
M'Hugh, Edward,	50, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
M'Donnell, L. A.,	9, Hume-street, Dublin,	Architect, M.R.I.A.
M'Dermott, Joseph,	16, Fleet-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
M'Cann, Arthur,	Ardsallagh, co. Meath,	Land Owner.
MacDonnell, Bernard J.,	Monte Rosa, Dalkey,	Private Secretary.
Murray, R.,	18, Mountjoy-street, Dublin,	—
MacInerney, J.,	2, Iona-villas, Glasnevin,	Civil Servant,
M'Gough Eugene,	37, Carlisle-terrace,	Assistant Master, N.D.U.
M'Donnell, Randal,	12 Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.	Solicitor.
M'Elligott, Edward M.,	82, Harcourt-street,	Barrister-at-Law.
MacIntyre, Hugh,	Brighton Lodge, Sydney-parade,	Gentleman.
Millen, William,	116, Phibsborough-road, Dublin,	Builder.
Murphy, P. T.,	6, Commercial Buildings,	—
Magennis, Edward,	37, Harcourt-street, Dublin,	M.D., R.U.I., J.P.
Maguire, Henry,	27. Brookfield-terrace, Donnybrook,	Barrister-at-Law.
Mahoney, John C.,	Kilrush,	Merchant.
Martin, Frank,	North Wall, Dublin,	B.A., B.A.I., T.C.D.
Mahony, D.,	Mount Alverno, Dalkey,	Divisional Magistrate, Dublin.
Mansfield, E. A.,	Barrettstown House, Newbridge, co. Kildare.	Army Major, late 5th Dublin Fusiliers.
Masken, Patrick,	Aghnagreagh, Ballinasloe,	Chairman P.L.G., Granard.
Murphy, Patrick,	O'Connell-street, Waterford,	Solicitor.
Morrogh, M'Carthy,	Innis Beg, Creagh R.S.O., Cork,	Landlord.
Morrogh, D. M'Carthy,	Do.,	Captain
Morgan, Fras. J.,	Granard,	Solicitor.
Mahony, Martin F.,	Lota Beg, Cork,	Gentleman.
Murphy, Philip,	Carrick-on-Suir,	Doctor.
Meldon, John M.,	Glandore, Temple Gardens, Dublin,	J.P.
Morrissey, E. F.,	Eileen, Wellpark, Drumcondra,	Civil Servant.
M'Guinness, P.,	114, Phibsboro'-road,	Spirit Merchant.
M'Grath, William M.,	118, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin,	K.C.
M'Auliffe, P. C.,	Bonniedoon House, co. Clare,	Merchant.
M'Ginley Peter,	Portarlington,	I.R.O.
M'Donnel, Richard J.,	57 Merrion-square,	—
Mac Aodhgain, W. S.,	An Tulach Mor,	—
Nash, W. P.,	15, Palmerston-road,	Wine Merchant.
Nagle, J. J.,	17, Rathdown-terrace, N.C.R.,	Merchant.
Naish, R.,	Blackrock,	Accountant.
Nugent, Charles,	Ballinlough Castle, Clonmellon,	Baronet.
Nolan, M. J.,	Down District Asylum,	Resident Medical Superintendent.
Nolan, N. G.,	Downpatrick,	Student, T.C.D.
Nicholson, T. F.	Beechhill, Londonderry,	J.P., co. Londonderry.
O'Carroll, Joseph,	43, Merrion-square, Dublin,	M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
O'Farrell, E.,	Cuil-na-Greine, Carrickmines,	Assistant Secretary, Land Commission.
O'Meara, Thomas,	14, Fleet-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
O'Connor, James,	40, Morehampton-road,	Barrister-at-Law.
O'Connell, John Robert,	Ard Einin, Killiney,	M.A., LL.D., Solicitor, J.P.
O'Donnell, B. J.,	5, Dartmouth-square,	Staff Officer, Estates Commissioners.
O'Kelly, Bernard D.	Harcourt Villa, Dundrum,	Barrister.
O'Brien J. R.,	6, Leeson Park,	Assistant Secretary, Congested Districts Board.
O'Duffy, Kevin E.,	85, Harcourt-street, Dublin,	Dentist.
O'Meara, M. Cartan,	44, Kildare-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
O'Neill, Joseph,	Kinsealy Hall, Malahide,	Chairman, R. D. Council
O'Neill John,	Derrylavin, Phœnix Park,	Clerk of Union.
O'Donoghue, John,	Howth,	—
O'Reilly, Michael,	5, North Great George's-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
O'Sullivan, John,	22, Wellington-quay, Dublin,	Solicitor.
O'Keeffe, Ignatius,	61, Wellington-road, Dublin,	Assistant Registrar of Titles,

STATEMENT XXX.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	Occupation.
O'Reilly, Terence,	5, North Great George's-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
O'Reilly, Bertram,	Sans Souci, Booterstown,	——
O'Connor, Michael,	29, Bloomfield-avenue,	——
O'Reilly, Joseph R.,	Sans Souci, Booterstown,	D.L., B.A., T.C.D.
O'Reilly, Bernard H.,	9, College-green, Dublin,	Managing Director the Patriotic Assurance Co.
O'Donnell, Thomas,	Glencar, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook,	Ex-City Accountant.
O'Keefe, J. F.,	Dublin,	M.B. B.C.L.
O'Connor, George R.,	83, Harcourt-street, Dublin,	Barrister-at-Law.
O'Reilly, Thomas,	Frankfort, Howth-road,	P.L.G.
O'Neill, Lawrence J.,	58, Upper Sackville-street,	Solicitor.
O'Donnell, George,	34, Upper Gardiner-street,	——
O'Dwyer, Patrick,	42, Haddington-road,	Civil Servant.
Owens, Thomas,	2, St. Anne's-terrace, Finglas-road,	Civil Servant.
O'Gorman, John,	14, Victoria-street.	Civil Servant.
O'Byrne, Martin T.,	11, Eton-square, Terenure,	——
O'Ferrall, John Forbes,	Corbeagh, Edgeworthstown, co. Longford,	Clerk of the Crown and Peace, co. Longford.
O'Sullivan, M.,	Kilrush,	Merchant.
O'Hara, P. H.,	Mornington, Crookedwood, Westmeath,	Captain (retired) in the Army, J.P., Westmeath.
O'Connor, Joseph,	5, Cavendish-row,	Surgeon.
O'Connor, H. N., & Co.,	Market square, Kilrush,	Drapers.
O'Connor, Peter,	O'Connell-street, Waterford,	Solicitor's Managing Assistant.
O'Shaughnessy, John T.,	Do.,	Clerk.
O'Toole, E. P.,	16, Cabra-road,	B.A., LL.B., Civil Servant.
O'Hanrahan, Thomas,	Tilbury, Kilkenny,	J.P.
O'Flanagan, William J.,	Tooneen Lodge, Granard,	J.P., co. Longford.
O'Rorke, Thomas,	Kilree-street, Bagnalstown,	——
O'Brien, J. F.,	Glenmorgan, Clonmel,	Town Clerk.
O'Donovan, J.,	Kingstown,	F.R.C.S.I., J.P.
Ua Siridein, Liam,	Drumloaghaire, Sean-Chaisleain na Midhe,	——
Ua Horain, N.,	8, Sraid Naoimh Bhinsent, Bohar Bioreiaoi.	——
Ua Conaill, S.,	Vernon-avenue, Clontarf,	——
Pigot, John H.,	21, Pembroke-road, Dublin,	Barrister-at-Law.
Purcell, Daniel,	45, Lower Leeson-street,	Solicitor.
Perry, J. G.,	Ruby Hall, Monkstown,	Solicitor
Pelly, C.,	Lansdowne-road,	J.P.
Pyle, F. W.,	Mountjoy Villa, Phibsboro',	——
Power, James Talbot,	Leopardstown Park, co. Dublin,	D.L.
Perry, George,	20, Elgin-road,	Merchant, J.P.
Purcell, Herbert K.,	45, Lower Leeson-street,	Student.
Pollock, H. Roger,	50, Northumberland-road,	B.A., T.C.D.
Purcell, Patrick,	6, Mount Harold-terrace, Rathmines.	Civil Servant.
Power, William Richard,	Tullamore,	Merchant.
Phelan, M. B.,	Aughrim,	R.D.C.
Power, Arnold,	Clonmel, co. Tipperary,	B.A., Solicitor.
Quinn A. P.,	112, St. Lawrence-road, Clontarf,	Bank Clerk.
Quirke, W. P.,	5, Churchill Villas, Ballsbridge,	Chief Clerk, General Post Office.
Quinlan, P. J.,	Cahiroyan, Athenry, co. Galway.	L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.
Ryan, L. Morrogh,	29, Anglesea-street,	Stockbroker.
Rooney, Patrick,	Shrewsbury-road,	Solicitor.
Riordan, James,	54, Dawson-street,	Solicitor.
Rice, Ignatius John,	Rose Lawn, Ballybrack, co. Dublin,	Law Agent to the Corporation of Dublin
Ross, John F.,	116, Upper Leeson-street,	Cashier, Congested Districts Board.
Ryan, W. J.,	64, Wellington-road,	Solicitor.
Rahill, Michael,	Blanchardstown House,	R.D.C.
Riordan, Richard G.,	115, St. Lawrence-road, Clontarf,	——
Rooney, J. J.,	Blenheim, Marlboro'-road,	Bank Clerk.
Ryan, Rudolph K.,	8, Marino Crescent, Clontarf,	P.L.G.
Ryan, Frank J.,	21, Merrion-square,	Merchant.
Ryan, Ernest E.,	21, Merrion-square,	——
Roche, William,	23, Ailesbury-road,	Solicitor.
Roche, Bernard,	9, Northbrook-road,	Barrister-at-Law.
Ryan, Helen,	Emly House, Emly,	Undergraduate, R.U.I.
Rafferty, William A.,	Springfield, Kilternan,	J.P., Coroner co. Dublin.
Ryan, Thomas,	20, Rutland-square,	——
Russell, William,	Downpatrick,	Solicitor.
Russell, L. M.,	Downpatrick,	Solicitor, B.A., T.C.D.
Ryan, Charles E.,	Glenlara House, Tipperary.	Physician and Surgeon.
Ryan, Frederick W.,	13, Clyde-road, Dublin,	Law Student, Undergraduate, T.C.D.
Rice, R. Justice, Lieut.-Col.,	Bushmount, Lixnaw, co. Kerry,	J.P., co. Kerry.
Riordan, J.,	Roseville, Clonmel,	M.B., M.Ch., Royal University, Lieut. Col. R.A.M.C.
Ryan, George,	Inch, Thurles,	J.P., D.L., co. Tipperary.
Rushbrooke, W. N.,	Whitepoint, Queenstown,	J.P., co. Cork.
Sweetman, J. M.,	28, Adelaide-road, Dublin,	Barrister-at-Law, M.A., LL.D.
Sheridan, William T.,	24, Eustace-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Sheehan, James J.,	20, Wellington-road,	Barrister-at-Law.
Stapleton, George C.,	29, Molesworth-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Synnott, Henry J.,	31, Kildare-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Stafford, T. J.,	Taney House, co. Dublin,	Local Government Board Commissioner
Skelly, Daniel,	25, Raglan-road, Dublin.	Merchant.
Scott, Anthony,	55, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin,	Architect.
Scallan, J. L.,	25, Suffolk-street,	Solicitor.
Scallan, Francis J.,	25, Suffolk-street,	Solicitor
Scroope, S. F.,	34, College-green,	Bank Clerk
Scroope, S. F.,	6, Gardiner-place, Dublin,	Bank Clerk.
Shanley, H.,	Belmont, Kingstown,	——
Sheridan, George P.,	4, Cambridge-villas, Rathmines,	A.R.I. B.A.
Sherlock, D. T. J.,	20, Upper Mount-street, Dublin,	Barrister-at-Law.
Sugrue, W. T.,	31, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Swayne, Edmund,	Glenbernie, Bray,	Solicitor.
Smithwick, Michael	Booterstown,	Civil Servant.
Short, Patrick M.,	76, Brighton-square,	Secretary Limited Co.
Smyth, Thomas,	17, Wicklow-street,	Goldsmith.
Smyth, Francis,	4, Islington-avenue,	Goldsmith.
Smyth, John,	17, Wicklow-street,	Silversmith.
Scott, Michael,	20, Belvedere-road.	Civil Servant.
Shell, R. H.,	6, Herbert-street,	Barrister.
Synnott, Nicholas J.,	Furness, Naas, co. Kildare,	J.P., co. Kildare.
Sheridan, John F. E.,	11, O'Connell-avenue, Berkeley-road, Dublin.	Civil Servant.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES—*continued.*

STATEMENT XXX.

Name.	Address.	Occupation.
Slattery, Thomas,	Kilrush,	Victualler.
Saunders, John,	Kilrush,	Boot Merchant.
Sherlock, David,	Rahan, Tullamore,	D.L., J.P. B.L.
Sherlock, David E,	Rahan, Tullamore,	R.H.A.
Sherlock, Gerald,	Rahan, Tullamore,	3rd Hussars.
Scroope, Henry,	Ballina,	Banker.
Tobin, R. F.,	60, Stephen's-green, Dublin,	F.R.C.S.I.
Teeling, L. A.,	32, Upper Mount-street, Dublin,	Accountant-General Supreme Court.
Tierney, C.,	Rostrevor-terrace, Rathgar,	Bank Manager.
Tierney, Joseph,	3, Westmoreland-street, Dublin,	Solicitor.
Tew, John,	20, St. Andrew's-terrace, N.C.R., Dublin,	Civil Servant.
Tench, Gerald,	47, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin,	B.A., T.C.D.
Tunney, P. W.,	11, Anglesea-street, Dublin,	Stockbroker,
Tobin, Patrick,	Lucca, Dalkey,	Secretary, Corporation Committee.
Tuite, James,	Mullingar,	J.P., Shopkeeper.
Thunder, M. H. D.,	Seneschalstown House,	Late 58th Regt.
Thunder James,	Ballydonarea House, Kilcool, Greystones, co. Wicklow.	J.P., co. Wicklow.
Ward, Joseph,	Ardmore Killiney,	Chairman of Killiney Urban Council.
Wrenn, Charles L.,	13, Anglesea-street,	Stockbroker.
Waters, George B.	Stephen's-green Club,	—
Waldron, Francis,	The Laurels, Kilmainham,	C.B Colonel, A.Q.M.G.
Waters, Charles J.,	Bartra, Eglinton-road,	Barrister-at-Law.
Whitty, J. P.,	29, Marlborough-road, Donnybrook,	—
Walsh, John,	Oak Lodge, Blackrock,	—
Walsh, G. J.,	17, Cowper-road, Rathmines,	Civil Servant.
Walsh John H.,	36, Morehampton-road,	Solicitor.
White, M. Esmonde,	Newlands, Clonskeagh,	Lieut.-Colonel A.M.S.
Walsh, P. J.,	94, Botanic-avenue, Drumcondra,	—
Walsh, P. F.,	5, Sandycove-avenue, West, Kingstown,	Civil Servant.
Whyte, John, J.,	Loughbrickland,	J.P. D.L.
Walsh, Stephen,	Swords,	B.A., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., R.U.I.
Walsh, E. J.,	Accountant-General's Office, Four Courts,	Civil Servant.
Williams, John F.,	Dungarvan, co. Waterford	Solicitor.
Yourell, Michael T.,	10, Ailesbury-road,	M.R.C.P.

STATEMENT XXXI.

XXXI.

Letters from Certain Signatories to the foregoing Statement requesting that their Names should be withdrawn therefrom.

(1.)

LETTER from Mr. F. J. LITTLE, Solicitor.

Littledale, Terenure Park, County Dublin,
3rd August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

I would feel much obliged by your removing my name from the "Statement of Catholic Laymen," recently sent to you for presentation to the University Commission.

I signed the document in question hurriedly—in fact, in the street—and under a misapprehension.

I had previously requested Mr. George Fottrell—at whose instance I had signed—to withdraw my signature, but he evidently thought there might be some difficulty in doing so, as appears by his letter to me, which I enclose.

Faithfully yours,

F. J. LITTLE.

James Dermot Daly, Esq.,
Secretary, University Commission.

(2.)

LETTER from Mr. REDMOND F. CARROLL, B.L.

24, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin,
4th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

You have, I believe, recently received a document entitled, a "Statement by certain Irish Catholic Laymen in relation to the question of Irish University Reform," and amongst the signatures thereto I believe you will find mine.

I am now anxious to withdraw my name from the document in question for the reasons I am about to state. I am fully conscious that my views upon this subject are of no importance; but as a question of principle is involved, I owe it to myself to explain the reasons for my action.

It was, I believe, on the 28th July that I was shown the "Statement," and asked to sign it. No communication was then made to me indicating that it had any relation to, or was to be the precursor of, any other document "*in esse*" or "*in posse*." I signed it, therefore, solely in view of its own contents.

Only four days afterwards—August 1st—there appeared in the Press another document emanating from certain Fellows, ex-Fellows, and Professors of Trinity College and the University of Dublin, and entitled the "Outline of a Scheme to modify Trinity College, so that it may become the National University of Ireland."

From admissions made by the writer of a letter addressed to the Archbishop of Dublin, which was published in the *Freeman's Journal* of July 31st, I now believe that this Trinity College "Scheme" and the "Statement of Certain Irish Catholic Laymen" had their origin in the collaboration of certain individuals, and that the "Statement," which I and other "Irish Catholic Laymen" were asked to sign, was intended to commit them to an acceptance in advance of a document, of the contents of which they knew nothing—namely, the "Scheme of certain Fellows, ex-Fellows, and Professors of Trinity College."

I, for one, had no intention to commit myself to a "Statement" favouring blindly the acceptance of a "scheme" which I had not seen, and now that it has come into the light, I will say positively that its terms are so hopelessly vague and confused that I would never have signed any document, which by any possibility, could be construed as favouring the acceptance of its propositions.

One of the chief factors influencing my mind when I signed the "Statement" was a condition which stipulated that the Catholics of Ireland should have "*a substantial representation from the start upon the Governing Body*" of the proposed College in the University of Dublin, with an ultimate power of expansion of such representation in certain events. Yet in the "Scheme of certain Fellows" of Trinity College I have searched in vain for any definite provision for the "substantial representation" contemplated by the "Statement" of Catholic Laymen.

Under the circumstances, I ask you to be good enough to strike out my signature from those appended to the "Statement" or if you will not do so, kindly add a note after my name stating that within a week from your receipt of the document I requested that my signature to it should be cancelled.

I am, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

REDMOND F. CARROLL.

J. D. Daly, Esq.,
Secretary, Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin.

(3.)

LETTER from Mr. JOSEPH J. CARROLL.

24, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin,
9th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

I am informed that a document, relating to the Irish University question, to which my name is appended, is at present before you. I have to ask you to strike out my name from it for the following reason:—It is being used, I learn, to support a scheme which is not only incompatible with it, but is especially provided against by the first condition of it. That condition is that Catholics should have "a substantial representation from the start upon the Governing Body." To use the document then, to support a scheme by which we are to be represented by one-fourth of the Governing Body, is as unwarranted as it is unfair to me and to the other signatories. Therefore, will you kindly cancel my signature, and oblige,

Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH J. CARROLL.

(4.)

LETTER from Mr. ANTHONY CARROLL, Solicitor.

47, North Great George's-street, Dublin,
9th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to the "Statement of Catholic Laymen," recently forwarded to your Commission, to which my name is attached, I beg to say that I signed that Statement under a complete misconception, and without having an opportunity of more than merely hurriedly glancing at it.

Having since had an opportunity of fully considering the effect of the Statement, I now beg to state that I cannot concur in the scheme put forward in it, and request that my name may be withdrawn from it.

Faithfully yours,

ANTHONY R. CARROLL.

J. Daly, Esq.,
Secretary, Royal Commission on Trinity College,
4, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

(5.)

LETTER from Mr. DANIEL PURCELL.

45, Lower Leeson-street,
Dublin,
11th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

Will you kindly remove my name from the list of names signed to Mr. George Fottrell's petition in favour of settling the University question by reformation of Trinity College. I signed the document, at Mr. Fottrell's request, and because I had, from his representations at the time, arrived at conclusions, not, I am sure, intended by him, that Catholics, under the Scheme supported by him, would have something like proportionate representation on the Governing Board, and that otherwise the Scheme was one to which, if adopted, my ecclesiastical authorities were assenting parties.

Immediately on discovering that Mr. Fottrell's Scheme was unsupported by either of these considerations, I wrote to him requesting him to strike my name off his list, but received his reply that the list had then already been forwarded to the Commissioners, and he was, therefore, unable to comply with my request.

I shall, therefore, thank you to expunge my name from a petition that never in fact had my support and misrepresents my feelings.

Yours faithfully,

DANIEL PURCELL.

James Dermot Daly, Esq., M.A., B.L.,
4, Upper Merrion-street,
Dublin.

(6.)

LETTER from Mr. EDWARD M'HUGH, Solicitor.

50, Lower Sackville-street,
Dublin,
13th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

Referring to the letter to Mr. Fottrell, a copy of which I enclose, and to a reply I have received from Mr. Fottrell stating the document to which I allude has been already forwarded to the University Commission, I beg you will kindly strike out my signature, as I withdraw the document in so far as it purports to be an expression of my views upon the subject with which it is conversant.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD MCHUGH.

J. Daly, Esq.,
Secretary of the University Commission,
4, Merrion-street.

STATEMENT XXXI.

XXXII.

STATEMENT XXXII.

N. J. Synnott, Esq., J.P.

Letter from N. J. Synnott, Esq., J.P., Hon. Secretary of the Catholic Laymen's Committee.

Furness,
Naas, Co. Kildare,
19th *August*, 1906.

SIR,

In reply to your communication of last month, in which the Royal Commission invited the Irish Catholic Laymen's Committee to furnish a written statement to the Commission on or before the 31st of August on some of the matters referred to the consideration of the Commission, I am directed to inform you that the Committee had proposed to present such a statement, but owing to recent circumstances, and the important new issues that have been raised, the Committee is not now prepared to furnish a statement before the 31st of August.

I have been also requested by the Committee respectfully to express the hope that after the Royal Commission proceeds to hear or receive evidence, such evidence, whether written or oral, may be made public immediately, or as soon as possible after the evidence has been given, so that the large number of persons interested may have the opportunity of fully considering the views and arguments presented.

Your obedient servant,

NICHOLAS J SYNNOTT,

Hon. Secretary,
Irish Catholic Laymen's Committee.

J. D. Daly, Esq., Secretary,
Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin,
and the University of Dublin.

STATEMENT XXXIII.

XXXIII.

Statement submitted by a Committee of Catholic Laymen in Cork.

To the Members of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

The Committee consists of about thirty members, representative of the Catholic community in the city and county of Cork. It was appointed at an exceedingly large meeting of the Catholic laity held in the Courthouse, Cork, on February 6th, 1904 presided over by Mr. A. Roche, M.P., then Lord Mayor of Cork, and has met regularly as occasion required, since then.

The Committee desires to make the following representations to the Royal Commission "upon the place which Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin, now hold as organs of the higher education in Ireland, and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country."

The Committee do not feel themselves called upon to offer any evidence as to the internal affairs of Trinity College, Dublin, beyond the statement that it has never been of any appreciable advantage to the Catholic population of Munster. But the suggestion that a second College, suitable for Catholics, should be set up within the University of Dublin has been publicly made, and it can hardly be a matter for doubt that this suggestion will receive the consideration of the Royal Commission. It is on this point that the Committee desire to offer the following observations:—

(i.) While feeling that it would be an impertinence on their part to offer any criticism upon this proposal, they desire to point out most emphatically that such a course, whether good or bad in itself, would not in any way settle the University Question as it affects the entire island.

(ii.) The following resolution, passed at the above-mentioned meeting, may be taken as accurately conveying the opinions of the Catholic laity of the city and county of Cork. It was proposed by Mr. Maurice Healy, Solicitor, then Member of Parliament for the city of Cork, seconded by Mr. Stanley Harrington, J.P., a Commissioner of National Education, and unanimously adopted:—

> "That while pressing for the settlement of the Irish University Question, we also wish to represent that Cork has now been for over half a century the seat of a University College; that the existing College is already provided with splendid collegiate buildings and an ample enclosure, and that its general equipment is well fitted for the highest educational purposes; that we desire to urge strongly the claims of the city of Cork that, in any settlement which may be arrived at, the continuance of a local University College shall be secured to the city; that it is of the greatest importance not merely to the city and county of Cork, but to nearly the whole province of Munster, affecting a population of over a million persons, that local facilities for University education, entailing no sacrifice of conscience, should be provided; that we are satisfied that the existing institution could be reconstructed on a basis which would enable Catholics to avail of it, while doing no injustice to our Protestant fellow-countrymen, thereby securing equality for all; and that we trust that the Government and the Irish Members of Parliament will take care that in this matter the special claims of Cork shall not be overlooked."

(iii.) The Committee now desires on their own part to re-affirm the statements in this resolution.

(iv.) The present College has been of incalculable benefit to the district. This fact is not denied by any person, since the College has brought University teaching to the doors of the people, and has enabled many, who could not otherwise have hoped for it, to obtain a professional training and to secure positions in life which would have been otherwise unattainable by them.

(v.) That the present College has not been of greater benefit is due entirely to inherent defects in its constitution, defects which, in the opinion of the Committee, could be quite easily remedied.

(vi.) The inhabitants of the district have never ceased to call for the remedying of these defects, and the Committee, on their behalf, now again appeal for such an alteration in the constitution of the College as shall make it acceptable to the great bulk of the population in the midst of which it is placed. They make this appeal, feeling that such changes can well be made without inflicting any injury upon any section or class of the community, and they wish to say that the inhabitants of Munster would deprecate any change which would press hardly or unjustly upon any portion of the population.

(vii.) The Committee make this representation desiring that the special claims of Munster—with Cork College as its centre—for the possession of a University, or at the least, of a University College, should not be forgotten in any suggested settlement of the University Question in Ireland which the Commissioners may think proper to lay before His Majesty.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOSEPH BARRETT,
Lord Mayor of Cork.

AUGUSTINE ROCHE, M.P.

JAMES C. MCNAMARA,
Hon. Sec.

Aug. 21, 1906.

XXXIV.

STATEMENT XXXIV.

Catholic Graduates' and Undergraduates' Association.

Memorandum submitted on the part of the Catholic Graduates' and Undergraduates' Association* by the Chairman—Professor Wm. Magennis, M.A., B.L., F.R.U.I., and Thomas M. Kettle, Esq., B.A., B.L., M.P., one of the Secretaries.

In response to the invitation of the Commission of Inquiry to give evidence as to (1) the place which Trinity College and its University now hold as organs of the higher education in Ireland, and (2) the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country, we respectfully submit this outline of the views of our Association:—

(1) Briefly stated, our view as to the present position of Trinity College and its University is that they are a failure. Our criticisms of Trinity College may be classed under three heads according as they are made from the standpoint (*a*) of Religion, (*b*) of the National life and aspirations, (*c*) of Education.

(*a*) Trinity College is at present what it was in the beginning, the College of one section (and that the smaller section of our people); its atmosphere is, as it was always, thoroughly Protestant. By its statutes it was impossible (until 1873) for a Catholic to hold a Scholarship or a Fellowship in, or to have a place on the governing body of the College. The removal of religious tests from its constitution (as set down on paper) did not alter the Protestant character of the Institution. That this is so has been made matter of public boast by its champions even in very recent years, notably at the Tercentennial Celebration. An important part—if not an integral part—of the College institutions is a Protestant Divinity School, and there is within the precincts of the College a Protestant Chapel—the only chapel—wherein the services are conducted by members of the College for the benefit of the students. Ireland is predominantly Catholic. Trinity College, though not now, perhaps, so avowedly anti-Catholic as it was once, is still predominantly Protestant in tradition and in atmosphere.

Though the religious objection, here only adumbrated, is a sufficient objection to regarding Trinity College as successful in promoting the higher education of our people, the case against Trinity College and its University is by no means exclusively a religious one.

The University is hopelessly out of touch with the national life of the country. It was founded originally for the purposes of political proselytism and denationalisation, and has persistently and constantly carried on its mission. It has been opposed to every national movement. It is the custom of the great bulk of its professors and students either to neglect Ireland, its history, its language, its antiquities, its problems altogether, or else to treat it from a bitterly partisan and hostile point of view. This attitude is, of course, abhorrent to the great majority of Irish Catholics: it undoubtedly creates a gulf between the work of the University and the life of the nation.

This want of sympathy with Irish ideas has been always markedly shown by the neglect of Irish studies, art, literature, and the rest, except inasmuch as a chair of Irish was founded for the avowed purpose of proselytism. When of late years a literary movement sprang up in the country for the fostering of Gaelic studies, literary, artistic, and philological, and for the preservation of the ancient language, when a School of Irish studies was founded by private enterprise, almost at its gates, where lectures are given by scholars of world-wide fame, such as Profs. Strachan, Sweet, and Kuno Meyer, the attitude of Trinity College was one of complete indifference and even at times of hostility. It is surely an anomaly that students who desire to pursue their advanced studies in the ancient language of Ireland are obliged—since the resources of the School of Irish Learning do not enable it to give instruction other than short courses of lectures—to go outside of Ireland to English, German, or French Universities for the purpose. This attitude towards the Irish revival has earned it great unpopularity amongst large classes of Irishmen at home and elsewhere.

Its negligence of the economic requirements of the country has been equally marked. Dublin University has failed to grow into correspondence with modern needs; it has remained antique and narrow, when economic movements in the world outside demanded a progressive, educational system of the more expansive character of Scotch and Welsh Universities or the modern Universities of England.

Ireland is mainly an agricultural country, yet in this University, which is the caste University of the landlords of Ireland, vitally interested in the economic causes which affect the value of land and of agricultural products in Ireland, no attempt was ever made to establish a School of Agriculture, or to grapple seriously with the problems involved. At this point we come to a failure of the College which invites criticism under our third head, (*c*) that of Education.

The study of the Physical Sciences has been neglected in regard not merely to agriculture, but in regard to the application of Science to the creation, and development of other industries. While the Universities of Germany, Austria, and the United States have been so alive to the modern needs of commercial and industrial expansion, Dublin University has remained unprogressive. It contemplated only the teaching of so much of Physical Science as would serve an undergraduate to pass the examinations for a degree in Arts or Medicine, or Engineering, a class of work which is purely collegiate, and not beyond the capacity of a High School. It has done nothing towards the development of the Experimental Sciences on University lines. There is a striking proof of its inefficiency provided by what recently occurred in the staffing of the new Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Though it has long been the settled policy of Dublin Castle (with which Dublin University has been always closely allied) in the distribution of its patronage and the filling of public appointments in Ireland to favour the graduates of this University, yet when the demand arose for Inspectors, Teachers, and Instructors in Physics, Chemistry, and Applied Sciences, the Department was obliged to import its "experts" from England and Scotland.

* The Catholic Graduates' and Undergraduates' Association was founded on 14th December, 1903. Since that date it has met regularly and has advanced the objects for which it was founded by means of public Lectures and Meetings. The principle of these objects are:—1. To organise and voice the claims of the Catholic Body for equality in University Education, as laid down in the declaration of the Catholic laity in 1870; without, however, declaring in favour of any specific form of settlement by which that equality may be attained. 2. To agitate against the further postponement of provision to meet the wants of Catholic University Education in Ireland. 3. To interest the Catholic public in the ulterior development of University Education in Ireland.

STATEMENT XXXIV.

Catholic Graduates' and Under-Graduates' Association.

In marked contrast to this neglect of studies that bear so closely on the nation's life, through the agricultural and industrial development they promote, was the favour shown in this University to the studies required for the learned professions of Divinity and Law. In brief, Trinity College has been confined largely to the work of a High School of Arts, teaching youths to qualify for the liberal professions: its University has never recognised that it should discharge another function as well, and contribute to providing the nation with specially trained "captains of industry." There has been no provision to secure contact between the academic and the industrial intelligence of the country.

In regard to education, or the Science of Pedagogy, it has utterly failed also; it has not made a serious effort to discharge what is now universally recognized to be one of the chief duties of a University, to provide for the training of teachers of Secondary schools, and to become the centre and focus of intellectual light, the Sun of the educational system.

Trinity College has no organization of studies on the true University plan; it *has* that of a High school. It has no sub-division of faculties; there is no provision for systematic higher study of the modern languages, none for English studies, though there is a professor for each of those languages. There is (and this from our point of view is especially remarkable) no faculty of Philosophy. There is one University professor of Ethics. This absence of a faculty of Philosophy is bound up with the ludicrous Fellowship system, by which a graduate, from the bare circumstance of having once been victorious in an examination is quartered for life on the resources of the College, and is called upon to lecture and to examine in a variety of subjects alternately. Thus a Junior Fellow who obtained his Fellowship by high marks in Mathematics, may to-day be a professor of Geometry and to-morrow examine candidates in the works of Locke.

Though in name a residential College, the accommodation for students' residence is exceedingly limited: there are not two hundred and fifty rooms available for students. The fees charged for obtaining a degree are excessively high for a country like Ireland, and compare very unfavourably with those charged in Scotland and in Germany. While the fees are kept high, and the College is nominally a residential College, the degrees of its University are granted to students without residence and without even attendance at lectures; that is to say, there is only the outward appearance of a University like Oxford or Cambridge preserved. We condemn strongly this arrangement by which it is possible to procure a degree of the University by merely passing a number of examinations and disbursing a certain amount in fees.

As regards the second item of the Commission's reference, we beg to state that while we are debarred by the rule of our Association from declaring in favour of any one of the forms of settlement by which equality in higher education may be attained for Catholics, we recognize that the foundation of a Constituent Catholic College in Dublin University would afford that equality, and we recommend that if such College be created, the model of Trinity College, with its Fellowship system and antiquated methods, should not be followed. We desire to add that the Irish people are in the main devoted to denominational education; and that a mixed system of higher education is as unacceptable to our co-religionists in this country as the mixed system in elementary education which they have so long condemned and resisted.

July 30th, 1906.

XXXV.

Statement submitted by Very Rev. William Delany, S.J., LL.D., President University College, Dublin.

SIR,

I regret that the pressure of official duties has delayed so long my reply to your letter of the 25th June, but I hope it is not yet too late.

In that letter I am invited to submit to the consideration of the members of the Royal Commission such observations or information as I may desire to lay before them, as to "the place which Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin now hold as organs of the higher education in Ireland, and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country."

With regard to the former of these two questions, I think that the position of Trinity College and of the University of Dublin in relation to higher education in Ireland has been accurately and authoritatively stated by the Vice-Chancellor, Vice-Provost, and over 6,000 of its graduates, in the petition which they presented to the House of Commons in 1870, and in which they state that:—

> "The University of Trinity College, Dublin, was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1591, for the purpose of promoting education in Ireland on the principles of the Protestant religion. That for three centuries Trinity College has faithfully fulfilled the trust imposed on it by its founder and benefactors, and has in consequence enjoyed the confidence of the Protestant people of Ireland . . . and therefore your petitioners pray . . . that the Protestant constitution of the University of Dublin may be preserved unimpaired."—(*Parliamentary Paper, No.* 110, *Session* 1870.)

It needs but a slight acquaintance with Irish history to force one to recognise the accuracy of that description of the origin and history of Trinity College, and the extent to which—under favouring laws—it has fulfilled the purpose of its founder and benefactors in propagating and maintaining the Protestant religion amongst the aristocracy and the land-owning gentry of Ireland.

Until 1873 none but members of the Protestant Church could become Fellows; and it was only a little earlier, in 1865, that the statute was repealed which obliged all but four of its Fellows to become clergymen of the Protestant Church.

The legislation of 1873, known as Fawcett's Act, abolished tests in the College and the University; but it made no other change in the nature or powers of its governing body or in the teaching of the College.

And hence those who know it best, and whose Protestantism is unimpeachable, have claimed for it quite recently that—"At the present moment, with all its toleration, all its liberality, all its comprehensiveness, and all its scrupulous honour, the *genius loci*, the guardian spirit of the place was Protestant."

(Judge Webb, at the inaugural meeting of the College Historical Society, 1891. Professor Mahaffy and Lord Justice FitzGibbon spoke in the same sense.)

To-day, in 1906, there is one Catholic Fellow in Trinity College; but under its present form of government he will have to wait thirty years or more before he can have any real part in the government of the College.

These considerations show at once the educational position of Trinity College: it is the College of the Protestant minority; it is entirely in harmony with that minority politically as well as religiously; and, therefore, it enjoys their confidence, and they are in the main entirely satisfied with it.

But for those same reasons it has been throughout its history, and is to-day, out of touch with the great majority of the people of Ireland, who look on it traditionally as the stronghold of the English Protestant garrison in Ireland, the defender and the supporter—at the cost of the many—of a privileged religion and a privileged class.

Hence with the exception of, comparatively, a mere handful of Catholics, who saw in Trinity College the only road to professional advancement and social recognition, the great mass of Irish Catholics have ever stood aloof from it, and regarded it from a political and national (as well as a religious) point of view, with feelings of aversion and hostility. And I am convinced that no patchwork reform, such as certain "Catholics of Dublin and its neighbourhood" seem to think sufficient—would make Trinity College acceptable to the Catholics of Ireland as a place of education for their children.

I am unable to conceive any such change in the Constitution, mode of government, and system of education of Trinity College, which would make it acceptable to the Catholic body in Ireland as well as to the Protestants of Ireland, for whose benefit it has existed hitherto.

The second question regarding "the steps proper to be taken to increase the usefulness to the country of Trinity College and the University of Dublin," has been already answered so far as it relates to Trinity College.

With regard to the University, however, the case is different. But even here I may note that, in the formal petition, which I have quoted above, the petitioners describe the University of Dublin and the University of Trinity College, Dublin, as one and the same institution; and the same identity of description occurs in other important legal documents. But if there exists now, or if there be brought into existence, a University of Dublin distinct from Trinity College, and if in such a University, under a re-constituted governing body, on which Catholics were adequately represented, there were placed along with Trinity College a College for Catholics similarly equipped and endowed, controlled by a body so constituted as to command the confidence of Catholics and enjoying Collegiate autonomy, such as was recommended in the Report of the Robertson Commission, in such a condition of things I believe that a settlement of the Irish University Question on those lines would be accepted by a large body of Catholics, including many, like myself, who would have preferred another and much easier solution, involving little or no interference with existing vested interests.

Connected with the question of the relation of the University of Dublin to higher education in Ireland, there is one modification of the status of that institution which may possibly be recommended to the consideration of the Commission, but which, I earnestly hope, may not find favour with them, namely, a scheme which would establish Trinity College as the sole University of Ireland.

In Ireland or elsewhere, the social and economic conditions of the people impose the need of educational institutions of different types, suited to the conditions and the educational wants of the different classes of the population—institutions where the votaries of the ancient learning and the searchers after the newest sciences and their practical applications may alike find themselves adequately provided for. The popularity (despite all its drawbacks) of the Royal University—as shown by the large and ever increasing number of students who present themselves

STATEMENT XXXV.

Very Rev. W. Delany, S J., LL.D

for its examinations—establishes, I think, that there is at once room and need in Ireland for a University of a different type from that of Dublin.

Again, educational experience everywhere else has led to the multiplication of Universities. It has been found in England, that even where—as in Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds—the experiment of federating local Colleges in one University had been tried under most favourable circumstances, the educational result had not been found satisfactory, and separate Universities have taken the place of the federation of Colleges.

I need hardly point out how much more difficult it would be to make such an experiment successful in Ireland, where—over and above the purely educational defects of the federal system—the problem of establishing and carrying on effectively and harmoniously one single University for all the Irish people, would be complicated by racial and religious and political animosities, which had no parallel in the federated Victoria University.

For these and other reasons, I am strongly in favour of separate Universities, suited to the character, religious convictions, national sentiment, and social and economic conditions of the people amongst whom they are placed.

And I am convinced from the record of the educational work done by University College under the greatest difficulties, that if a suitably equipped and endowed University were provided for Irish Catholics, it would speedily take a high place on the list of Universities.

In support of that position I respectfully submit to the consideration of the members of the Commission, copies of a pamphlet which I wrote two years ago on the Irish University Question.

In that pamphlet I claim to have demonstrated by facts and figures from public educational statistics:—

1. That of boys intellectually qualified to enter a University—as proven by the results of the Intermediate examinations in the Middle and Senior Grades—the Catholics considerably outnumber all others. (See Chap. IV.)

2. That a larger number of the most distinguished Intermediate students entered University College than either Trinity College or Queen's College, Belfast. (See pp. 36-38.)

3. That in the competition at the Arts examination of the Royal University, between University College (miserably poor and unprovided for as it is) and the richly-endowed and well-equipped Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, which formerly constituted the much-belauded Queen's University—University College not only held its own with the best of them, but gradually won its way so much to the front that, in the ten years 1894-1903 its students gained more honours and prizes of the first rank than those of the three Queen's Colleges taken together, and that these distinctions were gained in all the branches of secular knowledge.

(*See Tables pages* 6-7.)

Still more striking are the following figures for the years 1904, 1905, and the Summer examinations of 1906:—

1904.

Endowment from Public Funds.	Colleges.	Honours and Prizes. 1st Class.	Honours and Prizes. 2nd Class.	Total.
£				
4,500	University College, Dublin,	34	29	63
11,500	Queen's College, Belfast, ...	13	27	40
11,500	Queen's College, Galway,	14 (28)	19	33
11,500	Queen's College, Cork, ...	1	5	6

1905.

Endowment from Public Funds.	Colleges.	Honours and Prizes. 1st Class.	Honours and Prizes. 2nd Class.	Total.
£				
4,500	University College, Dublin.	41	35	76
34,500	Queen's College, Belfast, ...	21	24	45
	Queen's College, Galway,	7 (29)	17	24
	Queen's College, Cork, ...	1	8	9

1906 (Summer examinations only).

Endowment from Public Funds.	Colleges.	Honours and Prizes. 1st Class.	Honours and Prizes. 2nd Class.	Total.
£				
4,500	University College, Dublin,	36	37	73
34,500	Queen's College, Belfast, ...	2	22	24
	Queen's College, Galway,	1 (4)	11	12
	Queen's College, Cork, ...	1	4	5

I submit that these figures prove conclusively:—

1. That the present distribution of public funds for higher education in Ireland is at once economically indefensible and a manifest violation of even-handed justice and educational fair play.

2. That if there were given to Irish Catholics educational opportunities equal to those enjoyed by Protestants in Trinity College, there is every guarantee that they would speedily have a University of no mean standing amongst the Universities of the empire.

I am aware, in submitting these observations, that they may seem to travel outside the reference of the Commission but I hold that they are directly relevant to the issues raised by that portion of your letter which invites observations or information regarding the steps proper to be taken to increase the usefulness to the country of Trinity College and the University of Dublin.

I am convinced that a healthy competition with another residential University would increase, rather than injure, the usefulness of that institution to the country, whilst the removal thereby of the great grievance at present associated with its name and history, would, by the establishment of equality of conditions, do much to foster more friendly relations between the members of the different denominations.

But if, for any reasons, the establishment of a separate University be deemed not feasible or unadvisable, there remain two alternatives which the Catholic Bishops have declared their willingness to consider favourably:—

(*a.*) The solution suggested in the Report of the Robertson Commission.

(*b.*) The establishment, in a re-modelled University of Dublin, of a College for Catholics suitably equipped and endowed.

And in this, as in the prior recommendation of a separate University, I may say respectfully that I am entirely in accord with the views of their Lordships.

Again apologising for the long delay,

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM DELANY.

University College,
Dublin,
Aug. 22, 1906.

To the Secretary,
Trinity College Commission.

XXXVI.

Statement submitted by the President of Milltown Park College, Dublin.

STATEMENT XXXVI.

Rev. P. Finlay, S.J., President Milltown Park College.

30*th July*, 1906.

To the Secretary,

Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, etc.

SIR,—In compliance with the invitation of the Commissioners, and on behalf of the College with which I am connected, I beg to submit the following points for consideration :—

I am precluded, I understand, by the terms of reference contained in the Royal Warrant, from dealing with the subject of Higher Education in Ireland, except in so far as Trinity College and the University of Dublin are concerned.

The question, therefore, it appears to me, is threefold—(1st) Do Trinity College and the University of Dublin, as at present constituted and controlled, meet substantially the requirements of those among the Irish people who wish for, and have a right to, Higher Education for their children ? (2nd) If not, can the constitution and government of Trinity College be so modified and altered as to enable it to satisfy those requirements ? And (3rd) If this, too, be impossible or undesirable, can the University of Dublin, as distinct from Trinity College, be so altered ?

1st. Trinity College and the University of Dublin are said to satisfy—as at present constituted—the Higher Educational requirements of the Church of Ireland minority of the Irish people. They are understood to be less acceptable to the Presbyterian and other Nonconformist sections of the population. The representatives, however, of these minorities are, of course, the competent witnesses on this point, and will, no doubt, lay their views before the Commissioners.

But so far as the great Catholic majority is concerned, it cannot, I think, be said that Trinity College and the University of Dublin are " organs of the Higher Education " at all. A very small number of Catholic parents send their sons to Trinity College ; at rare intervals a Catholic name appears in its lists of distinctions ; within the last hundred years two or three Catholics have been admitted to the Fellowship of the College. The Catholic people of Ireland hold aloof from the College and the University. Their Bishops urge them to hold aloof ; and they follow almost universally the counsel and direction of their Bishops. That such is the fact, and the reasons that have led to it, were clearly shown in detailed evidence laid before the Royal Commission appointed " to inquire into the condition of the Higher, General, and Technical Education available in Ireland outside Trinity College, Dublin," on 1st July, 1901 ; and as that evidence will be before your Commission, it is unnecessary for me to deal further with this part of the subject.

2nd. The Constitution and Government of Trinity College cannot, it appears to me, be so modified and altered as to make the College an acceptable " organ of the Higher Education " to Irish Catholics. The impossibility arises as well from the Catholic requirements as from those interests which are bound up with the College as it exists at present.

(*a*.) Catholics as a body insist—as was declared by many witnesses before the Commission of 1901—that their children shall be educated in an " atmosphere " which is not likely to prove injurious to their religious faith and its practices. They insist on guarantees that anti-Christian and anti-Catholic opinions shall not be laid officially before their sons. They insist that the teaching, even of subjects not directly concerned with religion, such as history, philosophy, biology, and others, shall not be made a means of attack on Catholic doctrines or on the Catholic Church. They are anxious that so far as possible, nothing in their children's University life shall lessen their love and reverence for the Christian religion, the Catholic Church, and its teaching, ministers, rites, and customs.

But all this is only negative—nothing more than immunity from religious insult and injury, during the years of University life. And Irish Catholics ask for much more than this. They claim the right to surround their children with an " atmosphere " of Catholicism. They demand a University, which, in the words of Chief Baron Palles to the Royal Commissioners of 1901, shall have " that colour of Roman Catholicism that is given in respect of Protestantism in Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin." They do not want their religion to be a mere department of their University education—a course of lectures and of religious services separated off from the rest of their scholastic life. They are anxious that religion shall be a continuous influence, permeating, so far as may be, their whole training. They claim, too, a complete freedom in the ordering of their religious teaching and of their religious exercises. They do not wish that any non-Catholic authority, academic or other, shall determine for them when or how their religion is to be taught, when or how its observances are to be practised.

(*b*). To secure all this in Trinity College, as it exists at present, seems quite impossible. It is an essentially Protestant institution—founded for the maintenance and spread of Protestantism, imbued with the Protestant traditions of more than three centuries, with a student population almost wholly Protestant, governed entirely by Protestants, with only a single Catholic among its Fellows and Professors, its Protestantism emphasised and proclaimed by its Protestant School of Divinity and its Protestant Chapel. And it must cease to be all this before it can become acceptable to Irish Catholics : it must acquire, in the Chief Baron's words, as distinctive a " colour of Roman Catholicism " as it has at present of Irish Protestantism. And this would mean the utter destruction of Trinity College—of the Trinity College which Irish Protestants have founded and built up. Of course, a scheme might be put forward which should appear to lessen, in some degree, the Catholic objections to it, while still preserving its Protestant " atmosphere." Catholics might obtain representation on its Governing Body ; Catholic Professors might be appointed in some special subjects, such as philosophy and history ; a Catholic Chapel even might be built within the College grounds, and Catholic Services held in it if the Catholic Bishops consented. But these and such like measures could never render Trinity even tolerable to Irish Catholics. We could not, and we would not, accept a position of inferiority on the Governing Body and the teaching staff of the College; and even were we offered, and were we willing to accept, a position of equality, we should only gain a neutral institution—not a " place of *religion* and learning," not an " atmosphere " of Catholicism, which we have been demanding and struggling for, during more than half a century.

STATEMENT XXXVI.

Rev. P. Finlay, S.J., President Milltown Park College.

And Catholics, as such, have no wish to destroy Trinity College. They would not, I think, lessen its distinctively religious character. If Irish Protestants wish to retain it as it is, or with such improvements as changed educational ideals may seem to call for, Catholics will raise no objection. We do not seek to pull down, but to build up ; and we recognise that to make Trinity College a suitable institution for the Higher Education of our children, it should be pulled down utterly, and rebuilt on wholly different lines.

3rd. But the University of Dublin, it appears to me, can be utilised, and easily, to meet all the Higher Educational needs of Irish Catholics. I assume that the University is distinct in theory and in law from Trinity College. I assume, further, that it was not the intention of the founders of the University that it should consist always of a single College. No insuperable difficulty, therefore, can lie in the way of founding another College within the University, as various Colleges exist in each of the Universities of Cambridge and of Oxford, and as they existed in most of the great mediæval Universities. And such a College can be made, I believe, entirely acceptable to Irish Catholics. Indeed, I do not see that it can make any serious difference to us, so far as our religion is concerned, whether we obtain a new teaching University or a properly-equipped College in connection with the Royal University, or a similar College in the University of Dublin. On grounds of sentiment, education, politics,, some of us may prefer one of these solutions to the others ; but on Catholic religious grounds we have no serious objection to any of them.

And I am confirmed in this opinion by the repeated declarations, some individual, others corporate, of the Irish Catholic Bishops, who have over and over again stated publicly that, while they might prefer a separate University, or a College in the Royal University such as was recommended by the Commission of 1901, they are quite prepared to accept, as a satisfactory and final answer to the Catholic demand, a College for Catholics in Dublin University. And they will, no doubt, have laid a similar statement of their views before your Commission.

Such a College should, however, fulfil certain well-defined conditions. It must be—but in the University of Dublin, such a College as the Royal Commission of 1901 recommended for Catholics in the Royal University. It ought to be provided with buildings and equipment which would place it almost from the beginning of a position of at least equality with Trinity College. It ought to have an ample endowment —ample for the payment of Professors, for Scholarships, and other College prizes, for the encouragement of research, for the development of the College as its growing needs may demand. And, above all, it ought to be autonomous ; while a member of the University of Dublin, it should be free to shape its own destinies. It is a College demanded by Catholics, and granted, if it be granted, in order to satisfy the Catholic demand; it would seem to be expedient, therefore, as well as equitable, that Catholics should have the power and the responsibility of making it what they conceive a Catholic University College ought to be. How the controlling authority of the University Senate should be safeguarded and limited, how the Governing Body of the College for Catholics should be constituted, what should be its relations towards the sister College of Trinity, and the Catholic Ecclesiastical College of Maynooth, how it should be subjected to the Test Act, both as regards its Professors and its students, while yet retaining the "colour" and "atmosphere" of Catholicism —all these are matters of detail which could easily be discussed and arranged, if once it were decided in principle to establish a College for Catholics in the University of Dublin.

Opposition is, of course, to be expected to the scheme. Some Catholics may, perhaps, prefer such a reconstitution of Trinity College as would utterly destroy its present character, and make it as acceptable to the general Catholic body as it now is to Protestants. But I do not think that such Catholics would be numerous ; and I feel assured that they, too, would be satisfied to accept the proposed new College. Indeed, I am convinced that Irish Catholics—whatever their individual preferences may be—will be almost unanimous in accepting as satisfactory the principles of settlement adopted in this scheme.

I anticipate, however, that Trinity College will be strongly opposed to it. In this I may be mistaken ; and I hope I am. But even should my fears be realised, I do not think that the opposition of the College should be allowed to prevent a solution of our Higher Educational difficulties, which was contemplated by the founders of the University and of the College, was provided for by the Catholic Relief Act of 1793, does no injustice to any section of the Irish people, is preferred to any other by very many of the Catholic body, and is entirely satisfactory to us all.

Presbyterians, too, we have been told, are hostile to the scheme. But they are not directly concerned in it. They do not frequent Trinity College and the University of Dublin. Their needs are generously provided for in Magee College and in the Queen's College, Belfast. In the event of a new College being established for Catholics in Dublin University, they have still the Royal University in which to secure Degrees. And if, and when, they so desire, they can, probably, have Queen's College, Belfast, raised to the rank and privileges of a University.

The Catholics of Ireland and those of our Protestant fellow-countrymen whose interests are at present bound up with Trinity College are alone concerned in this scheme, which, it is suggested, would greatly "increase the usefulness to the country of the University of Dublin." Catholics, I am persuaded, will approve the scheme. Trinity College, as represented by its Governing Body and by its supporters through the country, will, I trust, abate something of its present privileges and monopoly, in advancement of the general welfare and of Irish Higher Education. And if the worst should befall, and Trinity College and its friends should continue to oppose the scheme, Government, I submit, should not allow the wishes or even the interests of a small section of the people to over-ride the wishes and the interests of the great majority of the Irish nation.—

I have the honour to remain,
Yours faithfully,
P. FINLAY, S.J.

XXXVII.

Statement* submitted by the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland in regard to the connexion of the College with Trinity College and the Estate of Sir Patrick Dun, of which the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians are Trustees.

THE School of Physic is a Medical Corporation or College governed by the Statutes 40th George III. cap. lxxxiv. and 30th Vict. cap. ix. It consists of University Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, and Botany, elected by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and of King's Professors of the Practice of Medicine, the Institutes of Medicine—*i.e.*, Physiology and Histology—Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and Midwifery, elected by the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

The College of Physicians in Ireland owes its foundation to Dr. John Stearne, Fellow of Trinity College, by whose influence and exertions the Provost and Senior Fellows were induced to assign a certain building "for the sole and proper use of Physicians."

The building which was appropriated for the use of the first President and Fraternity of Physicians in Dublin, as they were then styled, was called "Trinity Hall."—Dr. A. SMITH, *Dubl. Journ. Med. Sci.*, 1841.

The ground and buildings which constituted Trinity Hall were situated somewhere about the present Trinity Place, and came into possession of Trinity College in 1617 (see Book 11 in College of Physicians, *very old accounts*). Trinity Hall was used as a residence for students of Trinity College until the breaking out of the Civil War, when the Hall was neglected.

Dr. Stearne made representations to the Provost and Senior Fellows, who appointed him President of Trinity Hall about 1654; and he expended about £100 in preparing the building for a meeting-place for Physicians until a College of Physicians could be established.

In 1660 Dr. Stearne proposed to the Board of Trinity College:—

1. That Trinity Hall, with the land thereunto belonging, may be set apart *in perpetuum* for the advancement of the study of Physic in Ireland.

2. That, in pursuance of the said design, John Stearne be constituted President of the said Hall for and during his natural life.

3. That the nomination of a President of the said Hall upon vacancy be always in the Provost and Senior Fellows aforesaid and their successors.

4. That the said John Stearne may accommodate himself with gardening upon the ground belonging to the said Hall, and with the chambers out of the present building, or out of such as shall hereafter be raised upon the ground unto the said Hall appertaining.

5. That the President of the said Hall shall call into a fraternity able Physicians, who, together with him, are desired to endeavour to advance moneys for additional buildings to the said Hall, and to procure a Charter for to be a body corporate with privileges.

6. That all students of Physic in the said Hall shall, until the President of the said Hall and the fraternity thereof be made a body corporate by the Charter, be bound to come to prayers in Trinity College aforesaid, and to perform exercises there according to their several capacities.

7. That the President and fraternity shall, if demanded, meet and consult upon the best means for the recovery of the Provost and Senior Fellows aforesaid, or their successors, whenever any of them shall happen to be sick.

8. That no students be admitted into the said Hall, but such as are first admitted or incorporated into Trinity College aforesaid.—JOHN STEARNE. (See Barrett's MSS., p. 68.) This agreement was sealed in 1661.

In 1662 Dr. Stearne was elected Public Professor of Medicine in Trinity College for his lifetime.

The College of Physicians was incorporated in 1667 by Charter of Charles II. It was called "The President and College of Physicians." It consisted of fourteen Fellows, including Dr. Stearne, who was appointed by the Charter to be President during his life.

In 1692 the original Charter was returned, and that of William and Mary was obtained.

Sir Patrick Dun was President of the College when the Charter of 1692 was obtained. He died in 1713.

His Will, dated 1711, contains the following:—

"I devise all the remains of my real and personal Estate not above disposed of, *viz.* my Fee farms and real Estate after the determination of the devise to my wife during her widowhood, and all my personal Estate after discharging and fulfilling the Legacys and devises herein before mentioned unto the Sd. Patrick Dun of Tardy Esqr. and unto the said Dr. Patrick Mitchell their Heirs, Exrs. Admrs., respectively to the use of and in trust for themselves their Heirs Exrs. Admrs. respectively untill there shall be a Professor of Physick Established in the Colledge of Physitians in Dublin to Continue for ever by Succession according to the Rules and Directions and under the regulations by me laid down or to be laid down and expressed in a certain Instrument in writing under my hand and Seal Intituled, The Scheme which I intend to have observed for the Establishing a Professor of Physick in the Colledge of Physicians in Dublin and from and after Such time as Such Professor shall be accordingly Established. Then in trust that the said Patrick Dun of Tardy and Patrick Mitchell and the Survivor of them and his Heirs and Assigns shall by such Conveyances and Methods as shall be reasonably desired by the Council of the Sd. Colledge of Physicians convey and assure or secure the said residue of my Sd. Reall and personal Estate so to them devised, to answer and fulfill my intentions Expressed in the Sd. Paper Intituled, The Scheme which I intend to have observed for the Establishing a Professor of Physick in the Colledge of Physitians in Dublin, be it by Act of Parliament or otherwise howsoever." The Will was proved June 24, 1713.

*Dr. Belcher's "Records of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland," which is in the Library of th College, is the chief source from which this historical epitome has been compiled.

STATEMENT XXXVII.

Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S SCHEME.

1. It made provision for one or two Professors of Physick to give public lectures.

2. His house was to be used as

(*a*) A Physick School.

(*b*) The habitation of the Professors.

(*c*) A hall for meetings of the College of Physicians.

3. His books were to be given for the use of the Professors and the Colledge of Physitians.

4. Examinators to elect the Professors were to be the Provost, T. C. D., the Professor of Physick, T. C. D., the President, and the two eldest Censors of the Colledge of Physitians.

In 1714 Letters Patent were granted by George I., to appoint a King's Professor of Physick in the City of Dublin, who was to inhabit and use for a Physick School the residence formerly occupied by Sir P. Dun. The President and Fellows of the College of Physicians were also to have a room for meetings in the house. The Professor was to have charge of Sir P. Dun's books.

Dr. Robert Griffith was elected first King's Professor in 1716.

In 1741 (15th Geo II.) an Act of Parliament was obtained for vacating the office of the King's Professor of Physic in Dublin, and for erecting three Professorships of Physic in the said City instead thereof, and accordingly in 1749 there were elected a King's Professor of Physic, a King's Professor of Chirurgery and Midwifery, and a King's Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica. The examiners were the same as specified in Sir P. Dun's Scheme.

On the 28th of November, 1752, each of the King's Professors was ordered to lecture thrice weekly in the Philosophy School, T.C.D. (*Belcher's Memoir of Sir P. Dun, page* 64).

The income from Dun's Estate having reached £926 per annum, it was felt that the establishment of a complete School of Physic would be of great public advantage. Accordingly, in 1785 (25th Geo. III. cap. 42) there was passed an Act for establishing a complete School of Physic in Ireland. Among its provisions were:—

1. The King's Professorships on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun were altered to: (*a*) Institutes of Medicine. (*b*) Practice of Medicine. (*c*) Materia Medica and Pharmacy. (*d*) Natural History (this Professorship was never filled). And (*e*)—when funds should permit it—Midwifery.

2. The method of election of the King's Professors was altered. Three electors were to be chosen from among the Fellows by the College of Physicians, and they with the Provost and Regius Professor of Physic in Trinity College were to be the electors.

3. The University Lecturerships in Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry, and Botany were changed to Professorships, and the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College were to elect these Professors.

4. The King's Professors were to receive £100 per annum and not more from Dun's Estate.

5. Provision was made to apply the surplus funds of the Estate (when such existed) to support Clinical Lectures and to purchase Medical books.

6. The King's Professors and the University Professors were to lecture in Trinity College, and proper rooms were to be provided for the purpose.

7. Provision was made by which the Visitors of either College were to be appealed to in case of complaint against the conduct of the King's or the University Professors where redress had not been obtained by the complaining College from the College to whom complaint was made.

In 1791 (31st Geo. III., cap. 35) an Act was passed to explain and amend the Act of 1785. This Act authorised that until a Hospital should be erected for Clinical teaching, the College of Physicians should rent and furnish a house from the surplus income of Dun's Estate, in order that Clinical Lectures might be delivered. The College was also authorised to give a surplus, not exceeding £1000 a year, towards building a new Hospital for Clinical teaching; but, as the construction of the 25th Geo. III. was contested by the Professors, this Act remained in abeyance until repealed.

In 1800 (40th Geo. III. cap. 84) the School of Physic Act was passed, which overruled all the previous Acts. "It is an Act for repealing an Act passed in the 25th year of his present Majesty, entitled, An Act passed for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom; and also for repealing an Act passed in the 31st year of his present Majesty, entitled, An Act to explain and amend an Act for establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom; and also for the extending and enlarging the powers of the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and establishing a complete School of Physic in this Kingdom."

This Act established a Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine, a Professorship of Practice of Medicine, a Professorship of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and, when the College of Physicians should think fit and funds permit, a Professorship of Midwifery, to be called the King's Professors in the City of Dublin, on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun. (Sect. II.)

The King's Professorship in Midwifery was first filled in 1827.

Each King's Professor was to receive £100 Irish, and no more, per annum out of Dun's Estate. (Sect. III.)

The President and Fellows of the College were required to apply out of the annual surplus of the Estate a sum not exceeding £150 per annum as groundrent on which Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital was to be erected. And a further annual surplus was appropriated towards the building of the Hospital until it should have accommodation for thirty patients. (Sect. IV.)

Eight Commissioners were appointed to raise subscription, and see the building completed. (Sect. V., VI.)

The arrears of rents due by tenants on the Estate were to be collected, and, together with all surplus funds, handed over to the Commissioners, to be applied to the building of the Hospital . (Sect. VII.)

£1200 of invested money belonging to the College of Physicians was also to be applied in a like manner. (Sect. VIII.)

The surplus funds of the Estate were to be used, after accommodation had been provided for thirty patients, in enlarging the Hospital for the accommodation of one hundred patients, with a room for the library and a Medical Lecture-room. (Sect. IX.)

The King's Professor of Midwifery was to be paid £100 per annum from the surplus of the Estate left after the payment of the salaries of the other Professors and the cost of maintaining the Hospital with one hundred patients. (Sect. X.)

The King's Professors were to give *Clinical* Lectures upon the patients in Sir Patrick's Hospital without any further allowance from Dun's Estate than the yearly salary of £100. (Sect. XI.)

The Dun's Library was to be housed in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, and, until the completion of the Hospital, in a room provided by the Provost in Trinity College. (Sect. XII.)

The mode of election of the King's Professors was fixed, the electors were to be constituted as in 25th George III. (Sect. XV.)

The University Professors (Anatomy and Chirurgery, Chemistry, and Botany) were to be elected by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College. (Sect. XVIII.)

Form of notice to be given prior to an election to a Professorship was fixed. (Sect. XIX.)

The King's Professorships were to be open to persons of all nations professing their faith in Christ; and the University Professorships to Protestants of all nations, provided they had taken Medical Degrees, or had obtained a license to practice from the College of Physicians. (Sect. XX.)

All Professorships were to become vacant at the end of every seventh year from the date of election (Sect. XXIII.); but the Professor so vacating was to be eligible for re-election. (Sect. XXV.)

The President and Fellows of the College of Physicians were to make rules and orders to regulate the conduct of the King's Professors, and the Provost and Senior Fellows to make rules and orders to regulate the conduct of the University Professors. Each College to communicate such rules to the other. (Sect. XXVI.)

Complaints against rules were to be laid before the Visitors of either College. (Sect. XXVII.)

A Professor who neglected his duty was to be admonished, and finally to be deprived of his Professorship by the body appointing him. (Sect. XXVIII.)

The Professors were given right of Appeal to the Visitors of their respective Colleges. (Sect. XXIX.)

The Visitors were empowered to examine witnesses on oath. (Sect. XXX.)

The Lectures were to be given in Sir P. Dun's Hospital; but until its completion the Provost of Trinity College was to provide a room or rooms for that purpose. (Sect. XXXII.)

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Lord Chief Baron were appointed Visitors of the College of Physicians. (Sect. XXXVIII.)

A King's Professor on election was to resign his Fellowship in the College of Physicians. (Sect. XLI.)

No person could be elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians unless he were a B.A., M.A., or M.D. of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, save when the number of Fellows was reduced to six. (Sect. XLII.)

In 1862, 25 Vict. cap xv., the power was obtained by the College of Physicians to elect to its Fellowship any of its Licentiates whether possessed of a University degree or not.

In 1867, 30 Vict. cap. ix., the School of Physic Act, 1800, was amended in several important directions—

1. The University Professorships in the University of Dublin were opened to persons of all nations, irrespective of religion; and Candidates for the University Professorships and the King's Professorships were relieved of any disability on account of religion or want of a Medical Degree from any University.

2. The King's Professors were to be elected by the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians.

3. The University Professors of Chemistry and Botany were relieved from delivering Clinical Lectures.

4. Power was given to the College of Physicians and Trinity College to appoint a substitute to deliver Clinical Lectures where a Professor neglected to attend at, or give Clinical Lectures in, Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

5. In case of refusal of a College to agree to the regulations made by the other College in reference to the Lectures to be given by the Professors, the matter in dispute was to be submitted to the Visitors of the College which refused to agree.

6. The restrictions in regard to the salary to the Professor of Midwifery were removed, and his hospital duties defined.

7. The management of the Library, and the sums to be expended on it, were fixed.

8. A King's Professor, when elected, was no longer required to resign his fellowship.

The first attempt to have Clinical instruction given by the King's Professors was in 1788, when the College of Physicians rented a house in Clarendon-street for the reception of patients. At the end of two years the house was given up, owing to the expenses being extravagantly high. In 1792 a house was rented by the College on Wellington-quay, and was called Sir P. Dun's Hospital. It was fitted up for thirty patients; but a removal in following year to Lower Exchange-street, seems to have been effected. This latter was worked for a few years, until, in 1799, Mercer's Hospital opened wards for the reception of patients for Clinical teaching on Sir P. Dun's Foundation. Then came the School of Physic Act in 1800, which directed the building of a new Hospital. The Commissioners appointed by that Act obtained a lease of the ground in Grand Canal-street, and commenced building the present Hospital in 1803.

In 1808, the west wing was finished, and opened for Clinical teaching—£6346 of Sir P. Dun's funds, and a Parliamentary Grant of £6204 had been spent on it. The hospital was completed in 1816 by the aid of further Parliamentary grants, and provided rooms for—(1) Patients, (2) King's Professors to lecture in, (3) Students, (4) Dun's Library, and (5) Convocation Hall for Meetings of the College of Physicians. The President and Fellows of the College of Physicians held their meetings in Sir P. Dun's Hospital from 1818 to 1864, when they removed to the present College buildings in Kildare-street. The President and Fellows also removed Sir P. Dun's Library from the Hospital to the College; and by reason of these removals the Governors of Sir P. Dun's Hospital had accommodation for Surgical patients placed at their disposal.

At the present time the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland elect four King's Professors (School of Physic Act, 1800), who lecture in the School of Physic in connexion with Trinity College. The present occupants of the chairs are:—

	First elected
King's Professor of Practice of Medicine, Dr. J. M. Finny.	1882.
King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Dr. W. G. Smith.	1881
King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, Dr. W. H. Thompson.	1902.
King's Professor of Midwifery, Sir A. V. Macan.	1889.

These Professors receive £92 6*s.* 2*d.* (£100 Irish) each per annum out of the Dun's Estate. The first two are, by virtue of their Professorships, also Clinical Physicians attached to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. The third Professor (Dr. Thompson) is represented as a Clinical Physician by a deputy appointed by the Royal College of Physicians (30th Vict. cap. ix., clause 4). The Professor in Midwifery gives instruction in the Diseases peculiar to Females, and in Practical Midwifery in connexion with Sir P. Dun's Hospital, subject to certain conditions defined by 30th Vict. cap. ix., sect. 6. The King's Professors of Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and Midwifery, receive no salary from the Board of Trinity College, Dublin; but they receive fees from the students to whom they lecture in the School of Physic. The King's Professors are subject to re-appointment at the end of seven years, to re-election at the end of fourteen years, re-appointment at the end of twenty-one years, and so on. The longest period a chair has been occupied by a King's Professor is thirty-seven years.

The income derived from Dun's Estate has varied considerably from time to time; for example, the net receipts from the Estate were in

1880,	... ...	...	£1450 0 0
1885,	... ...	...	1120 0 0
1890,	... ...	...	600 0 0
1895,	... ...	...	1267 1 3
1898,	... ...	...	1144 3 10
1899,	... ...	...	1187 17 7
1900,	... ...	...	1237 11 7
1901,	... ...	...	1236 19 11
1902,	... ...	...	1236 0 9
1903,	... ...	...	1238 15 8
1904,	... ...	...	683 19 9
1905,	... ...	...	733 0 11

The Estate consisted of agricultural farms and villages in the County of Waterford.

Some of the property was sold to the tenants under the Ashbourne Act in 1895. The sales realised the sum of £12,365, which was invested in trust stocks that yield £285 per annum. The sale of the remainder

STATEMENT XXXVII.

Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

of the Estate under the Land Purchase Act of 1903 was agreed to in 1905; but the capital sum derived therefrom has not yet been handed over by the Land Commission to the College for investment. It will amount to £23734 after all expenses and charges have been deducted.

In the future the interest arising from the whole of the invested property will be approximately £1000 per annum.

The income from the Estate is expended in the following ways in accordance with the provisions of the School of Physic Acts:

Four King's Professors, ...	£369	4	8
A Librarian to Sir P. Dun's Library, ...	64	12	4
A Clerk to Sir P. Dun's Estate, ...	25	0	0
Attendant in Library, ...	6	6	0
Grant to Library, ...	30	0	0
Arrangement of Accounts for Audit, ...	4	4	0
	£499	7	0

The annual surplus, after the above charges have been met, is paid to the Governors of Sir P. Dun's Hospital.

The following figures show the surplus which was available and paid over by the College to Sir P. Dun's Hospital since 1872:—

1872, ...	£760	2	7
1873, ...	1222	9	8
1874, ...	1445	0	0
1875, ...	1479	0	0
1876, ...	1600	0	0
1877, ...	1519	0	0
1878, ...	1560	0	0
1879, ...	1200	0	0
1880, ...	750	0	0
1881, ...	1300	0	0
1882, ...	1050	0	0
1883, ...	1630	0	0
1884, ...	1270	0	0
1885, ...	1050	0	0
1886, ...	385	0	0
1887, ...	350	0	0
1888, ...	150	0	0
1889, ...	200	0	0
1890, ...	200	0	0
1891, ...	350	0	0
1892, ...	450	0	0
1893, ...	650	0	0
1894, ...	650	0	0
1895, ...	700	0	0
1896, ...	650	0	0
1897, ...	350	0	0
1898, ...	650	0	0
1899, ...	750	0	0
1900, ...	800	0	0
1901, ...	750	0	0
1902, ...	750	0	0
1903, ...	700	0	0
1904, ...	350	0	0
1905, ...	150	0	0
1906 (to date), ...	450	0	0

The arrears of rent, which were added to the purchase-money during the recent sale, and which amounted to £850, will be passed on to Sir P. Dun's Hospital at an early date.

JAMES CRAIG, M.D., Univ. Dubl.,
Fellow and Registrar.

July 20th, 1906.

XXXVIII.

STATEMENT XXXVIII.

Association of Women Graduates and Candidate Graduates.

Statement in reference to the Position of Women in University Education in Ireland, submitted by the Irish Association of Women Graduates and Candidate Graduates.

To the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been invited to lay before you any observations or information we may desire to furnish with regard to "the place which Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin now hold as organs of the higher education in Ireland, and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country," we beg to submit to you the following statement:—

(*a.*) In 1901 our Association had the honour of submitting to the Royal Commission on University Education evidence with regard to the position of women in higher education in Ireland, with the views held by the large majority of the women graduates whom we were able to consult on the subject, and the changes in the University education of women which they considered desirable.

For this evidence we would refer you to the Reports and Appendices to Reports of that Commission:

(1.) Evidence given by Miss Alice Oldham before the Commission (Appendix to First Report, pp. 218-221).

(2.) Documents put in by Miss Oldham, showing successes of women students in the Royal University (Appendix to First Report, pp. 389 *et seq.*)

(3.) Evidence given by delegates from the Irish Association of Women Graduates and Candidate Graduates (Appendix to Third Report, pp. 318-322.

(4.) Documents put in by Miss Oldham on behalf of the Central Association of Irish Schoolmistresses (Appendix to Third Report, pp. 565-568).

(5.) Letter from the United States Commissioner of Education with reference to co-education in American Universities and Colleges (Appendix to Third Report, p. 565).

We are glad to be able to state that in their Final Report the Royal Commission of 1901-1902 approved of and recommended the principles and regulations which we had advocated (Final Report, pp. 49-50 and 59).

(*b.*) *Position of Women Students in the Royal University.*

With reference to the evidence given in 1901-1902 we may state that the position of women in the Royal University continues unchanged, and that they still suffer many disadvantages, the chief of which are:—

(1.) Exclusion from representation on the governing body of the University (the Royal University in this respect offering a contrast to London University, which admits women representatives on its Senate).

(2.) Exclusion from Convocation.

(3.) Practical exclusion from election to Senior Fellowships, although they have on three occasions won Junior Fellowships.

(4.) Exclusion, with some limited exceptions, from the teaching given by the fifteen Fellows of the Royal University who lecture in University College, Stephen's Green, Dublin, women-students in the locality of Dublin being thus unable to obtain teaching which is open to the women-students in the three Queen's Colleges and to all men-students.

(*c.*) *Position of Trinity College as regards Women up to* 1904.

We are glad to state that since the holding of the Commission of 1901-1902, Trinity College, Dublin, has granted most valuable advantages to women.

Early in 1902 the Board of Trinity College passed a Resolution stating that the time had come to consider the advisability of admitting women to the Teaching and Degrees of the University, and a Committee was appointed to carry this Resolution into effect. In December, 1902, our Association laid the following memorial before the Board:—

TO THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE FROM THE IRISH ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN-GRADUATES AND CANDIDATE-GRADUATES.

December 11, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the representatives of the above Association, which was formed in the beginning of the present year to endeavour to secure the best University education for women in Ireland, desire respectfully to address you on the position of Irish University Women-students at this time. We have heard with much satisfaction of the resolution passed by your Board in favour of considering the admission of women to Trinity College, and also that it has been ascertained that this benefit can be conferred without fresh Parliamentary legislation. We desire now earnestly to ask that these steps may be followed by further measures to carry the movement fully into effect.

Women-students form more than one-fourth of the total number of students in the Royal University, and they have taken a very large percentage of the highest prizes and distinctions that the University confers. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland, the Report of which will shortly appear, may result in large changes in higher education, and those recommendations in so far as they affect women, will be vitally influenced by the attitude of Trinity College towards women's education. If the Commission could feel assured that Trinity College would, in the future, extend to Irishwomen her educational benefits they could draw up a more satisfactory scheme for women as regards that part of the Irish University system that falls within the scope of their inquiry.

STATEMENT XXXVIII.

Association of Women Graduates and Candidate Graduates.

The higher education of women in Ireland, which has been advancing rapidly in the last twenty years, has now reached a critical point. If Trinity College does not extend her valuable help we fear that in the impending changes only a very few inadequate provisions for women may be made. This would be a serious blow to education in Ireland, and would lead to the ablest women leaving the country to obtain the greater advantages which are freely open to them in England, Scotland, and Wales.

We therefore earnestly beg that the movement which has been begun to open the teaching, examinations and degrees of the Dublin University to women, may be carried into practical effect, and that your Board may grant that help, which they alone can give, towards placing the higher education of women in Ireland on a permanent and satisfactory basis.

We have the honour to be, &c.,

At a meeting of the Senate of Dublin University, held in June, 1903, the admissions of women to the University was carried by a majority of 74 to 11, and soon after the Board applied for the necessary Royal Letters Patent to admit women to Trinity College.

In January, 1904, the King's letter (received on December 8th, 1903) was published, and our Committee then sent the following letter to the Board :—

TO THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

February 10th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,

At a meeting of the above Association, held on January 26th, the following resolutions were passed unanimously. They have since been submitted to the Provincial Branches of the Association and unanimously approved by them.

1. That the Association have heard with much satisfaction of the issue of the King's Letter, admitting women to the teaching of Trinity College and the Degrees of Dublin University.

2. That the Association cannot too strongly urge upon the authorities of Trinity College, when making their provision for the teaching of women-students, the absolute necessity of giving to them exactly the same advantages as men-students have, by opening to women all lectures, both Pass and Honour, delivered within the walls

The Association feel assured that in no other way can the full benefits of a University Education be received, and they are confident from the success of similar arrangements in all the other teaching Universities of the United Kingdom that no difficulties need he apprehended in Trinity College.

Earnestly hoping that our views may meet with your kind consideration and approval.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully, &c.

In reply, the Board forwarded to us the following copy of their scheme, the Registrar stating that "since the issue of the Royal Letters Patent this scheme has come into force and is now law."

(OUTLINES of SCHEME for the ADMISSION of WOMEN to DEGREES in the UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN).

Adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College on March 21st, 1903.

1. Women shall be admissible to all Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Arts and in the Medical School.

2. All prizes in Arts and in the Medical School, except Fellowship and Scholarship, shall be open to women.

3. Non-foundation Scholarships shall be instituted for women and obtained on conditions similar to those formerly holding good for such Scholarships

4 The fees for women, both in Arts and in the Medical School, shall be the same as those for men.

5. If a number of Undergraduate women, not less than eight, belonging to the same collegiate class, shall apply to the Senior Lecturer for leave to be lectured in a suitable building outside the College, it shall be in his power, with the consent of the Board or the Tutors' Committee, to provide that Ordinary Lectures shall be delivered in such building by one of the teaching staff of Trinity College.

6. For Medical Lectures, the Professors of the Medical School shall make such arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board, as they may think best for the instruction of women, either separately or in conjunction with men.

7. Women shall practice Dissections separately from men.

This scheme having been considered by our Committee and the branches, the following letter was sent to the Board of Trinity College on February 23rd :—

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of the above Association held on February 23rd the following Resolution was proposed by Mary W. Thompson, M.A., seconded by Katherine Maguire, M.A., M.D., B.CH., and passed unanimously :—

> That the Committee of the Association of Women-Graduates and Candidate-Graduates, have received with entire satisfaction the outlines of the scheme relating to the admission of women to Degrees in the University of Dublin, adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, in March, 1903. They are of the unanimous opinion that the Scheme is most practicable, that it meets the needs of the women-students, and will prove an unmixed success.
>
> They recognise with gratitude the wise and liberal spirit in which the scheme has been drawn up.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully, &c.

(*d.*) *Present position of Women Students in Trinity College, Dublin.*

The scheme adopted by the Board, given above, has been thoroughly carried out and has now been in operation for three years. The first Entrance Examination to which women were regularly admitted was held in June, 1904, when twenty-one women entered, one of whom took the first of the High Places at Entrance. At the same time twenty-four women-students who had passed the Second University Examination in Arts of the Royal University or had been admitted by privilege to the Entrance Examinations of Trinity College in the previous year, were admitted to the standing, respectively, of Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. In the following Michaelmas Term women-students began to attend lectures. Up to June, 1906, eighty-eight women were on the books of Trinity College. The following Tables show the honours and prizes won by them during the period June, 1904–June, 1906 :—

EXAMINATIONS FOR HIGH PLACES AND PRIZES AT ENTRANCE.

—	High Places.	Entrance Prizes.	Total.
1903, ...	4	—	4 High Places.
1904 Midsummer, ...	4 (including First Place),	1 (French), ...	6 High Places ; 1 Prize.
„ Autumn, ...	2	—	—
1905 Midsummer, ...	3	1 (German), ...	4 High Places ; 1 Prize.
„ Autumn, ...	1	—	—
1906 Midsummer, ...	4	—	4 High Places.

STATEMENT XXXVIII.

Association of Women Graduates and Candidate Graduates.

DISTINCTIONS GAINED BY WOMEN UNDERGRADUATES AT TERM HONOUR EXAMINATIONS.

Standing.	Date.	Mathematics.		Classics.		English Literature.		French.		German.		Modern History.		History and Political Science.		Logics.		Modern Literature.		Total.
		1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	
Junior Freshman.	1903, ...	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 First Class.
	1904, ...	.	.	.	.	1	1	4*	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	5 First Class; 1 First Place. 1 Second „
	1905 Hilary Term,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 First Class; 3 First Places. 8 Second „
	Trinity „	1	.	1*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Michaelmas „	1	.	1	1	3	4	7*	3	.	.	1*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	1906 Hilary Term, ...	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 First Class; 2 First Places. 2 Second „
	Trinity „ ...	.	.	.	1	1*	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Senior Freshman.	1904, ...	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 First Class.
	1905 Hilary Term,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3*	.	.	.	11 First Class; 1 First Place. 8 Second „
	Trinity „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	
	Michaelmas „	.	.	.	1	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	
	1906 Hilary Term, ...	.	1	.	.	1*	1	3*	.	.	.	1*	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	8 First Class; 4 First Places. 6 Second „
	Trinity „ ...	.	.	.	.	2*	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Junior Sophister.	1904, ...	.	.	.	.	1	1	4*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 First Class; 1 First Place. 1 Second „
	1905 Hilary Term,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4*	.	14 First Class; 4 First Places. 1 Second „
	Trinity „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1*	.	1	1	
	Michaelmas „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1*	.	5*	.	
	1906 Hilary Term, ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3 First Class. 2 Second „
	Trinity, ...	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	
Senior Sophister.	1905 Hilary Term, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1*	.	.	.	.	.	1 First Class; 1 First Place.
Term Composition Prizes.	1904, ...	.		.		.		1		1		.		.		.		.		12 Composition Prizes.
	1905, ...	1		1		2		3		1		.		.		.		.		
	1906, ...	.		.		1		1		1		.		.		.		.		

* Including First Place.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

—	Ordinary Degree Examination.				Moderatorships.		—	—
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Unclassed.	Senior.	Junior.		
1900, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	Modern Literature with Gold Medal.	These Students were admitted to examination. Since the University has been officially opened to women they have been allowed to keep certain supplementary terms, and have received the degree of B.A.
1903, ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	Modern Literature.	
1904, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	
1905, ...	1	-	-	1	1	-	History and Political Science, with Large Gold Medal.	
1906, ...	1 (First Place.)	-	1	-	-	-	—	

STATEMENT XXXVIII.

Association of Women Graduates and Candidate Graduates.

SPECIAL PRIZES AND EXHIBITIONS.

—	1904.	1905.	1906.	—
Junior Exhibitions, ...	1	-	-	—
Senior Exhibitions, ...	-	1	-	—
Scholarships (Non-Foundation), ..	-	-	1	*Classics*, with Second Place.
Wray Prize in Metaphysics, ...	-	-	1	Second Place.
Prize in Early English, ...	-	1	-	

CATECHETICAL PREMIUMS.

1904.—4—

1905.—5—(Junior Freshmen).

2—(Senior Freshmen).

1906.—7—(Junior Freshmen).

4—(Senior Freshmen).

1—(Junior Sophister).

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS: MEDICINE.

Number of Women Students who have been classed at Examinations.

—	Previous Medical Examination.		Intermediate.		Final Examination.			
	Physics and Chemistry.	Botany and Zoology.	Part I.	Part II.	Part I.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.
1904-1906 ...	3*	3*	1	1	4 (Including 2nd place).	3 (2 First places).	2 (1 First place).	3

* Only the Students marked thus have begun their Medical Course in the Trinity College School; the others had partially or completely taken their Lectures elsewhere, and were admitted to the Trinity College Examinations.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING.

—	Certificate in Theory and History of Teaching.	Diploma in Practice of Teaching.	—
1902. ..	2 (First Class).	1 (First Class).	The Returns in this Subject are incomplete, owing to the fact that the University Calendars do not contain full results in all years, and to the lateness of the season, which renders it impossible to supplement their information from other sources.
1903, ...	1 (First Class).		
1904. ...	1 (First Class).	1 (First Class).	
1905, ...	—	1 (First Class).	
1306, ...	Results not yet accessible.	—	

SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF SUCCESSES OF WOMEN STUDENTS IN DUBLIN UNIVERSITY. 1902-1906.

STATEMENT XXXVIII.

Association of Women Graduates and Candidate Graduates.

Faculty of Arts.

ENTRANCE.

18 High Places at Entrance (including 1 First Place).
2 Entrance Prizes.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

72 First-Class Honours at Term Exams., including 17 First Places.
29 Second-Class Honours at Term Exams.
12 Term Composition Prizes.

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

1 Senior Moderatorship in History and Political Science, with Large Gold Medal.
1 Senior Moderatorship in Modern Literature, with Gold Medal.
1 Junior Moderatorship in Modern Literature.
2 First-Classes in Ordinary Degree Exam. (including 1 First Place).
1 Third-Class in Ordinary Degree Exam.
1 Unclassed in Ordinary Degree Exam.

SPECIAL PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

1 Junior Exhibition.
1 Senior Exhibition.
1 Non-Foundation Scholarship in Classics (Second Place).
1 Wray Prize in Metaphysics (with Second Place).
1 Prize in Early English.
21 Catechetical Premiums.

Professional Schools.

20 Classed in Previous, Intermediate and Final Medical Exams. (including 3 First Places).

Teaching.

4 First-Class Certificates in Theory and History of Teaching.
3 First-Class Diplomas in Practice of Teaching

The women-students have been placed under the supervision of a Lady Registrar, the office being at present held by Miss Lucy Gwynn, daughter of the Regius Professor of Divinity. Women's literary, debating, and athletic societies have been formed, and rooms and extra-mural playing fields have been allotted for their use.

(*e.*) *Recommendations.*

It will thus be seen that women enjoy full admittance to teaching, examinations and degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Music. They are excluded from

(*a*) the other Professional Schools.

(*b*) Fellowships.

We hope that any Professional School which might be useful to women (as, for instance, commerce or agriculture) will be opened to them, should the demand arise.

With regard to Fellowships, if, as we hope, changes be made in the mode of election of Fellowships, we trust that women will be no longer debarred from holding them, and that women of conspicuous ability or of distinction in special pursuits may have academic posts and careers open to them, to the benefit no less of the University than of themselves.

From the terms of reference we perceive that your Commission will take into consideration the evidence and report of the Royal Commission of 1901, and that your report will have reference to the whole question of University Education in Ireland. We earnestly hope that the principle advocated by our association—the giving to women-students in Universities the same educational advantages, in every possible respect, as men-students enjoy—may be supported by your Commission in regard not only to Trinity College, but also to the Royal University and the colleges connected with it, or any other institution that may be established in Ireland.

In conclusion, we shall be glad to appoint delegates to give any additional evidence that may be desired.

We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ISABELLA MULVANY, B.A., R.U.I., Hon. LL.D. (Dub.), President.

LETITIA A. WALKINGTON, M.A., LL.D., President, Ulster Branch.

CHARLOTTE J. FOREMAN, M.A., President, Munster Branch.

HANNAH ANDERSON, B.A., Secretary, Connaught Branch.

MARY MACKILLIP, B.A., Secretary, Derry Branch.

STATEMENT XXXIX.

Miss White, Lady Principal, Alexandra College.

XXXIX.

Statement on the Position of Women Students at Trinity College, Dublin, submitted by Miss H. M. White, Hon. LL.D. Dubl. Univ., Lady Principal of Alexandra College, Dublin.

---

1. Necessities for Women's University Life.

A.—Collegiate Life.

2. Action of Trinity College with regard to Collegiate Life for Women.
3. Relations between Trinity College and Alexandra College.
4. Value of Social Life in a Woman's College.
5. Conditions for Residence of Women Students of Trinity College.
6. Absence of Age Limits.

B.—University Curriculum.

7. Tendency of Education in Trinity College.
8. Objects of Women entering Trinity College.
9. Trinity Course as a preparation for Teaching.
10. Teaching and Fees in Trinity College Arts Course.
11. General Remarks and Suggestions.
12. Summing up.

Appendix:—Note on Details of Trinity College Curriculum for Pass Degree.

N.B.—The reference in this paper to pages and paragraphs in the Dublin University Calendar are to the Calendar of 1905-6.

1. *Women's University Life, Necessities for.*

It has been recognized by educational authorities, and borne out by the action of universities, that women's university life ought to include:—

(*a*) Residence in, or at least connection with, a women's college. For example, Newnham and Girton Colleges are in connection with Cambridge University, St. Margaret's College in connection with Glasgow, Aberdare Hall with Cardiff, Alexandra Hall with Aberystwyth, Bedford College with London.

(*b*) Teaching by means of lectures. Access to laboratories, library, etc. Opportunities for receiving special teaching and opportunities for research.

(*c*) Admission to University degrees and diplomas. [In this statement I confine my remarks to points (*a*) and (*b*)].

A.—Collegiate Life for Women.

2. *Action of Trinity College, Dublin, with regard to Collegiate Life for Women.*

In entering the field of women's education, Trinity College has not made any use of the existing organizations, buildings, etc., at Alexandra College. This College grew up beside Trinity College, Dublin, in the years 1866-1904, when the doors of the latter were closed to women; and it prepared for the degrees of the Royal University of Ireland throughout the whole period since women were admitted to its degrees, *i.e.*, since 1881. During that period 173 students of Alexandra College graduated. Alexandra College expressed its willingness to devote itself to the Collegiate work for women connected with Trinity College, Dublin, as soon as the scheme admitting women was published.

3. *Relation between Trinity College and Alexandra College.*

The relations between Trinity College and Alexandra College have always been close and intimate. Since the foundation of Alexandra College, the Provost of Trinity College has always been a member of its Council, and two other members of the Board of Trinity College are also members of the Council of Alexandra College. The Fellows and Professors of Trinity College have, from the outset, taught at Alexandra College. Several of our Professors are lecturers in the same subjects at Trinity College; *e.g.*, Dr. N. J. D. White, Catechetical Lecturer in Trinity College, is Trench Professor of Divinity in Alexandra College; Professor Wardell, Professor of History in Trinity College, holds the same office in Alexandra College; Mr. C. Maturin, Lecturer in the Law School in Trinity College, is Lecturer in Constitutional History in Alexandra College; Professor A. M. Selss, Professor of German in Trinity College, holds the same position in Alexandra College. In addition to these Professors there are on our staff many women graduates with high distinction from Oxford, Cambridge, and the Royal University of Ireland. It would seem fitting under these circumstances, and in connection with a movement for the advancement of the higher education of women, that suitably qualified lecturers at Alexandra College should be recognized as University lecturers. No recognition of this kind has been given by the Board of Trinity College.

During the past session a link was created between us and Trinity College by the formation of a Training Department at Alexandra College, the working of which is carried on in connection with the Department for the Training of Teachers established by the Board of Trinity College.

A further bond of union lies in the fact that of the eighty-eight women now passing through the Trinity College course, fifty-eight are students of Alexandra College, *i.e.*, 66 per cent. of Trinity College women come from Alexandra College; some have been residents in our Hall, and many still attend lectures here, belong to our Clubs and use our Reading Rooms, and we have, at every stage, given the greatest encouragement to our students to enter Trinity College.

Seeking to strengthen this bond, and relying on Clause 5 of the scheme under which women are admitted to the University (v. p. 69 Trinity College Calendar, 1905-6, Resolutions adopted by the Board, March 21, 1903), we applied in Michaelmas Term, 1904, for lectures to be given at Alexandra College by a Trinity College lecturer to our class of eight Junior Freshmen. We were, however, informed that the Board of Trinity College was unable to grant the request.

4. *Value of Social Life in Women's College.*

This refusal was received with strong feelings of regret, as it seemed to me desirable, if the degree is to have the same value in the case of women as of men, that women should have the opportunity of sharing in the corporate life of a woman's college. This corporate life can never be fully developed for women in a men's college, and it is deemed on all hands an indispensable preparation for filling the highest educational posts. A University degree which does not include it is therefore of considerably less value.

As bearing on these questions connected with collegiate life for women, I note the recent action of Chicago University. Experience of mixed education for men and women students led the authorities there to believe that better work would be done, and more wholesome conditions for study would obtain, if a women's branch, separating them from the men students during the first two years of their course, was established. At great expense arrangements were made and Colleges and Halls of Residence were built to accommodate the women students, and now, after three years' experience of the system of segregation, it is agreed that the experiment is an entire success, and further plans are on foot to perpetuate the women's branch as a distinct section of the University.

5. *Conditions for Residence of Women Students of Trinity College.*

With regard to residence for women students, the conditions seem to me hardly satisfactory. Where there is no recognized women's college the regulations for women's residence must necessarily allow of considerable freedom in choice of rooms, etc.; for example, it appears that students are allowed to live in rooms in various parts of the city, either alone or with their brothers who are Trinity students.

6. *Absence of Age Limits.*

A point which, I believe, requires attention is the instituting of an age limit. At present, though the arrangements with regard to Junior Exhibitions and Entrance Prizes require the candidate to be under nineteen years of age, a student may enter Trinity College at any age, and as the Entrance Examination is not of an exacting character, students can enter, who are quite unsuited to following up a University course. To my knowledge a student passed at entrance although she had two noughts in Latin on elementary papers, and her total percentage on all subjects was 28 per cent. I also feel that the regulations issued by the Board offering Scholarships to Middle Grade Intermediate candidates are an incentive and temptation to *young* students to enter. Such students must be under seventeen years of age according to Intermediate rules and are often younger. It will be remembered that for admission to Newham College, Cambridge, students must be over eighteen years of age, although they are under the discipline of a Residential College, and must take the Honour Course in the University. It seems to me that the character of the teaching and the general plan of life in Trinity College is altogether unsuited to young or backward women students.

B.—University Curriculum Courses for Examination.

7. *Tendency of Education in Trinity College.*

It is generally admitted that the tendency of the education given by Trinity College is to diminish the importance of what are termed the "Arts Studies," and to make the various professional schools all important. To prove this, one has only to refer to pp. 48-54 in the Dublin University Calendar, 1905-6, under the head of "Modification of the Arts Course during Freshmen Years," "Arts Course for Medical Students," p. 50, and "Professional Privileges," p. 53, and then compare this with the Calendar of ten years ago. Trinity College is unquestionably becoming more and more a professional University. Now of the four professional schools one only is open to women. The Military and Civil Service departments in the University are also closed to them.

8. *Object of Women entering Trinity College.*

The object of the average girl entering the University, in the great majority of cases, is to equip herself for teaching, either privately or in schools, in the ordinary subjects taken up by children, and it becomes urgent to ask how far is such a student who has taken an ordinary pass degree equipped for such work.

9. *Trinity College Examination Course as a preparation for Teaching.*

On a general survey of the courses in the various subjects included in the curriculum, if we disregard the valuable education gained through residence in Trinity College (and in the case of women this factor must be disregarded), it is evident that the pass degree does not imply a width of knowledge such as would form a basis for general culture, nor does it represent an equipment for ordinary school teaching. For example, in Mathematics a student receives one paper at entrance in arithmetic and algebra combined, on which 30 per cent. obtains a pass. (For standard of entrance papers see Calendar, p. 296, etc.). In Hilary Term of the Junior Freshmen year one paper is set in arithmetic and algebra, the course prescribed being to the end of quadratic equations (see specimen paper, p. 366 of Calendar), one paper in geometry (for course see top of p. 45, and for standard see Examination paper on p. 365). At the third examination (Final Senior Freshmen) she has arithmetic and algebra as before and a paper and *viva-voce* on mechanics (for course see p. 47, for standard see p. 321), also a paper on trigonometry and a paper and *viva-voce* examination on logic (Abbott's Elementary Logic).

Now if a student reaches a standard of 30 per cent. in arithmetic, euclid, and algebra at these two examinations, and the same standard in trigonometry at Littlego, she *must* leave these branches of mathematics during her two remaining undergraduate years (known as the sophister years) branches on which she has passed two examinations (exclusive of entrance) and attended two terms of lectures (or sixty hours). She is forced to take instead hydrostatics and optics, astronomy, Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding (see Calendar, pp. 54 and 55), Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy, Butler's Sermons and Analogy and Dissertation on Virtue, &c. (see pp. 62 and 63*).

My contention is that the ordinary undergraduate lectures in Arts in such subjects as algebra, geometry, Latin, and French are not adequate, in the University as at present constituted, for such a girl. I also think that the *total* neglect of *all teaching* in English history and geography, literature and arithmetic is a weak feature in the University arrangements.

I admit that in all the professional schools there is an abundant amount of teaching and lecturing—almost too much to allow of due time for assimilation. The *nominal preliminary arts* examinations for such professional students are greatly curtailed, as I have shown at the outset of my observations on the University curriculum.

10. *Teaching and Fees in Trinity College, Dublin.*

For lecturing purposes each calendar year is divided into three terms of six weeks each. The first (Hilary Term) began this year on February 5th, and ended March 23rd; the second (Trinity Term) began May 9th and ended June 22nd; the third (Michaelmas Term) begins November 7th and ends December 14th (each term containing practically *six weeks*). No Arts lectures are given on Saturdays (only catechetical lectures are given then) (see Calendar, p. 44, rule 19), so that Arts lectures are confined to five days a week, during the six weeks of each term. Two hours are given to ordinary lectures each day, one hour in mathematics or science or logic for six weeks, and one hour daily in Latin for three weeks, and one hour daily in French for the remaining three weeks, and candidates may write three Latin compositions and three French compositions during the Term, and in some instances one English composition is written during the Term. Nine Terms must be kept during an Undergraduate's Course, five of which must be kept by examination (including Entrance and Degree Examinations), the remaining four may be kept by lectures. The average student keeps the minimum number by examination as this latter is considered the more difficult method. I, therefore, take the case of the *average* student.

She will attend four of these Terms of lectures in her course, *i.e.*, 15 lectures each Term in each of her two languages and 30 in science, or 240 hours in her whole undergraduate course at maximum. As it is only necessary to attend five-sixths of the lectures to get credit for the Term (see Calendar, p. 43, rule 16) she will probably receive somewhat over 200 hours of teaching during her course (*i.e.*, the average student taking an ordinary degree).

If she enters at 17 and remains till she is 21 years of age, she pays for all a minimum fee of £83. I say a *minimum* fee, because no such average student gets through all examinations without extra fees for

* For details of the University Pass Curriculum in other subjects, see note appended to this Statement.

STATEMENT XXXIX.

Miss White, Lady Principal, Alexandra College.

"grinding," etc. The total fee is always well above £100 for non-resident students. The lectures seldom cover more than half the prescribed courses; hence the necessity for coaching. I may here note that during the undergraduate course in the Royal University of Ireland a student of Alexandra College would receive 900 hours teaching at a maximum cost of £57, including all examination fees.

I maintain that for women students not entering any of the professional schools the pass B.A. examination in Arts ought to represent knowledge of, and qualification in such subjects as form the curriculum of ordinary Intermediate and Secondary schools, and I submit that in the present size of ordinary undergraduate mixed classes (*i.e.*, of both men and women) with wide differences in the mental attainments of the students in these classes, it is impossible to attain this end.

I have taken no notice of the honour student attending honour lectures and taking honour examinations all through her course. The University has made adequate provision for such students, but they must always be in a minority.

My point is that for professional students (in the case of women such are limited at present to the Medical School) and for honour candidates in the various subjects, the teaching given by Trinity College is adequate, but until some other arrangements are made for the majority of average girls entering the University, that University cannot expect to hold the confidence of those interested in women's University education.

11. *General Remarks and Suggestions.*

I would, in conclusion, point out (1) that the Royal University of Ireland is not a teaching body, and that Alexandra College has, since the Royal University Degree was opened to women, sent forward each year candidates who had attended a full course of lectures and teaching at Alexandra College during the undergraduate course, and who had had the advantage and education of life in a College devoted to the Higher Education of women. The authorities of this College had laboured for years for the opening of the Degrees of Trinity College, the ancient Protestant University, to women, but they did not anticipate that the entire life and education of women students would be carried on inside the gates of Trinity College, side by side with the residential quarters for men students. Personally, I consider this arrangement entirely unsatisfactory, and I believe that University life for women can never be rightly developed under such conditions. I would further say that the Degree given by Trinity College is evidently based on a supposition of the candidate being in residence, a supposition which, in the case of women, can never, under anything like existing circumstances, hold good. I would, therefore, urge (1) that the Trinity College Degree, as at present open to women is shorn of a large part of its value, and (2) that some measure of State endowment should be given to Alexandra College to enable her to develop those sides of the collegiate life of women students, for which no provision exists at present at Trinity College. Alexandra College has no State endowment, and has, in spite of almost overwhelming difficulties, worked, with a large degree of success, during the past forty years for the Higher Education of women.

12. *Summing up.*

In summing up, the points I would emphasize are:—

(1).—The claims of Alexandra College to recognition on the part of Trinity College. Such recognition to take the form of allowing Pass Lectures to be given at Alexandra College in any subject where the Lecturer is approved by the Board of Trinity College (the fees of such Lecturers to be paid by Trinity College out of the students' fees), and I would earnestly plead for the recognition of suitably qualified women Lecturers, for the reason given above (see par. 3).

(2).—The desirability of a rule requiring that women students, when not living with their parents, should reside in a recognised hall of residence, as at Cambridge, Aberystwyth, and Cardiff, where Newnham and Girton, Alexandra Hall and Aberdare Hall receive such recognition.

(3.)—That the arrangements for the Pass Degrees for non-professional students be so altered as to render that Degree a sufficient equipment for teachers, seeing that the majority of University women intend to adopt teaching as their profession, as shown by the following statistics of our own College:

In the twenty-four years since the Royal University was opened to women, 173 Alexandra students have graduated in the Royal University, 58 of these with honours, and of the 173, 122 have entered the Teaching Profession, *i.e.*, over 70 per cent.

(4).—The introduction of an age limit in the case of women, requiring that no woman shall be admitted to Trinity College under the age of 17 years.

H. M. WHITE, LL.D.

July, 1906.

APPENDIX.

Notes on Details of Trinity College Curriculum in English and Languages for Pass Degree.

1. *English Composition.*—A student must pass five examinations in this subject, one at Entrance, one in her Jun. Fresh. year, one at Littlego (half-way to Degree), one in Jun. Soph. year, and one at Degree.

2. *English Literature.*—There are no separate papers set in any of the ordinary Term Examinations in this subject, which is combined with English Composition, *i.e.*, a subject is set for English Essay on the subject matter of the appointed English Classics.

English authors to be studied in the Curriculum, according to present arrangement:—

For Entrance *no English Literature is required.* This leads, in many cases, to the omission of English studies during the year previous to Entrance.

Jun. Fresh.—Scott: Rob Roy; or Allingham: Ballad Book.

Final Sen. Fresh. (Littlego)—Shakespeare: Henry V. Thackeray: English Humourists.

Jun. Soph.—Leslie Stephens: Johnson. Bagehot: English Constitution.

Degree. Shakespeare; King Lear. Seeley: Expansion of England.

On the substance of those seven (or eight) English works the student has simply to write an essay. Questions on the subject matter are no longer set.

In the other Terms, which she keeps by Lectures, she need not study the English authors at all, or write an English Essay.

3. *History and Geography.*—A student receives in her whole Undergraduate Course one paper of ten questions; at Entrance, half History and half Geography, in which she nominally must obtain 30 per cent. to pass (sometimes the percentage is lower). This is all the provision the University makes; there are no *ordinary* lectures in these subjects.

4. *Languages (Ancient and Modern).*—A student must take Latin and may take, as a second Language, Greek, French, or German. Suppose the case of a student who takes Latin and French. In each of the five terms which she must keep by Examination (including Degree Examination), she has a paper and *viva-voce* examination in each language, a short piece of composition, and an unseen passage of French, not of Latin. On each paper she is supposed to obtain 30 per cent. to pass, and 30 per cent. on each *viva voce;* the final court of appeal in this matter is the Senior Lecturer. In case she fails to reach this percentage in one language, she may be admitted to what is *officially* termed a *post-mortem.*

The books to be read in French during the University career are as follows:—

Entrance.—Voltaire: Charles XII.

Jun. Fresh.—About: Roi des Montagnes.

Sen. Fresh: (Littlego).—Molière-Bourgeois Gentilhomme.

Sophister.—Victor Hugo: Feuilles d'Automne.

Degree—Boileau: Satires.

STATEMENT XXXIX.

Miss White, Lady Principal, Alexandra College.

In Latin:—

Entrance.—A course equivalent to two books of Virgil and one book of Livy.
Jun. Fresh.—Horace: Odes Books iii. and iv.
Sen. Fresh. (Final).—Virgil: Aeneid iv. and vi.
Sophister.—Cicero: de Officiis, Book I.
Degree.—Horace Ep., including "Ars Poetica."

For purposes of comparison with the Royal University of Ireland Degree, I would point out that a student taking English as one of her subjects for *Pass* Degree in the Royal University of Ireland would read the following course:—

Matric. Macaulay—Life of Johnson.
Wordsworth: Excursion, Books 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Essay.

1st. Arts. Shakespeare—Macbeth.
Johnson—Life of Pope.
Gray—Elegy, Odes—Eton, Progress of Poesy, the Bard.
History of English Literature from 1688-1790.
Historical English Grammar.
Essay.

2nd Arts—Sidney: Defence of Posie.
Shakespeare—Hamlet.
Milton—Paradise Lost, I. and II.
Place of English in the Family of Languages.
History of English Literature, 1557-1640.
Essay.

B.A.—Chaucer: Prologue.
Shakespeare—King Lear.
Wordsworth—Mathew Arnold's Selection, p. 115 to end, with Preface.
Coleridge—Notes on Shakespeare (selected).
History of English Language.
History of English Literature, 1790-1850.
Essay.

A similar course is prescribed in each of the other subjects.

MEMORIAL from the VISITOR and COUNCIL of ALEXANDRA COLLEGE, DUBLIN, to the Right Hon. the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—1901.

THIS MEMORIAL

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That Alexandra College was founded in 1866, under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, then the Princess of Wales, whose name it bears, and who, as well as the other members of the Royal Family, has always manifested the warmest interest in its progress and welfare.

It was established without endowment of any sort, for the higher education of women. In part by the liberality of individuals, and in part by issue of Debentures (now discharged), its present buildings were purchased, and have since been enlarged. The total sum expended on the College buildings has been £22,000 of which £11,000 has been raised by donations and subscriptions, £8,000 by Debentures, which are now paid off, and £3,000 by a bequest, charged with an annual payment of three Exhibitions of the value of £30 each, and one Professorship of the value of £60.

It has achieved a measure of success which is universally recognised, and abundantly attested in the table attached to this Memorial. But, though to some extent assisted from time to time by the founding of a few Exhibitions and Scholarships, the means at its command fall greatly short of the requirements, and of the recognition which kindred educational institutes enjoy.

The income of the College in 1900 may be set down under the following heads:—

Students' Fees, ...	£2,937	6	6	
Pfeiffer Endowment, ...	150	0	0	
Hermione Endowment, and Proceeds of Lectures, ...	108	6	6	
Scholarships, ...	174	6	0	
Rents (Residence House), ...	200	0	0	
Interest on Value of Premises, as assessed in Poor-Law Valuation, ...	288	0	0	
New Buildings (£8,000 expended), Interest calculated at 3 per cent, ...	240	0	0	= £4,097 19 0

The College is in no sense a school. No student may enter under fifteen years of age. Students under sixteen are educated at the Alexandra School, which is entirely separate from the College. There are now 337 pupils on the roll of the School, as distinct from the College.

The fees paid by students at the Alexandra School during the past year amounted to £4,331, and the Result Fees obtained from the Board of Intermediate Education to £229.

The average number of students at the College during the past ten years has been 276. The number during the past year was 277.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF STUDENTS.

Church of Ireland.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Plymouth Brethren.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarian.	Society of Friends.
204	28	16	1	8	13	3	4

In the lower classes students are prepared for the higher grades of the Intermediate Examinations. The result fees received from the Intermediate Board last year amounted to £260.

The course of study at Alexandra College embraces the following subjects:—

Professors and Lecturers at Head of each Department.

SCIENCE.—(*a*) *Mathematics*—*H. A. Moylan, B.Sc. (Second Hon. in Mathematical Science; B.Sc. Degree, R.U.I.). J. J. Gibney, M.A. (First Hon. in Math. Science; M.A. Degree, R.U.I.; Student in Math. Science), and five Assistant Lecturers, Graduates of the Royal University.

(*b*) *Experimental Science*—*M. W. Thompson, M.A. (Second Hon. and Studentship in Exp. Science; M.A. Degree Examination, R.U.I.)

(*c*) *Botany*—*H. S. Laird, B.A. (Second Hon. in Exp. Science; B.A. Degree, R.U.I.).

CLASSICS.—R. F. Crook, M.A. (Ex-Sch. and Suppl. Mod., T.C.D.), and five Assistant Lecturers, Graduates of the Royal University.

LITERATURE.—(*a*) *English*—Rev. C. K. Pooler, M.A. (Hon. T.C.D.). *M. A. E. Joynt, M.A. (First Hon. in Mod. Lit., M.A. Degree, R.U.I.). *M. Hayden, M.A. (First Hon. in Mod. Lit., M.A. Degree, R.U.I.; Ex-Junior Fellow in English, R.U.I.). *H. B. Lewis, M.A. (Second Hon. in Mod. Lit., M.A. Degree, R.U.I.), with three Assistant Lecturers, Graduates of the Royal University.

(*b*) *French*—*M. Story, M.A. (First Hon. and Studentship in Mod. Lit., M.A. Degree, R.U.I.), with three Assistant Lecturers, of whom two are Graduates, R.U.I.

(*c*) *German*—A. M. Selss, LL.D. (Professor of German, Univ. of Dublin), with four Assistant Lecturers, three of whom are Graduates of the Royal University.

* Received education at Alexandra College.

STATEMENT XXXIX.

Miss White, Lady Principal, Alexandra College.

HISTORY.—*A. Oldham, B.A. (Hon. B.A. Degree, R.U.I., in History and Political Economy). E. Rowan Hamilton (First Class Hons., History, Final Schools, Oxon.).

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—C. F. Bastable, M.A., LL.D. (Professor of Political Economy, Univ. Dublin).

JURISPRUDENCE.—C. Maturin, LL.B.

And in Addition

MUSIC.—J. C. Culwick, Mus.D. with seven Assistants.

THEOLOGY.—Rev. Newport J. D. White, M.A., B.D., (Marsh's Librarian and Assistant Lecturer in Divinity in the University of Dublin).

No religious test is required.

The teaching staff comprises—

Church of Ireland.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Society of Friends.	Roman Catholic.	
27	2	6	1	6	

The Staff consists of the Lady Principal and two Assistants, Secretary, and Bursar, Professors, Lecturers, and Teachers, numbering forty-six in all. The cost of maintenance of the College Staff in 1900 amounted to £2,627, of which £2,065 was paid to members of the teaching staff, only £562 being allotted to administrative officers.

It is apparent from the returns hereto annexed that the standard reached and maintained is that of a University College; and, in further confirmation of this, it may be pointed out that the successes of Alexandra College students at the Honour Examinations of the Royal University of Ireland, compare very favourably with those gained by male students from the Queen's Colleges, and University College, Stephen's Green. In Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages the highest distinctions have been gained; and even in Experimental Science, where the equipment up to this year was but scanty and inadequate, the record of successes is remarkable.

In open competition with the above-mentioned Colleges, Alexandra College has three times been placed first, a greater number of distinctions having been obtained by its students than by those of any other College.

This was the case at the Matriculation Examination, 1897.
,, ,, First University Examination, 1898.
,, ,, Second University Examination, 1899.

Your Memorialists appeal to the fact that the Educational Department and His Majesty's Treasury have recognised the claims of similar institutions in Great Britain—as, for example, in the case of Bedford College (for women exclusively), which enjoys a Treasury grant of £1,200 a year, in addition to £500 per annum from the Technical Department of the London County Council; also in the case of Mason College, Birmingham; which receives a grant of £3,424; and of thirteen other Colleges besides, in England, Scotland, and Wales, receiving the very considerable grants set forth in the Schedule accompanying this Memorial, all of those Colleges being open to women as well as to men.

Your Memorialists rejoice to know that, in England, Scotland, and Wales, such liberal public grants for the higher education of women are given; but they respectfully plead that to a country such as Ireland, much poorer in material resources, but not less rich in the intellectual gifts of her daughters as well as her sons, some proportionate measure of State aid should also be accorded. And, therefore, your Memorialists earnestly ask for the recognition of the claims of Alexandra College to an endowment or Annual Grant.

TABLE OF SUCCESSES GAINED BY STUDENTS OF ALEXANDRA COLLEGE IN THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY.

Only those Successes are tabulated which were gained by students directly and solely prepared for their examination at Alexandra College.

Junior Fellowship.	B.Sc. Degree.	LL.B. Degree.
1	Hons. 1 (*a*)	1

M.A. DEGREES (16).

Studentships.		Honour Degrees.		Pass Degrees.
Modern Literature.	Experimental Science.	Modern Literature.	Experimental Science.	
1	1	6	2 (*b*)	8

B.A. DEGREE.

Honour Degrees (45).								Pass Degrees. 80
Exhibitions.	Modern Literature.	Classics.	Math. Science.	Experimental Science.	Hist., Pol. Econ., and Jurisprudence.	Logic, Metaphysics, Hist. of Phil.	Chemistry and Biology.	
26	21	7	3	5 (*a*)	6	2	1	80

* Received education at Alexandra College.
(*a*) Received additional instruction at the Queen's College, Galway.
(*b*) ,, ,, ,, ,, Royal College of Science, Dublin.

STATEMENT XXXIX.

Miss White, Lady Principal, Alexandra College.

SECOND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Honours.									Exhibitions.	Passes.
English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Mathematics.	Logic.	Italian.	Experimental Science.		
38	17	4	34	14	5	8	2	2 (*a*)	27	145

FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Honours.							Exhibitions.	Passes.
English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Mathematics.	Experimental Physics.		
87	24	5	47	12	4	8	30	195

MATRICULATION.

Honours.							Exhibitions.	Passes.
English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Mathematics.	Experimental Physics.		
39	31	3	68	10	4	8	15	357

(*a*) Received additional instruction at the Queen's College, Galway.

At present the following students are being prepared at Alexandra College for the Examinations of the Royal University.

M.A. DEGREE—Hon., 1.

B.A. DEGREE—16.

Hons. Mod. Lit.	Hons. Math. Science.	Hons. Hist. and Pol. Econ.	Hons. Classics.	Pass Classics.	Pass Math. Science.
9	1	2	1	1	2

SECOND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

Hons. English.	Hons. Mod. Languages.	Hons. Latin.	Hons. Logic.	Hons. History.
5	6	1	1	2

FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

Hons. English.	Hons. Mod. Languages.	Hons. Classics.	Hons. Math.	Hon. Experimental Science.
10	12	4	5	2

MATRICULATION.

Hons. English.	Hons. Mod. Languages.	Hons. Latin.	Hons. Mathematics.
14	15	4	2

STATEMENT XXXIX.

Miss White, Lady Principal, Alexandra College.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—REPORTS FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGES, 1899.

Admitting Students of BOTH *sexes, and receiving Government Grants,* 1897-98.

Colleges.	Amount of Grant
Mason College, Birmingham,	£3,424 0 0
,, ,, From S. & A. Department,	113 0 0
University College, Bristol,	1,200 0 0
University College, Dundee,	1,000 0 0
Yorkshire College, Leeds,	2,200 0 0
University College, Liverpool,	3,000 0 0
King's College, London,	2,200 0 0
,, ,, (Education Department for Day Training Students)	(1,546 5 0)
University College, London,	3,000 0 0
Owens College, Manchester (1¼ year),	4,375 0 0
Durham Science College, Newcastle-on-Tyne,	2,200 0 0
,, ,, ,, (H. M. Board of Agriculture),	1,000 0 0
,, ,, ,, (H. M. Science and Art Department),	646 2 2
University College, Nottingham,	1,500 0 0
University College, Sheffield,	1,300 0 0
,, ,, (Science and Art Department),	506 12 6
,, ,, (Education Department, Day Training College),	380 0 0
University College, Aberystwyth,	4,000 0 0
University College, Bangor,	4,000 0 0
University College, Cardiff,	4,000 0 0

STATEMENT XL.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P. C.M.G., P.C.,

XL.

Letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P., C.M.G., P.C.

10, CONNAUGHT-PLACE, HYDE-PARK, W.,
28th July, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th June, and very highly appreciate the courtesy of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin in inviting me to lay my views before them as to "the place which Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin now hold as organs of the higher education in Ireland, and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country." At the present moment I do not think there are any remarks I wish to place before the Commission.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DUNRAVEN.

James Dermot Daly, Esq.

XLI.

STATEMENT XLI.
The Right Hon. Gerald FitzGibbon, LL.D., P.C.

Letter from the Right Hon. Gerald FitzGibbon, LL.D., P.C., Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.

10, MERRION-SQUARE,
DUBLIN, *July* 26, 1906.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the kind intimation of your Commissioners that they would be glad to receive any observations or information relative to the subjects of their inquiry which I may be able to give them. I do not feel justified in volunteering any statement of my own, but if they think that the experience which I have had, or the interest which I take, upon the subject of Irish education, will enable me to give them any assistance, I shall be happy to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions which they may desire to address to me.

You are, no doubt, aware that I served on the Commission which was appointed in 1877, upon Lord Randolph Churchill's motion, to report upon the Endowed Schools of Ireland, and which, in effect, carried down to 1879 the work of the Commission of 1855-9. I afterwards served as a Judicial Commissioner under the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, and in that capacity took part in framing schemes of statutory force for the management of many important institutions concerned with University Education, or engaged in preparing students for the Irish Universities. These included, for example, the Royal Schools, the Magee College, Londonderry, the Methodist College, Belfast, the Alexandra College, Dublin, Mungret College, Limerick, and the Schools of the Incorporated Society. "The Catholic University School of Medicine" was incorporated, and is managed, under a scheme framed by that Commission, which also took evidence as to the conditions and needs of Higher Education, and had to consider and deal with some of the topics and difficulties which will probably come within the scope of your Commission.

At the request of the Commission on Intermediate Education, and of the last Commission on University Education, I gave evidence which you will find in the reports of those Commissions, and to which I beg to refer you, as indicating the subjects on which I may be able to supply information.

As Chairman of the Trinity College Estates Commission, it was my duty to inquire into the condition of the landed property of Trinity College, and to report specially upon the operation of the Land Purchase Acts on the College estates and revenues.

The Committee of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland has, I understand, named me as one of the witnesses in support of the statement which will be submitted to your Commission on behalf of the Synod, as to the Divinity School of Trinity College, and the claims of the Church upon the College and University. If your Commission desires that I should give evidence upon any other subjects, I shall be obliged if you will give me an intimation to that effect.

Yours faithfully,

GERALD FITZGIBBON.

To the Secretary,

University Commission.

XLII.

STATEMENT XLII.
Bertram C. A. Windle, Esq., M.A., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Letter from Bertram C. A. Windle, Esq., M.A., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President, Queen's College, Cork.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE,
CORK,
August 8, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to the courteous invitation extended to me by the Commission of which you are Secretary, to give evidence before them, I have to request that I may be heard orally, and I enclose a memorandum of the evidence which I should desire to be permitted to offer. In making this request, may I be allowed to point out

i. That I do not in any way desire to repeat evidence which was given before the previous Commission.

ii. That—as I was appointed to the Presidency of Queen's College, Cork, about two years ago—I had no opportunity of expressing my views to the former Commission, as my brother Presidents of Belfast and Galway had.

iii. That there are certain points in connection with the position of the College of which I am President and of its prospects of usefulness which were not, in my opinion, at all fully laid before the former Commission. These points I should ask to be allowed to lay very briefly before the present Commission.

Should the Commission not feel able to hear me I should then ask to be allowed to lay before them a detailed Memorandum, but I venture to express the hope that they will be able to see their way to permit me to be heard orally.

I am,

Yours very faithfully,

BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE,

President, Queen's College, Cork.

STATEMENT XLII.

Bertram C. A. Windle, Esq., M.A., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Memorandum of Evidence of Bertram C. A. Windle, Esq., M.A., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., President of Queen's College, Cork.

(*Referred to in Dr. Windle's letter on page* 141).

I do not propose to offer any remarks about the domestic matters of Trinity College, Dublin. I am a graduate of that University in Arts, Medicine, and Science, but as my connection with it was many years ago, I should not ask to offer any remarks as to points connected with its internal administration.

The Commission is, however, called upon to express an opinion as to the relation which the University of Dublin might bear to the general higher education of this country.

It would seem to be open to the Commission to—

(i) Recommend certain internal alterations in the University and suggest other settlement of the University Problem in Ireland outside its walls, or

(ii) To recommend that a Federal University should be set up for Ireland of which Trinity College, a new Dublin College, especially intended for Catholics, and the Queen's Colleges should form constituent Colleges, or

(iii) To recommend that the second Dublin College should form a part of the University of Dublin, and that a further settlement should be suggested for the Queen's Colleges.

I propose to ask to be allowed to offer my views as to the effect which any one of these solutions would have upon the question outside Dublin, and, as will be well understood, with special reference to the future of Queen's College, Cork.

(i) If the first of the above solutions commended itself to the Commission, then it would seem that some scheme such as that recommended by the late Commission would have to be adopted, since a settlement of the University of Dublin would leave the remainder of the problem unsolved. I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, the settlement proposed by the late Commission is, in every way, that which is most likely to be followed by good results, and I should like to be able to offer some reasons for this statement.

(ii) The second solution would no doubt be a settlement of the University question of a sort, but in my opinion, of a very bad sort. The history of the Victoria University is not a very encouraging one for a federal solution. Yet there were many more prospects of its success than there would be of the success of such a Federal University as that now outlined. The Victoria University consisted of fairly homogeneous Colleges; they were all at the beginning of their University career, and there was a general opinion that their federation was only a stage in their development, a feeling which time has shown to have been correct. The Colleges in a Federal University in Ireland—including Trinity College, Dublin—would not be homogeneous; Trinity College would consider itself—and with much reason—to have been degraded in its position, and there would be superabundant opportunity for a most disastrous amount of friction. Those who are acquainted with the circumstances of the case are well aware that the history of the Victoria University was not without friction. There would be far more in an Irish University of the kind now under consideration, and one of the objects of a settlement should be to minimise all possibility of such friction.

(iii) Should the third solution commend itself to the Commission, there would still remain a University Question in Ireland, for a settlement which concerned Dublin alone, though no doubt highly necessary and important, would not be a settlement which would satisfy the whole country. It is legitimate to enquire what would then be the lot of the other Colleges. In my remarks I confine myself to the College with which I am myself connected, and ask what would happen to it under such circumstances.

(a) It might be closed or converted into a Higher Technical Institution, including a Medical School. In the latter case it would be a question as to where its students—Medical, Engineering, and Scientific—would obtain their degrees. But apart from that, I would point out that either solution would be a most unfortunate one for Munster and for Cork County and City especially, and would be much resented by the inhabitants of that district. In this connection I should ask to be allowed to lay before the Commission a few facts and observations which might well have been laid before the previous Commission, but were, for some reason or another, not made clear to it.

(b) The Queen's University might be resuscitated, or the Royal University placed on the footing of the Queen's University, and the College at Cork made one of its constituent Colleges. In this case, or indeed in any case, some alteration would have to be made in the constitution of the College which would make it more satisfactory to the authorities of the Catholic Church. Without such alteration as the previous Commission very fully recognized, no prospect of real success is open to the College. In this connection I should desire to lay before the Commission copies of my Report to His Majesty the King for the year 1905-6, and to make a very few comments on that Report, since I have dealt therein very fully with the necessity for some re-construction of the College. I will only here state that such re-construction should take the form of providing it with a Governing Body representative of the district in which it is situated, such a Governing Body as has been set up for the various Universities recently created in England.

(c) The Cork College might be constituted a separate and independent University. This might ultimately present itself to the Commission as the most satisfactory settlement of the difficulty, and, with a suitable Governing Body and a more favourable position with regard to the authorities of the Catholic Church, there is no reason why such a University should not be a successful experiment. Many of the arguments for the creation of City Universities in England would apply here also. But on the point as to the greater advantages of (b) or (c) I should like to offer my views in person.

Finally, I should like to express my opinion that the confining of the whole of the country to one system of University Education would be a misfortune educationally, and a step wholly contrary to the whole tendency of education, both in England and elsewhere.

APPENDIX TO FIRST REPORT—SECTION G.

Other Statements Submitted to the Commission.

XLIII.

Statement submitted by Alfred J. Barnes, Esq., L.A.H., on the School of Physic in the University of Dublin.

STATEMENT XLIII.

A. J. Barnes, Esq., L.A.H.

1, Charlemont-street, Dublin,
July 30th, 1906.

The Secretary, Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin.

SIR,

In response to the invitation issued by the Royal Commission to any person wishing to bring under notice matters relative to the University of Dublin, I hereby respectfully beg to draw attention to the following:—

A scheme was adopted a few years ago in the School of Physic whereby registered medical practitioners of five years' standing are admitted to the single degree of M.B. on examination in a limited number of professional subjects (*vide* the attached cutting from the regulations):—

["REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS.

Registered practitioners will be admitted to the Degree of M.B. on the following conditions:—

1. That their names have been on the Medical Register for not less than five years.

2. That they hold the Degree of B.A. of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; or are qualified to proceed to that Degree.

3. That they have passed the Intermediate Part II., the Final Part I., and Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease at the Final Part II.

4. They must have passed the Intermediate Part II., and the Final Part I., and the necessary Examinations for B.A., before being admitted to the Final Part II."]

provided that they pass in addition all the Arts Examinations up to and including that for the Degree of B.A. of either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge. It is to this last point I wish to draw the attention of the Commission. Inasmuch as medical men, owing to the busy and irregular nature of their occupation, have very little spare time for study, I venture to suggest that in the scheme under notice they are placed at a decided disadvantage in having to read, in addition to technical subjects, a course of Arts which is obviously useless to them.

I believe I am right in stating that extremely few, if any, registered medical men have taken advantage of the scheme on account of the disability just mentioned. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the condition of first obtaining the Arts Degree be omitted from this otherwise excellent scheme, which, as it at present stands, is calculated, as I have pointed out, to hinder rather than encourage post-graduate study.

The more a registered medical practitioner is encouraged to study his professional subjects, without being hampered by the simultaneous reading of additional useless subjects, the better, of course, for the community at large as regards the treatment of disease.

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED J. BARNES,

Licentiate, Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; Licentiate Member and Examiner, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

XLIV.

Letter from John Butler Burke, Esq., M.A. (Cambridge and Dublin), formerly Lecturer, Mason College, Birmingham; Berkeley Fellow, Owens College, Manchester.

STATEMENT XLIV.

John Butler Burke, Esq., M.A.

DEAR SIR,

In case the Commissioners may wish to have my views on the subject of the proposed changes in Trinity College, Dublin, the opinion which I have expressed on this subject will be found in the article which I contributed to the *University Review* for September, 1905. I do not think I have anything to add to what I have said then, other than if the scheme therein proposed is not acceptable to the Irish Bishops, the only alternative appears to me to be that discussed by the Bishop of Limerick in the *Dublin Review*, April, 1906, of converting the Royal University into a Teaching University, with University College, Dublin, and the three Queen's Colleges as constituent Colleges, on the lines of the old Victoria University of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds. Such a federal University will, I venture to think, constitute a working compromise which should prove efficient and satisfactory to the conflicting interests of the various parties in Ireland. At least so my acquaintance with the subject would lead me to suppose.

Yours very truly,

JOHN BUTLER BURKE.

M.A. (Camb. and Dubl.), formerly Lecturer, Mason College, Birmingham, and Berkeley Fellow, Owens College, Manchester.

J. D. Daly, Esq.,

Secretary,

Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin.

XLV.

STATEMENT XLV.

Rev. H. Evans, D.D.

Statement submitted by the Rev. Henry Evans, D.D., one of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

For the purposes of this inquiry it may be assumed that the existing provision for University Education in Ireland is not fully satisfactory to any considerable portion of the population. It is not, as everyone knows, satisfactory to the Roman Catholic Church ; it is not to the Protestant Episcopal Church, at least in so far as Trinity College Divinity School is concerned ; and it is not satisfactory to the non-Episcopal Protestant Churches. In each and all of these communities the reasons for dissatisfaction (though in whole or in part severally differing) are substantial, and justly entitled to consideration and satisfaction in any scheme of reform of Dublin University and Trinity College.

To meet the permanent requirements of Ireland in the wisest way Dublin University and Trinity College should be so reconstructed and reformed as to constitute both truly national, and to render their educational provisions available, on equal terms, to the entire population. Nothing short of this can be reasonably expected to settle permanently the question of University Education in Ireland.

Proceeding impartially on the principles of justice and equality all round, it is almost an all-round necessity that the provision of University Education for Roman Catholics should be made within Trinity College, as the national College of the national University. In order to do this Trinity College must be enlarged, its curriculum of studies supplemented, and in some subjects duplicated. An addition to the number of its fellowships will be at once necessary, and the status and mode of promotion among the Fellows will need to be thoroughly reformed.

The University, as distinct from Trinity College, should be reconstructed. An enlarged Senate, with members at first directly appointed, would be imperative, and the whole relation of the University to Trinity College readjusted.

If required, a Roman Catholic Divinity School might be established, to which the Professors should be appointed on a plan specially arranged to give due weight to the authority of the Roman Catholic Bishops ; or probably by affiliation Maynooth might be used as a University Divinity School. If the students of Maynooth matriculated in Trinity College they, with the Roman Catholic students in the Medical School, the School of Law, and of Engineering, etc., would soon form a strong element in the life of the College, and constitute a body of graduates whose influence in Convocation, and constitutionally on the Senate, would, ere long, become greatly felt.

Assuming that reforms and collateral arrangements were discreetly undertaken on the lines indicated, it is not easy to see any sufficient reason why Roman Catholic students may not matriculate in Trinity College, Dublin, and avail themselves of its educational, social, and historic advantages in the same way as all others. Analogies and experiences, even in Ireland, amply warrant the propriety of so doing. Roman Catholic pupils attend national schools in common with those of other denominations. In these schools they mingle freely with other pupils. They have the same teachers, the same curriculum, the same books, the same "atmosphere," and one does not hear it ever alleged that they have sustained injury of any kind by so doing. If co-education of younger pupils of different religious denominations is practicable in a national school, why may not older students, who have maturer minds, associate in a national College, as the younger do in the national school ? And why may it not be done, in the one case as in the other, with mutual respect, mutual goodwill, and equal safety ?

The relations of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the existing Divinity School of Trinity College, as is well known, are now felt to be unsatisfactory. If they remain as hitherto the future is more likely to increase than lessen the dissatisfaction. Under changed conditions the bishops might not have any effective influence in the appointment of theological professors, nor any guarantee that candidates for the ministry in the Church would be suitably prepared for their ministerial and pastoral duties. In this matter all that is necessary might be secured by the appointment of a special Theological Faculty.

A separate Theological Faculty should be constituted for the Methodist Church. This Faculty should organise courses of study in Divinity, and lecture in the same the theological students of its own persuasion. It should also have the religious oversight of all Methodist graduates and undergraduates studying at Trinity College, and, in addition, should have power, under specific regulations, to admit and examine for the Divinity Testimonium and Degrees in Divinity theological students who have been instructed in an approved Divinity course at a Theological College under the management of the Methodist Church. All professors, assistant professors, and other persons acting in connection with this Faculty should be annually nominated by the Methodist Conference, and anyone not receiving such nomination should thereupon cease to act in connection with this Faculty.

A similar Theological Faculty should be constitu[illegible] for the Presbyterian Church, with similar powers [illegible] provisions.

Each of the above-mentioned Faculties should have power to receive in trust gifts and benefactions for scholarships in Divinity, &c., subject to specific regulations.

As a practical step in the process of fruitful inquiry respecting the place which Trinity College and Dublin University hold as organs of higher education, an inspection of, at least, representative Higher Schools should be conducted under the authority of the Royal Commission, by sound judging, unbiassed persons, who have lengthened experience in connection with education *generally* in this country, and the results reported to the Commission.

Touching the steps proper to be taken to increase the usefulness of Trinity College and the University of Dublin, it may be said that study of modern science and modern languages much needs encouragement—the former in the interest of home industries, and the latter as essential to the development of international commerce. A School of Industry and Commerce in Trinity College would be of the greatest benefit to Ireland and the Empire.

What relations may advantageously subsist between Dublin University and the Higher Schools of the country must largely depend on the extent to which reform of the University and Trinity College, Dublin, conciliates and satisfies the religious and educational requirements of all classes of the community. If these are met in the spirit of even justice and equality all round animosities will be assuaged, confidence will be established, and among the effects will be the founding of scholarships in representative Schools on conditions which will link them to Trinity College, to the advantage of both School and College, and to the welfare of the country at large.

19th August, 1906.

HENRY EVANS.

XLVI.

Statement submitted by Miss Margaret MacKillip, Head Mistress of Victoria High School, Londonderry.

STATEMENT XLVI.

Miss M. MacKillip.

I venture, on behalf of women students in Ireland, to make a statement to the Royal Commission on Trinity College and the University of Dublin, as I see by the public papers that statements are invited.

I have been engaged in teaching since 1877, and have fortunately been able to get valuable scholarships for Londonderry University women students, founded by certain London city companies that have had landed interests in the County of Derry for centuries.

We have scholarships tenable in connection with the Royal University, and as teaching can be got in Magee College to enable a student to hold them, they have proved very useful, but they fall short of what is desirable owing to the fact that there is no hall of residence at present in Ireland for women students connected with the Royal University and yet free from Secondary teaching.

On the other hand we have valuable scholarships tenable at Girton College, Cambridge, and students who have won these scholarships have in many instances done brilliantly, and have fully acknowledged the great benefits arising not alone from the teaching but from the influences and surroundings of College life so ideally carried out. But Girton and Newnham, perfect as they are, fall short of what is desirable, inasmuch as the University of Cambridge does not confer this actual degree. This is a very serious drawback to women preparing for a professional life. This was proved by the eagerness with which so many women have come forward to claim the *Ad Eundem* Degree in Dublin University.

The opening of Dublin University to women was a matter of great rejoicing to all who are seriously interested in the educational progress of women, but I humbly beg the Commission to consider the fact that the University can never be of supreme usefulness and importance to women until provision is made by the governing body for a hall of residence for women, with a similar government to that provided for men students, and, of course, entirely disconnected from any work of Secondary teaching.

Such halls have been proved to be very useful in connection with the Welsh Universities, Liverpool, and others, but so many prefer the degree of the older University that such a hall in Dublin ought to attract other than Irish women, who appreciate the College life as well as the degree itself.

We hope, therefore, that the University of Dublin will, at no distant date, have such arrangements for the residential life of her women students as will do honour to her ancient traditions, and also show the world that in Ireland is to be found the ideal University for women.

XLVII.

Statement submitted by J. C. M'Walter, Esq., M.A., M.D.

STATEMENT XLVII.

J. C. M'Walter Esq., M.A., M.D.

Royal University graduates are placed in a position of great disadvantage if they wish to pursue research work or advanced studies at Trinity College. Should they desire to graduate in Dublin University they are allowed no privilege whatsoever, except that of the entrance examination, and they must go through the entire of the ordinary curriculum, which makes research work impossible during three or four years.

In Oxford or Cambridge Universities, on the other hand, a graduate of the R.U.I. can enter as an advanced or research student. He is not subjected to the ordinary discipline or regulations, and has simply to satisfy the authorities that he can pursue with profit a special line of research work or advanced study. The professor under whom he studies certifies to his progress at the end of the first year, and at the end of the second year he is qualified to obtain the degree of B.A. or B.Sc.

Similar regulations now prevail at Birmingham University, and at London University graduates of the Royal (or other chartered University) can proceed to the higher degrees of M.A., D.Ph., LL.D., etc., without passing any intermediate examinations, provided that they shall have studied for two years in a college of the University in London.

If any research work is to be done at the laboratories of Trinity College, it is necessary that at least the same facilities shall be given for post graduate work as are given at Oxford and Cambridge. Provision must be made whereby graduates of the Royal or other University should become eligible for the degree of B.Sc. after working in the laboratory for two years, to the satisfaction of the professor, at chemistry, physics, physiology, or the like. The fees should, of course, be reasonable, or the privileges would become nugatory and worthless.

It would also be desirable to grant the degree of D.Sc. in Public Health, as is now done at the Edinburgh and Birmingham Universities. Various important problems in physics, chemistry, meteorology, pathology, etc., have a direct and practical bearing on preventive medicine, but qualified medical practitioners will not devote their time to elucidating them unless there is a prospect of procuring a valuable degree. Such a degree should be open, not merely to graduates of Dublin University, as the present diploma in Public Health is, but to graduates of any University who are otherwise qualified.

In the medical faculty of T.C.D., until recently, persons on the Medical Register were admitted to an oral examination for the degree of M.B., but lately the privilege has been so modified as to be practically worthless, because the practitioner has practically to go through the whole course of his medical studies again. It is desirable that duly qualified medical practitioners should be encouraged in post graduate study, by having a degree open for them, but they cannot do post graduate work if they are compelled to go through an under-graduate course again.

In the School of Law many graduates of the Royal University take out lectures preparatory to the Bar, but under existing conditions they cannot enter for the LL.B. examination of T.C.D. It is obvious that they ought to be allowed to enter for this degree, and that facilities for so doing would encourage them in the closer study of law.

There is still another direction in which research work could be easily encouraged. The Scotch Universities have lately devised a scheme whereby pharmaceutical chemists can obtain the degree of Bachelor of Science in pharmacology. If a degree were obtainable under similar conditions by chemists who should pursue research work in pharmacology in the Trinity College laboratories, an immense impetus would be given to an important study greatly neglected in Ireland.

J. C. M'WALTER,

M.A., Royal University; M.D., University of Brussels, etc.,

19 North Earl Street, Dublin.

XLVIII.

STATEMENT XLVIII.

J. H. Moore, Esq.

Statement with reference to the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, submitted by J. H. Moore, Esq.

To the Members of the Royal Commission.

GENTLEMEN,

I write to suggest the many educational and financial benefits Trinity College and higher education in Ireland would derive from the transference of the copyright to the National Library.

Trinity College, as many know, has a right to receive a free copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. This involves expense in cataloguing, maintenance of a library staff, etc., and as the University is not rich, little money is left for the purchase of necessary high-class foreign books. In my own subject, classical archæology, which is usually considered with special favour by University libraries, I found that permission to read at Trinity College was worthless, owing to the lack of leading German works on the shelves; and I am told the same deficiency is seen in other subjects. The National Library, which is supposed to be much more than a popular library, receives £1,000 a year for the purchase of books, nearly all of which is expended on works that cannot be in continuous use at Trinity. Were the two libraries combined this unhappy duplication would be avoided and the funds of the National Library would be available for the purchase of American, foreign and "rare" books. This would benefit the Fellows, Graduates, and all engaged in original study and research even more than any one else, as the books that would then be bought more largely than is now possible are such costly ones as constitute a great tax on private incomes to possess and are only occasionally required when purchased.

Quite £50,000 was recently lost to Trinity College owing to the jealous holding of this useless possession. A large block of buildings had to be erected, precisely similar in form and near to the library buildings, that the latter could have been converted to supply. Owing to the somewhat crippled state of the College finances this was a greater loss than it would be to any other University in the kingdom, and when the usefulness of the College requires more buildings, which are already talked of, the same thing will happen again. It may be urged that the library buildings or like buildings would be necessary for the storage of books under one administration or another. The government would, no doubt, be willing to come to the rescue of its own library, so as to enable it to deal with necessary extensions. The burden of paying the salaries of its library staff would also be removed from the College.

The National Library, being within two hundred yards of Trinity College, no hardship would result from students having to read there, and it would be better that they had one library in which they could obtain the books they require than two, whose funds are wasted in commonplace. I cannot speak in too high praise of the courtesy or efficiency of the University Library staff. The cataloguing appeared excellent so far as there was any opportunity for exercising it. As the staff of the National Library is admittedly small and would be quite unable to deal with any extended scheme of usefulness that might be imposed on the Library, the existing staff of the University Library would, I presume, be taken over in any scheme of unification that might be approved of. The University building might for a while be lent or leased, though as long as the Library was conducted in two separate establishments inconvenience would necessarily be caused to readers, who would be unable to have on their desks the volumes in either they required at the same time. It cannot be made too clear that it is to the Fellows of Trinity, Graduates, and others engaged in higher studies and original research that a library having ample purchasing funds would be most useful. And as the National Library is now in large part directed by Fellows and members of Trinity I do not think the old-time jealousy against "giving up anything that is ours," which was chiefly the cause of the copyright not being given to the National Library at the time of its foundation, should be as potent a support to inefficiency as it proved fifteen or twenty years ago.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. MOORE.

72, Sterndale Road,
West Kensington Park,
London, W.

July 30th, 1906.

XLIX.

Statement submitted by Bindon B. Stoney, Esq., M.I.C.E., LL.D., F.R.S

STATEMENT XLIX.

Bindon B. Stoney, Esq., M.I.C.E., LL.D., F.R.S.

14, Elgin Road, Dublin,
July 28th, 1903.

To the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Trinity College and the University of Dublin.

SIR,

In accordance with notices in the public Press, I beg respectfully to submit for the consideration of the Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin the following proposals for steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness as organs of the higher education in Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

BINDON B. STONEY.

PROPOSALS.

Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin are sometimes linked together as if they formed one corporation. In the following proposals they are treated as separate corporations.

Trinity College, Dublin, though much more liberal in its constitution since the University of Dublin Test Act, 1873, has not yet fulfilled its proper role of being an unsectarian college, perfectly free from all denominational influence; for so long as the Divinity School remains within its walls, it is idle to assert that Trinity College has not, in the eyes of many Roman Catholic parents at all events, a Protestant or quasi-Protestant atmosphere. This partial treatment is not only illogical, but it is unfair to independent Roman Catholic laymen, as well as members of other denominations, and it is expedient to render Trinity College free from denominational influence of any kind by dissociating the Divinity School from the college and letting it pass under the control of the Church of Ireland, much in the same way as the Divinity Schools of other denominations in Ireland are under the control of their respective churches. The Church of Ireland will not suffer, but the broad liberal principle will be enforced, namely, that public money shall not be spent on denominational education, and Trinity College will then be free from the sectarian colour that appertains to its teaching so long as any denomination has its special Divinity School within its walls. It is perhaps well to recall the fact that, in November, 1903, the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, passed the following resolutions:—

"That the Registrar be directed to write to Cardinal Logue, and inform him that the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, are willing to provide religious teaching for the Roman Catholic students by members of their own Church on terms precisely similar to those on which religious teaching is now given to Church of Ireland and Presbyterian students, and to ask for his Eminence's sanction for this arrangement, the teachers to be nominated either by himself or by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin from persons whose names, as in the case of the Presbyterian Church, have been submitted to and approved of by the Board."

"The Provost and Senior Fellows are willing to consent to the erection of a Roman Catholic Chapel within the precincts of the college, if sufficient funds for its erection are supplied."

"The Provost and Senior Fellows are further willing to grant professional privileges to Divinity students of the Roman Catholic Church (who are students in arts in Trinity College) on conditions similar to those granted to Divinity students of the Church of Ireland."

"That the Registrar be directed to write to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church informing him that the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College are willing to grant to Presbyterian students all the privileges at present enjoyed by members of the Church of Ireland—that is to say, not only religious instruction by clergy of their own Church, but also a Divinity School, and a Chapel inside Trinity College—if the members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland desire to establish such institutions, and be willing to supply the necessary funds."

"That pending the introduction at any time of a Divinity School for the Presbyterian Church into the University of Trinity College, the board will extend to Divinity students of the Presbyterian Church the same professional privileges in arts as are at present enjoyed by Divinity students of the Church of Ireland."

On November 17th, 1903, Cardinal Logue acknowledged the receipt of the Registrar's letter, and added that he could be "no party to the arrangement proposed therein."

The Registrar's letter to the Moderator came subsequently under the consideration of the Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on Higher Education, when it was resolved:—

"That in regard to the permission offered by the Board to members of the Presbyterian Church to establish a Divinity School and Chapel inside Trinity College, which, it may be noted, does not include any proposal for incorporation, the Committee regret that they cannot recommend the acceptance by the General Assembly of this offer. The Presbyterian Church is in possession of sufficient equipment for ministerial training in her Theological Colleges in Belfast and Londonderry, and to found an additional College in Dublin might well be a needless as well as a difficult and expensive undertaking. Further, it is the opinion of the Committee that the equal treatment which the Board has in view would be attained most satisfactorily, not by inviting the other Churches to establish new, unnecessary, and antagonistic Schools of Theology within Trinity College, but by removing the Theological School already in existence there, and in this way vindicating the non-sectarian character of the College. Further, it seems to the Committee that if such a policy, which is in line with a great deal of the later history of Trinity College, were carried out, the religious oversight of the Students ought to be entrusted to Deans of Residences appointed by the different Churches."

These replies of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches to the Board's offer are very instructive, and it is specially to be observed that the Presbyterian Church considered that the equal treatment of all denominations would be attained most satisfactorily by removing the Theological School already in Trinity College, so as to vindicate its non-sectarian character; but, in order to meet the views of rigid

STATEMENT XLIX.

Bindon B. Stoney, Esq., M.I.C.E., LL.D., F.R.S.

Roman Catholic parents, it may perhaps be desirable to create a new Chair of Philosophy, the Professor being a Roman Catholic who has the confidence of his fellow laymen, and who shall instruct such Roman Catholic Students as may desire to attend his lectures in their own lines of thought.

The next important matter is to strengthen the Board of Trinity College and bring its constitution more in conformity with modern ideas without, however, introducing such drastic or un-academic changes as would result from nominating outside members, mainly for their religious opinions. This, indeed, would be totally alien to a spirit of freedom and true liberality, but the efficiency and progressive character of the Board would be greatly strengthened by allowing the junior Fellows and the Professors to be represented on the Board by two or perhaps three members of each class, elected by each class separately, not for their seniority or deep learning in any particular branch of knowledge, but rather for their practical sagacity and because they had the confidence of their fellows. This would give the Board wider interests and fresher types of thought, such as younger men may be supposed to entertain as compared with those of more advanced age and less elastic ideas, and it would not interfere with the ancient dignity or authority of the Board as the Representative of Academic modes of government. Further, it would probably add to the Board men of varied religious denominations sooner than under the existing system, which appoints Senior Fellows merely by seniority. If these reforms were carried out in Trinity College, Dublin, they would go far to enlarge its scope and bring it up to date—broadening its base so as to satisfy independent thinkers of all denominations, each of which would have imposed on it the duty which properly appertains to it, namely, to afford the students of its own denomination that form of Catechical instruction and Religious worship which their respective Churches may desire.

As regards the University of Dublin, anything that would make it the national University of Ireland would evidently be desirable, for it has the prestige that appertains to a time-honoured and glorious past, and the population of Ireland, which is less than that of London, seems too small to support several Universities, the influence of each of which separately would evidently be much weaker than that of an enlarged national University. Moreover, the Landed Gentry are fast disappearing, and a continuous supply of students from this class cannot be depended on. Consequently it becomes necessary to seek fresh sources from the Professional, the Agricultural, and the Commercial classes throughout the Country, while yet maintaining the broad principle that University honors and degrees should be free to all, open to all, and that no public money should be granted for sectarian objects in connection with the higher education in Ireland. To attain this object more completely, I propose to affiliate the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, as well as Trinity College, Dublin, to the University of Dublin. Thus there would be four Colleges instead of one attached to the enlarged University, and, in place of dwindling, its roll of graduates would become greatly extended, giving the enlarged University a much wider constituency with broader sympathies and, what is extremely important, a greater and more stable influence in the State in consequence of the great numbers of its graduates, whose honor, whose sympathies, and whose interests will be associated with the time-honoured University of Dublin, and that in an age when numbers and votes are generally necessary for stability, power, and success. It may be objected that this proposal involves some modification of the present regulations for Divinity degrees, but this does not seem insuperable, and it is to be observed that within recent years several non-episcopalian ministers have taken Divinity degrees in the University of Dublin.

BINDON B. STONEY.

L.

Statement submitted by the Education Reform Association, Belfast.*

STATEMENT L.

Education Reform Association, Belfast.

The recommmendation of the Royal University Commission to the effect that the Royal University should become a Teaching University, taken in connection with a recent utterance of the Provost of Trinity, suggests that one object in view when the present Commission was appointed was the converting of Dublin University also into a Teaching University.

Whether or not this be so, the Commission should carefully consider the needs of this country before they make any suggestion leading in that direction.

Ireland is an agricultural, and in some districts a manufacturing, country, and the encouragement of Science in University education is of the most vital importance. But whether from want of means or from an unwillingness or inability to devote the necessary time to a continuous course of College study, the youth of the country, except those who are about to enter one of the professions, will not go to College.

This was recognised in 1879, and the demand for the destruction of Queen's University was largely based on the fact that Ireland was a poor country, and required an Examining rather than a Teaching University. So far as a Degree in Arts is concerned it might not be of much consequence if it were granted only to those who attend College on their way to the professions, as there are few others who seek it. With a Degree in Science it is different, for with adequate facilities and encouragement given by an Examining University there would be a very large number who would seek such a degree.

Whether the arguments in favour of conferring Arts degrees to College youths are well or ill founded is of no consequence. A Science degree is, or ought to be, taken merely as a certificate of a certain standard of knowledge in certain subjects. It is, therefore, suggested that the greater the encouragement given to the study of science the greater the benefit which will be conferred on Ireland.

But if due encouragement be given it must be through Dublin University, and by a liberal equipment and endowment for Trinity College. There seems to be an urgent need for this, and for the following reasons:—

All other educational boards are wholly controlled by the Churches, as the members are appointed for life by the Crown in pursuance of Church nomination. Education in science has been destroyed by the Boards of Primary and Intermediate education. At a recent investigation the Rev. Thomas Finlay, S.J., stated that under the Intermediate Education Act provision was not made for education in science. That statement was contrary to the fact. Provision was made; but the Board prevented the education by allowing relatively very low results fees to teachers in the science subjects. The deliberate destruction of education in science subjects by the National Board is a matter of common knowledge. Even the teaching of geography has been ruined. The teaching is so arranged that only the geography of Ireland has been

* NOTE BY SECRETARY.—This Association was established in February, 1903. At a meeting under the presidency of Sir James Henderson, D.L., an inaugural address was delivered by the late Dr. W. A. McKeown of Belfast. The following are the officers of the Association:—*President*, Mr J. F. Harris; *Hon. Secretaries*, Dr. W. Gibson, J.P., Mr. M. Harbison, M.A., Miss L. A. Walkington, LL.D.; *Treasurer*, Mr. R. J. McMordie; *Vice-Presidents*, Sir James Henderson, M.A., D.L.; Mr. James Piper, M.A., Sir Robert Anderson, J.P., Mr. James Hollywood, Mr. W. Gray, Mr M. Harbison, M.A., Sir Otto Jaffé, Mr. R. J. Glendinning, J.P., M.P., Mr. J. S. Shaw, J.P., Mr. R. J. McMordie, M.A., Dr. W. Gibson, J.P. The condition of membership is "adhesion to the fundamental principle of complete popular control of education in Ireland." The objects of the Association are stated to be "(*a*) The placing of education in Ireland under complete popular control; (*b*) The abolition of 'the Board of Commissioners of National Education,' and the substitution therefor of a Central Education Authority elected by the people; (*c*) The provision of suitable buildings and equipment for imparting a thoroughly efficient and practical education to the children, and at the same time improving their physical condition; (*d*) The sweeping away of the grievances of the teachers both as regards salary and managerial control; (*e*) The unification and co-ordination of all branches of education in Ireland from Primary to University." The names of the members (among whom are a number of National School Teachers) are not published.

STATEMENT I.

Education Reform Association, Belfast.

learned by the children at the age at which the majority leave school. The great centres of industry and trade and the seats of the world's densest and most thriving populations are as little considered as if they belonged to another planet. It is of urgent importance that Dublin University should have some control in regulating studies in primary schools, and that a Chair or Chairs to promote the scientific teaching of geography should be provided at Trinity College.

Dublin University and Trinity College have themselves discouraged education in science, and, whether by a change in their government, or by increased endowment, science should be raised to its proper position. The Commissioners are recommended to ascertain the extent to which science has been discouraged by referring to the sizarships, scholarships, studentships, and extra prizes. Even in the case of scholarships science does not get one-third, although science means only logic in addition to pure and mixed mathematics. The sciences have no true recognition outside the medical profession.

In addition to ascertaining the proportion of the endowments devoted to science, the Commissioners should ascertain the proportion to which the Theological School is entitled, not only of the public, but of the private endowments, and the proportion it actually enjoys. It is pointed out that Dublin University was not denominational until after it had been violently dealt with in the reign of Charles II.; and a definite statement from the Commission as to the regulations by which it was then denominationalised would be of much importance. All the efforts of the last forty years, whether within or without the College, have not made it as undenominational as it was in the reign of Charles I. There has been great reticence on the part of University and College on all matters relating to endowments, and additional reason for giving full information to the public is furnished by the fact that prior to 1850 the greater part of the endowments had disappeared through the Fellows pocketing fines paid on the granting of leases at low rents.

A healthy future for education in Ireland seems now to depend on Dublin University, which has not hitherto endeavoured to become a National University. And if it is to fill its position adequately it will require largely increased endowments. But if endowments are to bear legitimate fruit it is essential that the University and College should be better governed than at present. They can never secure their rightful position as factors in Irish progress and prosperity while any clerical domination exists, or if, in pursuance of this investigation, the appointment of any considerable proportion of the governing body be vested in the Crown. Outside Dublin University and Trinity College no layman has any voice whatever in the control of education in Ireland, unless as a Church nominee. The exception in the case of Royal University in which Convocation elects one-sixth while the Churches choose five-sixths of the Senate is more apparent than real.

Recent developments in Ireland and the circumstances immediately antecedent to the appointment of this Commission suggest that the Commission may be asked to recommend a further provision for the teaching of Irish, which is already encouraged at Trinity College. It has now been arranged that English-speaking Irish children in primary schools shall learn Irish as a new language, and that they shall then learn English through the medium of Irish. Even assuming that Irish is a pure form of the Gaelic language instead of the highly corrupted form which it is, the absurdity of the proposition is its most harmless feature. Irish has probably less than 30,000 words, or one-fifth of the number in English. It is destitute of abstract and general terms, and is of no value whatever in furnishing mental equipment to the youth of Ireland, whose education has been confined to the National schools. On the contrary, its cultivation will deprive them of the only equipment which a corrupt system has now left them—a knowledge of the English language. Dublin University and Trinity College should have no additional endowments to be spent on encouraging a study of Irish, but, on the contrary, the Commission should ascertain what portion of the existing public endowments are so expended, and then consider whether any expenditure should be made in teaching, and in encouraging young people to study, a highly corrupted form of a language which, even in a pure form, has ceased to be of any service to the world.

On behalf of the Association,

JOHN F. HARRIS,
President.

LI.

STATEMENT LI.

Co. Galway (Joint) Technica Instruction Committee.

Resolution adopted by the County of Galway (Joint) Technical Instruction Committee.

COUNTY OF GALWAY TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

(Galway County Council.)

Secretary's Office,
Courthouse,
Galway, *August* 23*rd*, 1906.

SIR,

I am directed by the County of Galway (Joint) Technical Instruction Committee to forward to you the accompanying copy of a Resolution passed by them at their Meeting held on the 10th instant.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. G. FOGARTY,
Secretary.

The Secretary,
Trinity College Inquiry Commission,
Dublin.

Resolved:—

"That in view of recent discussions on the Irish University Question, the Committee for Technical Instruction for the county of Galway desire to affirm the right of the Catholics of Ireland to the establishment of a separate College for the proper cultivation of Irish National and Religious ideals, and to put on record their conviction that a share in Trinity College, however modified in its constitution, is wholly inadequate to satisfy the manifest right of the great majority of the Irish nation."—*Passed.*

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PERSONS AND BODIES FROM WHOM THE STATEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE APPENDIX WERE RECEIVED.

Name.	Description or Address.	Statement.	Page.
ABBOTT, Rev. T. K., B.D., LITT.D.	Senior Fellow, Senior Proctor . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
ALEXANDER, T., M.A.I. . .	Professor of Civil Engineering . .	Joint Statements I. & III.	22, 23
ALTON, E. H., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow	Joint Statements I. & III.	22, 23
BALL, Sir Charles B., M.D., M.CH. .	Regius Professor of Surgery . .	Joint Statements II., III., V.	23, 27
BARLOW, Rev. J. W., M.A.. .	Vice-Provost	Joint Statement I.; Statement VIII.	22, 38
BARNES, A. J., L.A.H. . .	Licentiate, Member, and Examiner, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland .	Statement XLIII.	143
BASTABLE, C. F., LL.D. . .	Professor of Political Economy and of Jurisprudence and International Law .	Joint Statements I., IV., V.; Statement IX.	22, 25, 27, 40
BEARE, J. I., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow; Regius Professor of Greek	Joint Statements II., III. .	23
BENNETT, E. H., M.D. . .	Professor of Surgery . . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
BERNARD, Very Rev. J. H., D.D. .	Dean of St. Patrick's; Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.	Joint Statement I.; Statement X.	22, 42
BERRY, Rev. T. S., D.D. . .	Assistant Divinity Lecturer . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
BEWLEY, H. T., M.D. . .	Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence .	Joint Statement I. .	22
BURKE, J. BUTLER, M.A. . .	Berkeley Fellow, Owens College, Manchester	Statement XLIV. (*Letter*) .	143
BURNSIDE, W. S., M.A., Sc.D. .	Junior Fellow; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics . . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
CARLETON, Rev. J. G., D.D. .	Assistant Divinity Lecturer . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
CARROLL, ANTHONY . .	Solicitor	Statement XXXI. (*Letter*)	117
CARROLL, JOSEPH J. . .	24, Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin .	Statement XXXI. (*Letter*)	116
CARROLL, REDMOND F. . .	Barrister-at-Law	Statement XXXI. (*Letter*)	116
CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS, Standing Committee of	——	Statement XXV. . .	80
CATHOLIC GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES ASSOCIATION	——	Statement XXXIV. .	119
CATHOLIC LAYMEN'S COMMITTEE, Hon. Secretaries of	——	Statement XXX.; Statement XXXII. (*Letter*)	110 117
CATHOLIC LAYMEN, CORK, Committee of.	——	Statement XXXIII. .	118
CHURCH OF IRELAND, General Synod of	——	Statement XXVI. .	82
CHURCH OF IRELAND, Representative Body of.	——	Statement XXVII. .	106
CULVERWELL, E. P., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow; Professor of Education; Registrar, School of Education .	Joint Statements II., III., V.; Statement XI.; Statement XXIII. (*as Registrar*)	23, 27, 44 78
DELANY, Very Rev. W., S.J., LL.D.	President, University College, Dublin .	Statement XXXV. .	121
DIXON, A. F., M.B., Sc.D. .	Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery .	Joint Statements I., IV., V., VI., VII.	22, 25, 27, 31, 35
DIXON, H. H., Sc.D. . .	Professor of Botany	Joint Statements I., IV., V., VI., VII.	22, 25, 27, 31, 35
DOWDEN, E., LL.D, LITT.D. .	Professor of English Literature, and Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory .	Joint Statements I., IV., V.	22, 25, 27

Name.	Description or Address.	Statement.	Page.
DUNRAVEN, THE RT. HON. THE EARL of, K.P., C.M.G.	Adare Manor, Limerick . . .	Statement XL. (*Letter*) .	140
EDUCATION REFORM ASSOCIATION, BELFAST.	——	Statement L. . .	148
EVANS, Rev. H., D.D. . .	One of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland . . .	Statement XLV .	144
EXHAM, G. A., M A. . .	Junior Fellow	Joint Statements II. & III.	23
FINLAY, Rev. P., S.J. . .	President, Milltown Park College, Dublin .	Statement XXXVI. .	123
FINNY, J. M., M.D. . .	King's Professor of Practice of Medicine .	Joint Statement I. .	22
FITZGIBBON, THE RIGHT HON. GERALD, P.C., LL.D.	Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland .	Statement XLI. (*Letter*)	141
FRASER, J., M.A. . . .	Junior Fellow	Joint Statements I., III. .	22, 23
FRY, M. W. J., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow	Joint Statement II. .	23
GALWAY COUNTY COUNCIL, Joint Technical Instruction Committee of.	——	Statement LI. . .	149
GOLIGHER, W A., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow; Professor of Ancient History	Joint Statements II., III. .	23
GRAHAM, Rev. C. I., B.D. .	Assistant Divinity Lecturer . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
GRAY, Rev T. T., M.A. . .	Senior Fellow; Senior Dean and Catechist	Joint Statement I.; Statement XII.	22 48
GWYNN, E. J., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow	Joint Statements I., V.; Statement XIII.	22, 27, 49
GWYNN, Rev. J., D.D. . .	Regius Professor of Divinity . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
GWYNN, R. M., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow	Joint Statement I. .	22
HART, G. V., LL D. . .	Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law	Joint Statements I., III.; Statement XIV.	22, 23, 57
JOLY, J., M.A. Sc.D. . .	Professor of Geology and Mineralogy .	Joint Statements I., IV., V., VI.	22, 25, 27, 31
KENNEDY, W., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow	Joint Statements II., III. .	23
KING, L. WHITE, LL.D. . .	Professor of Arabic, Persian and Hindustani	Joint Statement II. .	23
LAWLOR, Rev. H. J, D.D. .	Professor of Ecclesiastical History .	Joint Statements I., V. .	22, 27
LEECH, H. BROUGHAM, LL.D. .	Regius Professor of Laws . .	Joint Statement I.; Statement XV.	22, 58
LEONARD, R. G. L., B.A. .	Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence.	Joint Statements I., III., V.	22, 23, 27
LILLY, W. E., M.A., M.A.I. .	Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering .	Joint Statement VI. .	31
LITTLE, F. J. . . .	Solicitor	Statement XXXI. (*Letter*)	116
LITTLE, J., M.D. . . .	Regius Professor of Physic . .	Joint Statement II. .	23
MACAN, SIR ARTHUR V, M.B. M.A.O.	King's Professor of Midwifery . .	Joint Statements II., III. .	23
M'HUGH, E. . . .	Solicitor	Statement XXXI. (*Letter*)	117
MACKILLIP, Miss . . .	Head Mistress, Victoria High School, Londonderry	Statement XLVI. .	145
MACKINTOSH, H. W., M.A. .	Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.	Joint Statements I., IV., V., VI.	22. 25, 27, 31
MACRAN, H. S., M.A. .	Junior Fellow, Professor of Moral Philosophy	Joint Statement I. .	22
M'WALTER, J. C., M.A., M.D. .	19, North Earl Street, Dublin . .	Statement XLVII. .	145
METHODIST CONFERENCE, Committee of.	——	Statement XXIX. (*Letter*)	109
MOORE, J. H. . .	72, Sterndale Road, West Kensington Park, London, W.	Statement XLVIII. . .	146
MOORE, SIR JOHN W. . .	Member of Council . . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
MURPHY, Rev. J. E. H., M.A. .	Professor of Irish . . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
O'SULLIVAN. A. C., M.A., M.D. .	Lecturer in Pathology . . .	Joint Statements I., V., VI. VII.	22, 27, 31, 35
PANTON, A. W, M.A., Sc.D. .	Junior Fellow	Joint Statement II. .	23

Digitized with financial assistance from
Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 31 October, 2019

Name.	Description or Address.	Statement.	Page.
PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF .	——	Statement XXXVII. .	125
PRENTER, Rev. S. . . .	Presbyterian Catechist . . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Higher Education Committee of.	——	Statement XXVIII. .	107
PROFESSORIATE, Members of .	——	Joint Statement IV. .	25
PURCELL, D. . . .	Solicitor	Statement XXXI. (*Letter*)	117
PURSER, F., M.A. . . .	Junior Fellow; University Professor of Natural Philosophy. . . .	Joint Statements I., III.;	22, 23,
PURSER, L. C., M.A., LITT.D. .	Junior Fellow; Junior Bursar; Registrar of School of Indian and Home Civil Service.	Joint Statements II., III., V.; Statement XXIV. (*as Registrar*).	23, 27, 79
ROBERTS, Rev. W. R., M.A., B.D. .	Junior Fellow	Joint Statement I.; Statement XVI.	22, 63
ROGERS, R. A. P., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow	Joint Statements I. V.; Statement XVII.	22, 27, 64
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.	——	Statement XXXVII. .	125
RUSSELL, R., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow; Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics; Registrar of Law School.	Joint Statements I., II., III., V.; Statement XXI. (*as Registrar*).	22, 23, 27, 75
SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE.	——	Joint Statement VI. .	31
SELSS, A. M., LL.D. . .	Professor of German . . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
SMITH, W. G., M.D. . .	King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy	Joint Statement I. .	22
SMYLY, J. G., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow; Professor of Latin .	Joint Statements II. & III.	23
SMYTH, Rev. J. P., LL.D. . .	Professor of Pastoral Theology . .	Joint Statement II. .	23
STARKIE, W. J. M., LITT.D. .	Ex-Junior Fellow; Resident Commissioner of National Education in Ireland.	Joint Statements II., III., V.	23, 27
STONEY, BINDON B., M.I.C.E., LL.D., F.R.S.	14 Elgin Road, Dublin . . .	Statement XLIX. .	147
SYNNOTT, N. J., J.P. . .	Hon. Secretary, Committee of Catholic Laymen	Statement XXXII. (*Letter*)	117
SYNOD OF CHURCH OF IRELAND .	——	Statement XXVI. .	82
TARLETON, F. A., LL.D., Sc.D. .	Senior Fellow; Bursar . . .	Joint Statement I.; Statement XVIII.	22, 65
TAYLOR, E. H., M.D., F.R.C.S.I. .	Deputy Professor of Surgery . .	Joint Statements I. & V. .	22, 27
THOMPSON, W. H., M.D., Sc.D. .	King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine .	Joint Statements I., IV., V., VI.; Statement XIX.	22, 25, 27, 31, 69
THRIFT, W. E., M.A. . .	Junior Fellow; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; Registrar of School of Engineering.	Joint Statements I., III., V., VI.; Statement XXII. (*as Registrar*)	22, 23, 27, 31, 78
TRAILL, A., LL.D., M.D. . .	Provost	Joint Statement I. .	22
TYRRELL, R. Y., M.A., LITT.D. .	Senior Fellow; Registrar . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
WARDELL, J. H., M.A. . .	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History	Joint Statement I.; Statement XX.	22, 72
WERNER, E. A. . . .	Professor of Applied Chemistry . .	Joint Statements I., III., IV., V., VI.	22, 23, 25, 27, 31
WHITE, Miss, LL.D. . .	Lady Principal, Alexandra College, Dublin	Statement XXXIX. .	134
WHITE, Rev. N. J. D., D.D. .	Assistant Divinity Lecturer . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
WHITTAKER, E. T., M.A. . .	Royal Astronomer of Ireland, and Andrews Professor of Astronomy.	Joint Statements III., VI.	23, 31
WILLIAMSON, Rev. B., M.A., Sc.D.	Senior Fellow; Auditor . . .	Joint Statement I. .	22
WINDLE, B. C. A., M.A., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.	President, Queen's College, Cork .	Statement XLII. (*Letter*)	141
WOMEN GRADUATES AND CANDIDATE GRADUATES, Association of.	——	Statement XXXVIII. .	129
YOUNG, S., Sc.D. . . .	Professor of Chemistry . . .	Joint Statements II., III., IV., V., VI.	23, 25, 27, 31